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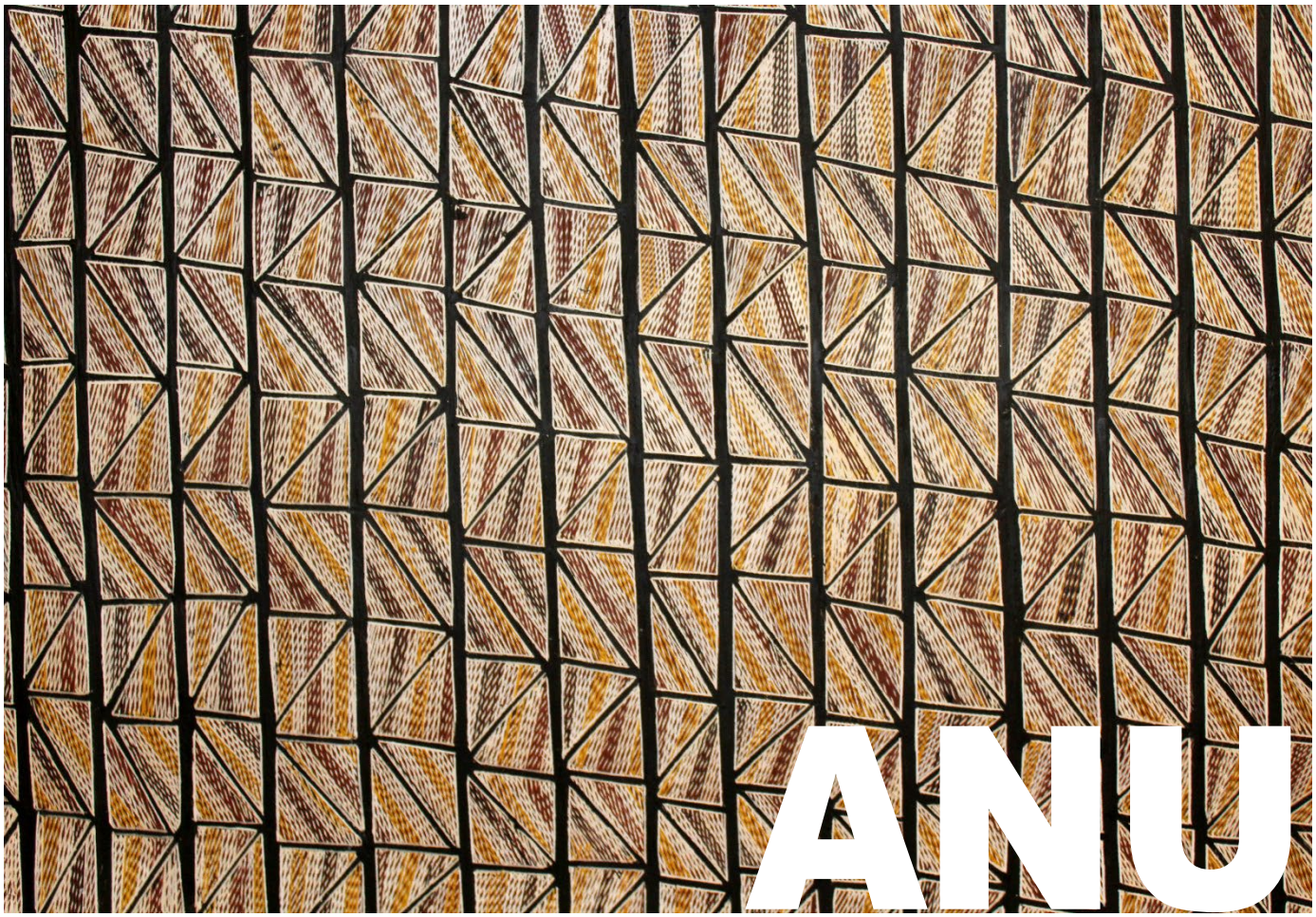

ANALYSIS OF 2025 BUDGET AND ALBANESE GOVERNMENT TAX AND WELFARE CHANGES

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Analysis of 2025 Budget and Albanese Government Tax and Welfare Changes

Ben Phillips, Cukkoo Joseph, Richard Webster, Matthew Gray

Abstract

This paper analyses the distributional impact of the Albanese Government's Commonwealth Budgets (2022 to 2025) and also considers the impact of the 2026 and 2027 tax cuts outlined in the 2025 Commonwealth Budget.

The analysis of the impacts of the Commonwealth Budgets is limited to changes in the personal Income tax and social security policies. It is estimated that the Albanese government added around $7.5 billion per year in 2025-26 to household disposable income through changes to the tax and welfare system. Lower- and middle-income households were the main beneficiaries while high income households were the most likely to be worse off through the altered 'Stage 3 Tax Cuts'. The 2026 and 2027 tax cuts will benefit middle- and high-income households the most in dollar terms but mostly middle-income households with regard the per cent of income.

Contents

1 Introduction

The 2025 Commonwealth Budget was the last budget for the 47th Parliament. This paper models the major tax and welfare reforms and changes during the course of this 47th Parliament (Albanese Government). The modelling considers the impact of major changes to policy in the areas of personal income tax, parenting payments, JobSeeker, Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA) and the childcare subsidy. The paper does not attempt to model changes to energy subsidies that are of a short-term nature or to 'in-kind' benefits such as changes to Medicare or the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme. The paper also reports the results of modelling the proposed personal Income tax changes for the 2026 and 2027 financial years.

The ANU Centre for Social Policy microsimulation model, PolicyMod, is used to model these policy changes (up to June 2025) and compare financial outcomes for Australian households for the 2025-26 financial year to the prevailing policy settings as of 2022-23 just prior to the Albanese Government taking office.

The major changes to personal income tax and welfare policy modelled in this paper are:

- Increase JobSeeker, Youth Allowance and related payments by $40 per fortnight
- Shift those recipients aged between 55 and 60 in (1) to the moderately higher rate that currently applies to singles aged 60 and up to age pension age
- Increase the age for the parenting payment to single parents whose youngest child is under 14 (up from under 8)
- Increase Rent Assistance by 15% on 2023 rates and a further 10 percentage point increase on 2024 rates
- Child Care Subsidy (CCS) maximum subsidy increased from 85 per cent of gross childcare costs to 90 per cent and the cut-out point for the payment increased from an adjusted taxable family income of $357,000 to $530,000 from 2023, and
- Alter the form of the 'stage 3 tax cuts' so that the first tax rate is lowered from 19% to 16%, retain the 37% tax rates between $135,000 and $190,000 and lower the threshold the top marginal tax rate (47%) applies to $190,000 and above.

2 Methodology

The approach adopted in this paper is to use the ANU PolicyMod microsimulation model of the Australian tax and transfer system (Phillips 2023). This model is based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Survey of Income and Housing for 2017-18 and has been adjusted to better reflect the population of 2017-18 and beyond using a range of administration data and official statistics and budget forecasts and projections (Phillips 2023). The model simulates the current policy settings of most of the tax and transfer system in Australia. We simulate the current policy settings for 2025-26 and compare those with those prevailing in 2022-23 (pre-Albanese Government) to determine the overall fiscal impact of the policy change and the distributional impact for Australian households.

PolicyMod allows the distributional impacts of policy change for a range of family/household types to be modelled. This includes families/households that have different income levels, financial living standards and family type (e.g., single parent or couple parent families). The analysis considers only the 'day-after' impact of policy and does not attempt to model changes in behaviour that may result from policy change.

The analysis in this paper compares the policies that apply today (Albanese Government) with what would have been the situation if the policy settings in 2022-23 had continued. For both the 2022-23 policy setting and the current policy settings the modelling is based on the 2025-26 financial year PolicyMod population basefile. A direct comparison is made for each household to estimate whether and by how much the household is financially 'better' or 'worse' off. The aggregate impact is estimated by adding up the total of all households in the data set (weights are applied to produce the aggregate impact). This aggregate is then broken down to different household types such as family type and income level for the 'distributional impact'.

This paper also reports a regional analysis of the impacts of the budget changes considered in this paper. The regional analysis is undertaken at the Commonwealth Electoral Divisions level as defined for the 2021 Census. Commonwealth Electoral Divisions typically have a population of between 150,000 and 200,000 people.[1]

The standard PolicyMod model is based on a data set derived from the ABS Survey of Income and Housing that includes regional data only at the state and capital city/non-capital city levels and not for more detailed geographic classifications. Therefore, in this paper the more detailed geographically disaggregated level is not directly possible and therefore the Commonwealth Electoral Division based regions used in this analysis are synthetically generated.

The process of generating the synthetic data involves reweighting the results obtained in the national analysis at the unit record data using the ABS GREGWT software. The GREGWT software scales the weights down from the national level to those at the Commonwealth Electoral Division level in such a way that the weights represent a range of benchmarks obtained from the ABS Census and a range of other regional benchmarks including social security system data, house prices (medians from Corelogic) and regional superannuation data (medians). The weights for each Commonwealth Electoral Division add up to the population totals for each Commonwealth Wealth Electoral Divisions and have the socioeconomic profiles from the Census. The generalised regression methodology is more closely described in Tanton (2011).

[1] Commonwealth Electoral Divisions are an ABS Mesh Block approximation of Australian Electoral Commission federal electoral divisions (Commonwealth Electoral Divisions | Australian Bureau of Statistics).

3 Results

3.1 National level impacts on households

In aggregate, the Albanese Government's policy changes modelled in this paper add around $7.5 billion to household annual disposable incomes (in 2025 dollars). In per annum disposable household income terms the personal income tax changes add nearly $2 billion in 2025-26, JobSeeker around $1.1 billion, CRA $1.2 billion, Parenting Payment Single $1.1 billion, and childcare subsidy increase around $2 billion[2].

Figure 1 shows the average financial gains or losses for households by income quintile.[3]. Income quintiles are calculated based on the 'equivalised' income of households based on their disposable income. Households in the bottom 20 per cent of the distribution (lowest income) are in 'quintile 1' while those in the top 20 per cent are in the top income quintile. The figure shows that the Albanese government's policy changes have been most beneficial to middle income households with the average gain of quintile 3 ($1,730 per annum) being the most substantial average gain while those in quintile 5 (highest income) were, on average, worse off by $1,408 per annum. These distributional results are driven by the change to the Stage 3 Tax Cuts which distribute tax cuts across a broader range of households than the previous version which were more targeted at higher income earners.

[2] The personal Income tax change as modelled by PolicyMod shows a near $2 billion reduction in tax revenue relative to the modelling in the 2024-25 budget which was broadly budget neutral - see 'Cost of living tax cuts' measure.

[3] Equivalised income uses equivalence scales (OECD scale) to adjust household Incomes to a 'per adult' basis so that households of different sizes can be more meaningfully compared.

Figure 1. Albanese (2022-2025) Income Gain ($ per annum), Income Quintile, 2025-26

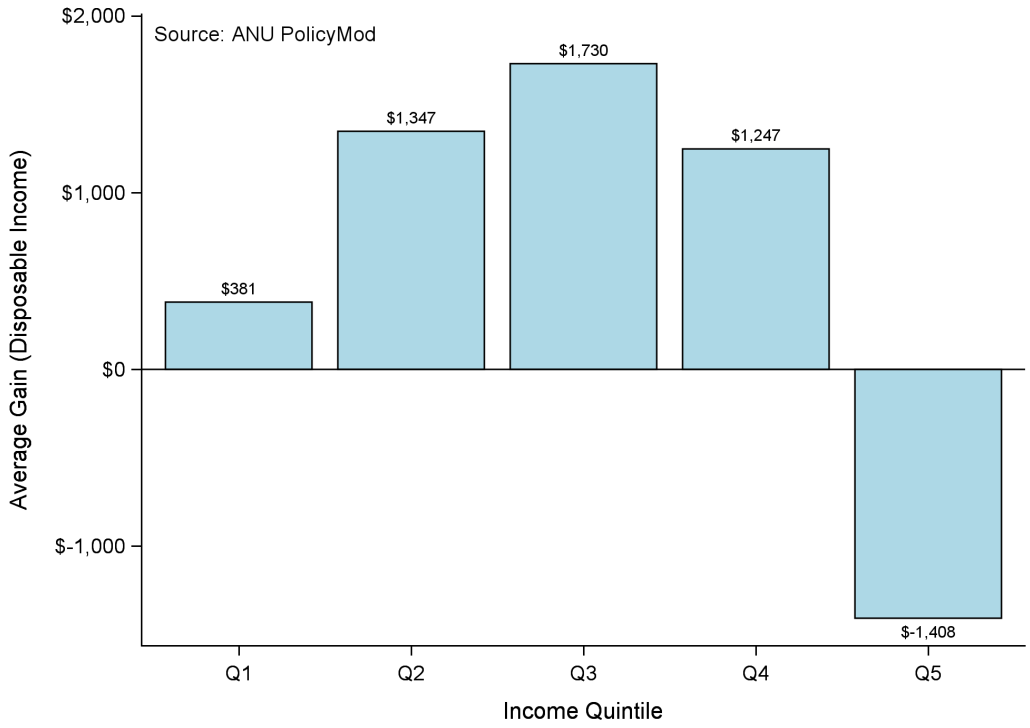


Figure 2 reports the distributional impacts with households ranked by 'living standard quintiles' rather than the income quintile measure used in Figure 1. A limitation of ranking households purely by income is that this is a narrow perspective on living standards. In reality, other factors, such as wealth, age, gender, housing costs, disability and housing tenure and family type make a substantial impact on living standards beyond the simple income approach. Living standard quintiles are based on the expected probability of 'any' financial stress as measured by a regression model which links financial stress with a broad range of socioeconomic and demographic factors and provides a more comprehensive perspective on living standards than income alone (see Phillips 2022).

Figure 2 shows a clear pattern where lower living standard households benefit the most from policy changes over the past there years. Quintile 1 gains an average of $1,672, while middle quintile households gain $936 per annum and the top quintile is worse off by $889 per annum.

Why is it that a living standard-based chart shows such different result to an income-based quintile chart? The likely reason is that often low-income households such as age pensioner or other retirees may have relatively modest reported income but have relatively substantial wealth and own their house outright. Tax cuts and childcare subsidy increases are directed at middle *income* households who are more likely to have a lower living standard rank compared to their *income* rank. Their relatively lower rank for living standards is primarily driven by factors such as lower wealth, more likely to have higher housing costs and being at a stage of life with greater

financial demands than much later in life which a simple income measure alone (even with equivalising) may not properly account for.

Figure 2. Albanese (2022-2025) income Gain ($ per annum), Living Standard Quintile, 2025-26

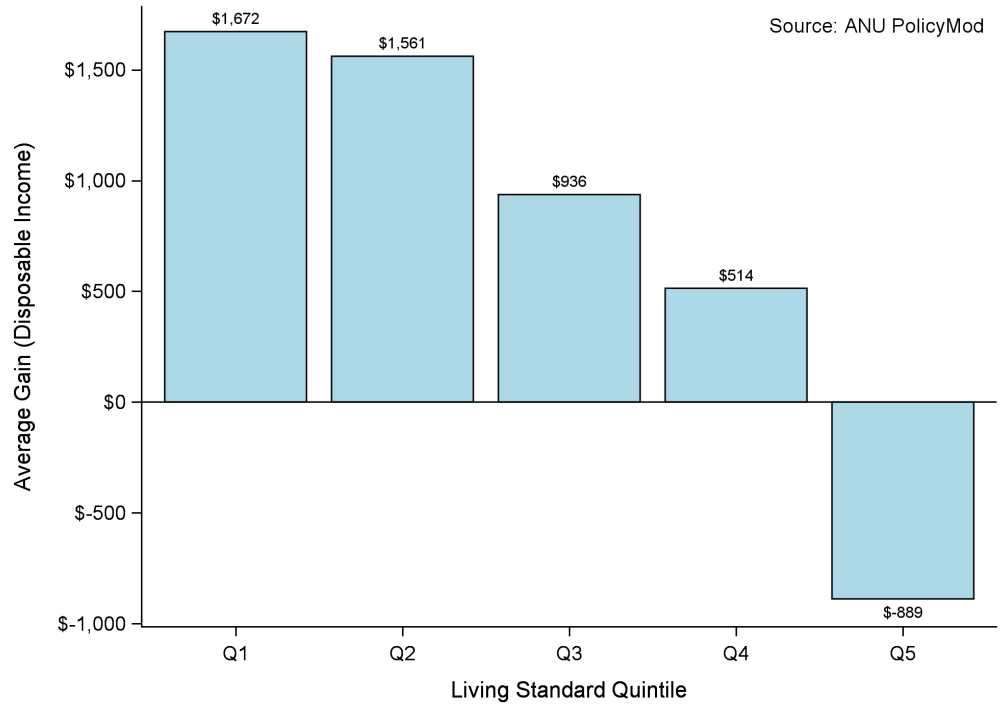


Figure 3 provides a similar analysis to Figure 1 except the chart displays the impact relative to disposable income rather than an absolute dollar value. The relative impact is important as this provides a better perspective on progressivity of policy change. A dollar to a low-income person is generally considered more valuable than to a high-income person and Figure 3 which shows the percent of disposable income impact shows that relative impact. The relative impact is greatest for low- and middle-income households with the second income quintile households gaining the most from policy change. The highest income households (quintile 5) have the only negative impact (on average), but that impact is relatively small compared to income at just 0.5 per cent.

Figure 3. Albanese (2022-2025) Income Gain (% Disposable Household Income), Income Quintile, 2025-26

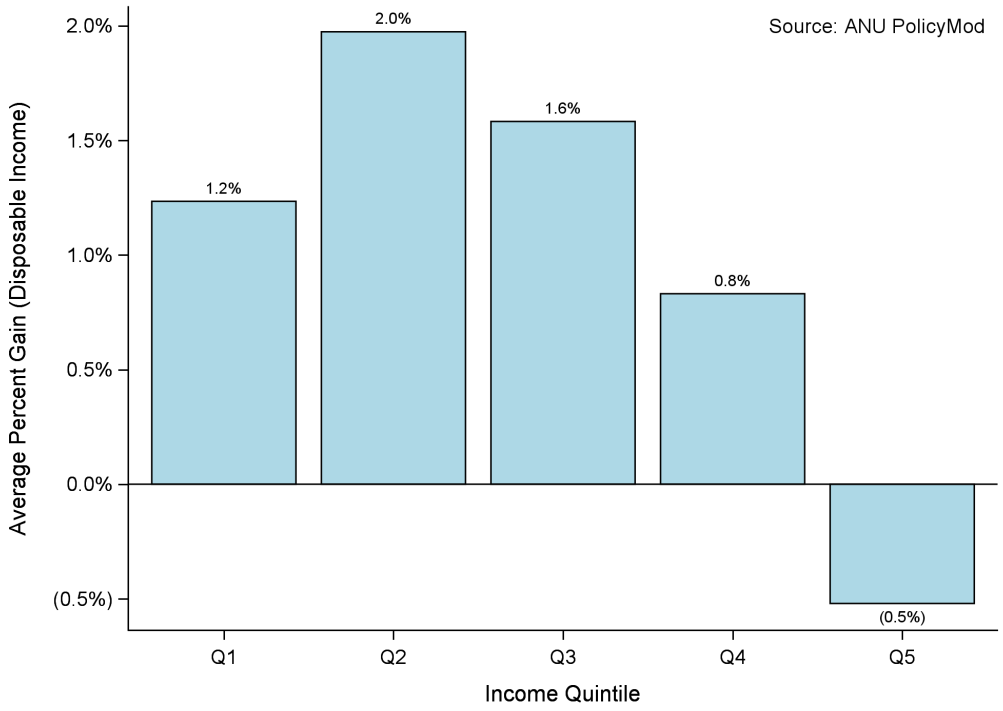


Figure 4 provides a similar analysis but for living standard quintiles. This shows a more progressive picture again with the largest gains going to the lowest living standard households (2.5%) compared to 0.8% for middle living standard households and 0.5% down for the highest category. Again, the more progressive result is expected to result from the substantial distributional impact of the re-jigged Stage 3 Tax Cuts and to a lesser extent the childcare reform in 2023. While these impacts tend to impact households with middle incomes they tend to have a proportionately larger impact further down the *living standards* distribution.

Figure 4. Albanese (2022-2025) Income Gain (% Disposable Income), Living Standard Quintile, 2025-26

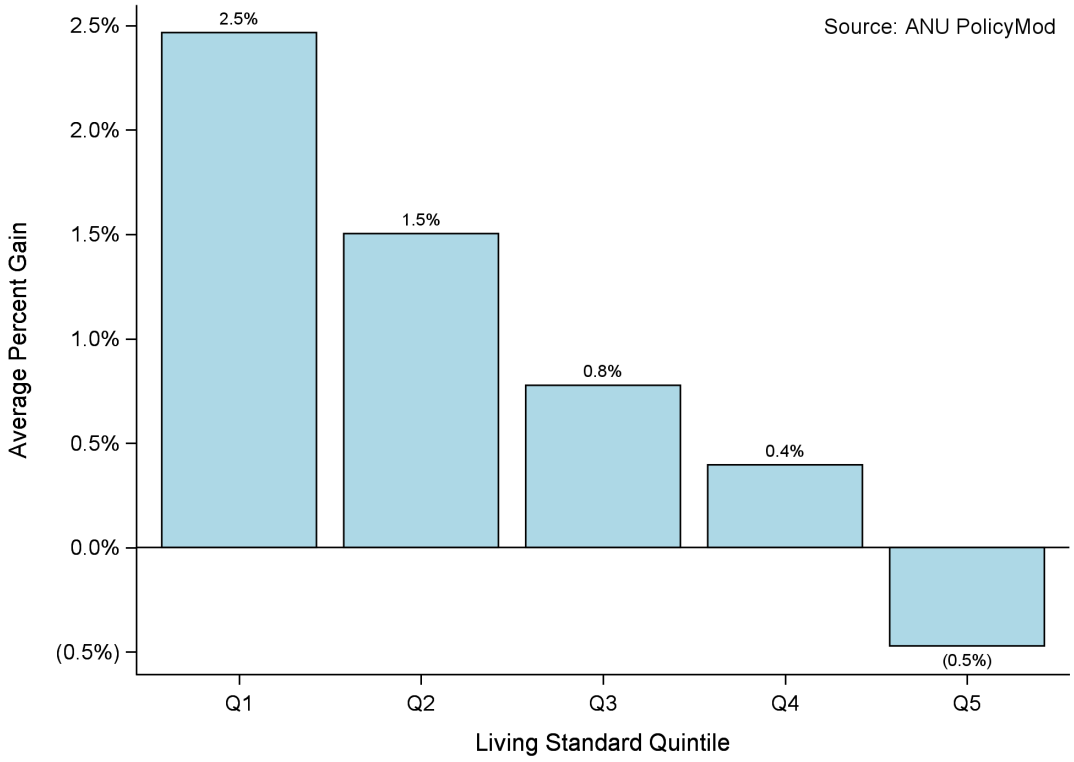


Figure 5 shows the financial dollar impact of the Albanese government policies across different family types as ranked by income quintile. The results show that the largest gains go to middle income (quintile 2 to quintile 4) families with children (both single parents and couples with children). The largest dollar gain is to quintile 3 for single parents who gain, on average, $2,573 per annum. The largest loss of disposable income is for quintile 5 (highest income households) couples with children at $3,294 per annum. A high-income couple family is most likely to have one or more family members who potentially receive a smaller tax cut relative to those proposed by the former government as of 2022. Low-income singles and couple only families are unlikely to receive substantial gains from the modelled reforms as the most likely policy changes only relate to the very modest increase in JobSeeker and related payments and a modest CRA increase. Again, the largest dollar gains (and losses) tend to relate to the re-jigged Stage 3 Tax Cuts.

Figure 5. Albanese (2022-2025) Income Gain ($ per annum), Family Type by Income Quintile, 2025-26

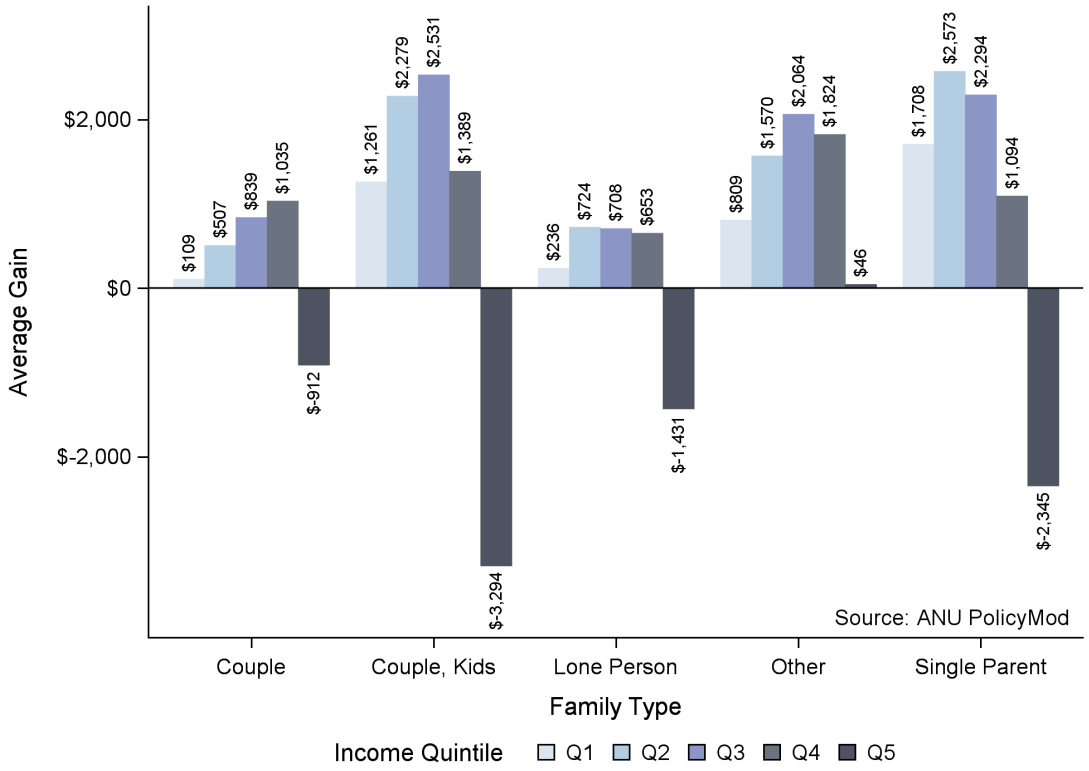
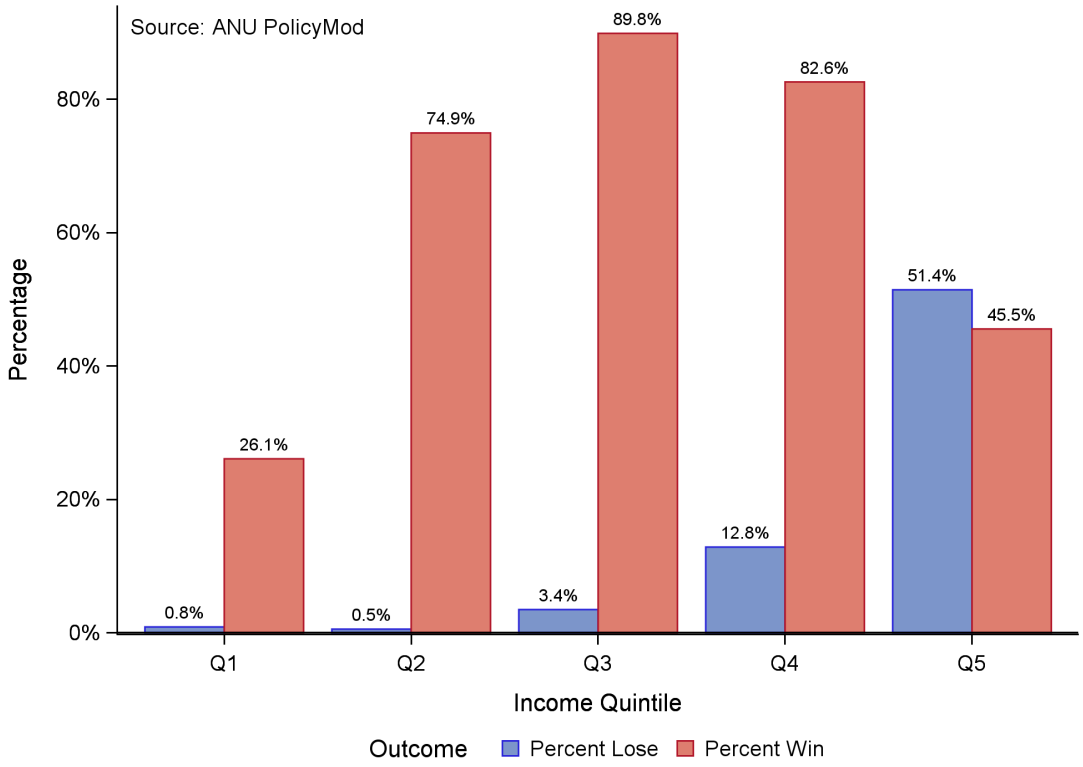


Figure 6 shows the per cent of households who 'win' or 'lose' from the modelled policy changes enacted by the Albanese Government. The only policy that leads to 'losers' is the personal income tax change where higher income earners may be worse off as a result of the Albanese tax policy being more favourable to lower income individuals and therefore households. The 'loser' 'households should be expected to mostly come from high-income families. Figure 6 clearly shows this with only a modest share of quintile 4 and a small majority of quintile 5 households likely to be worse off. Middle income households are most likely to be better off, for example, quintile 3 households - 3.4% are worse off while 89.8% are better off. The remaining households (7.8%) have no change resulting from policy change.

Across all households, 63.8 per cent are better off by the modelled policies of the Albanese Government while 13.8 per cent are worse off. 22.4 per cent of households are unaffected by the modelled policies.

Figure 6. Albanese (2022-2025) % Winner and Losers by Income Quintile, 2025-26



3.2 Regional Results

This section provides a regional perspective on the impact of the Albanese Government (2022 to 2025). The results are provided at the Commonwealth Electoral Division level based on the boundaries of the 2021 Census (where PolicyMod was most recently benchmarked to) (Phillips 2023). Appendix A provides the full set of results for each of the 151 (ABS Census 2021 defined) Commonwealth Electoral Divisions across Australia. At the upcoming election there have been some changes to some electorate boundaries and only 150 electorates. This will mean that results for the upcoming election for some electorates may not be representative, but the general regional pattern of results should not be meaningfully impacted.

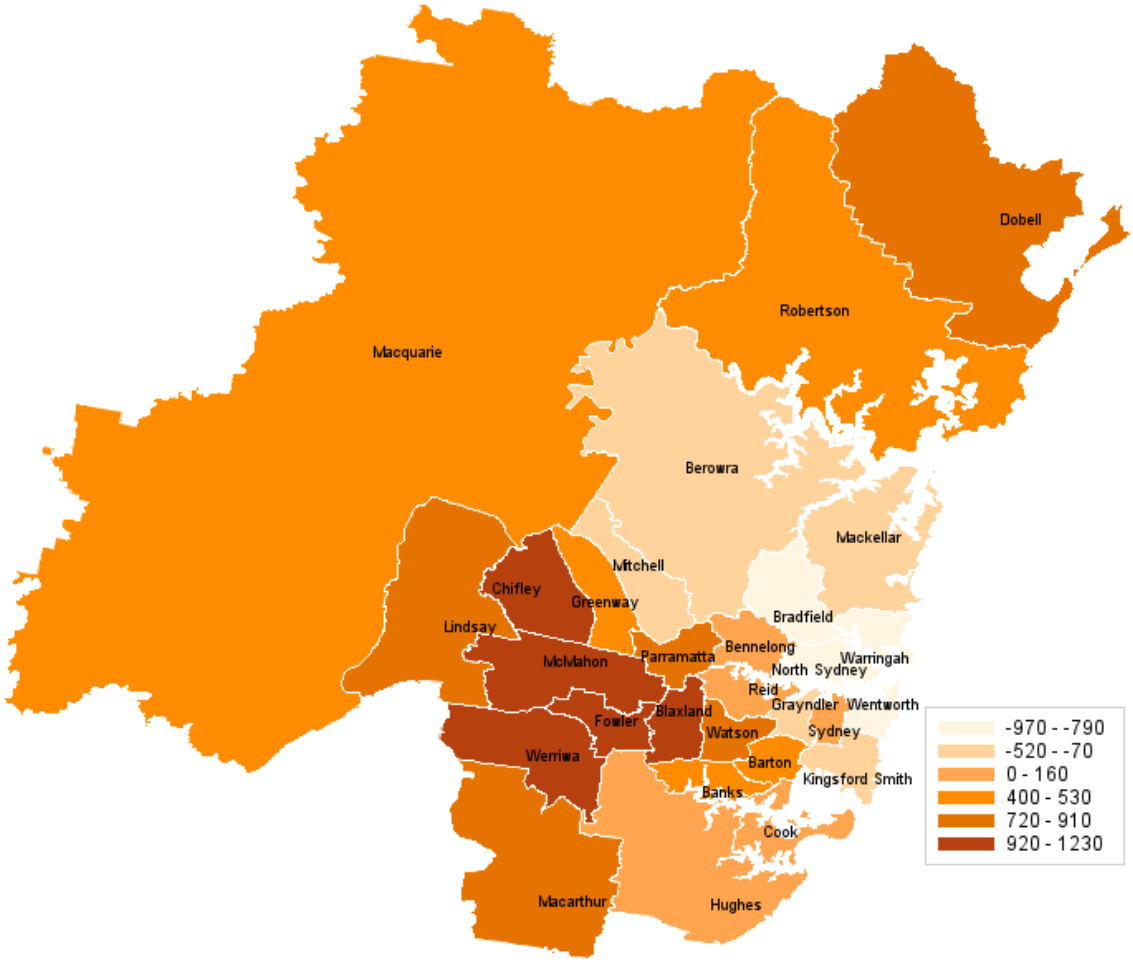
Regional results provide a further lens from which to gauge the 'winners' and 'losers' from a budget or set of policy reforms. Regions around Australia tend to have a strong socioeconomic pattern with well-located inner-city regions (electorates) most likely to be those with high incomes, living standards and socioeconomic status, while those regions further out from city centres tend (but not always) to have lower socioeconomic status. Certain regions, particularly more regional and remote areas tend to have either an older demographic or a larger Indigenous population. Beyond statistical relationships from a political perspective there may also be interest in whether money is directed more towards electorates that are arguably more politically interesting. Some electorates may be considered 'marginal' in that only a small change in the voting pattern could shift who wins or loses the electorate. There may also be

interest in whether gains are being made by electorates of a particular political party possibly at the expense of another, competing party.

Figure 7 shows the electorates that fall mostly within the Greater Capital City of Sydney region. The areas to the west and south of Sydney do the best with Fowler the largest beneficiary with households ahead by an average of $1,230 per annum (3rd highest in the nation). Sydney's next highest gain is Chifley ranked 12th at $1,080 per annum. Sydney ranks highest at the other end of the spectrum with the top five most negatively hit electorates all within Greater Sydney (Warringah, Bradfield, Wentworth, North Sydney and Mackellar). Warringah is the most heavily hit at a loss of $970 per annum on average. The likely driver of the substantial hit to these regions is their lack of gain from welfare payment increases and the re-jigged Stage 3 Tax Cut policy in 2024 which provided smaller tax cuts to high-income individuals.

Sydney has 14 out of the top 20 electorates with negative outcomes or the smallest gains. Only 14 out of 151 electorates are worse off under the Albanese government (selected) policies of the last three years with the remaining 137 electorates better off (on average).

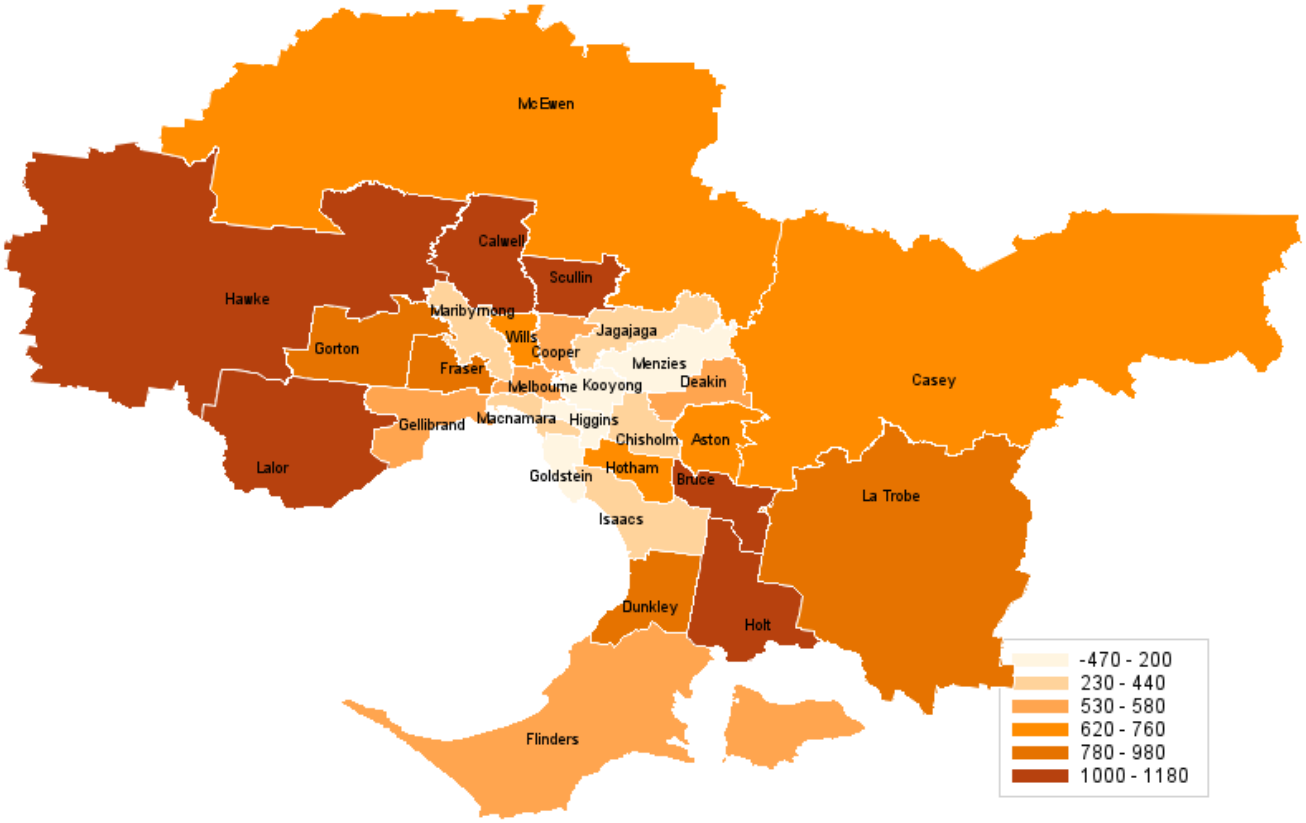
Figure 7. Gains (Household Income $per annum) from the Albanese Government by Commonwealth Electorate, Sydney



Source: ANU PolicyMod.

Figure 8 shows the average household results for Melbourne electorates - higher income and socioeconomic regions tend to have a more negative outcome relative to outer suburban electorates where the outcome is more positive. The only electorates with negative impacts (average household is financially worse off) are Goldstein and Kooyong and with Higgins having a marginal (-$90 per annum) loss. Calwell and Holt electorates have the largest gains in Melbourne with gains of $1,180 and $1,160 respectively. Lalor, Scullin, Bruce and Hawke electorate households all gain by an average of at least $1,000 per annum.

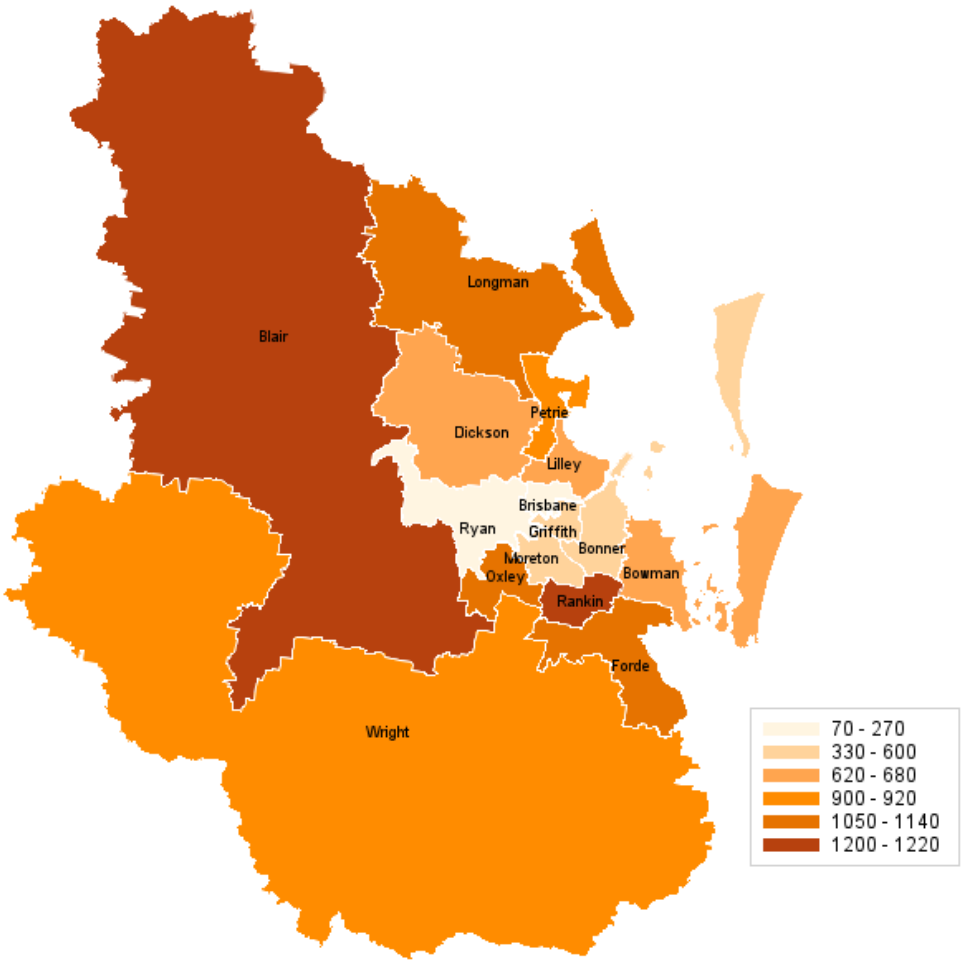
Figure 8. Gains (Household Income $per annum) from the Albanese Government by Commonwealth Electorate, Melbourne



Source: ANU PolicyMod.

Figure 9 shows the average household result for Brisbane which has no electorates that are worse off with inner-city Ryan the smallest gain at just $70 per annum per households. Rankin, Blair and Forde are all top 10 (for all electorates in Australia) average gain households with Rankin households ahead by an average of $1,220.

Figure 9. Gains (Household Income $per annum) from the Albanese Government by Commonwealth Electorate, Brisbane



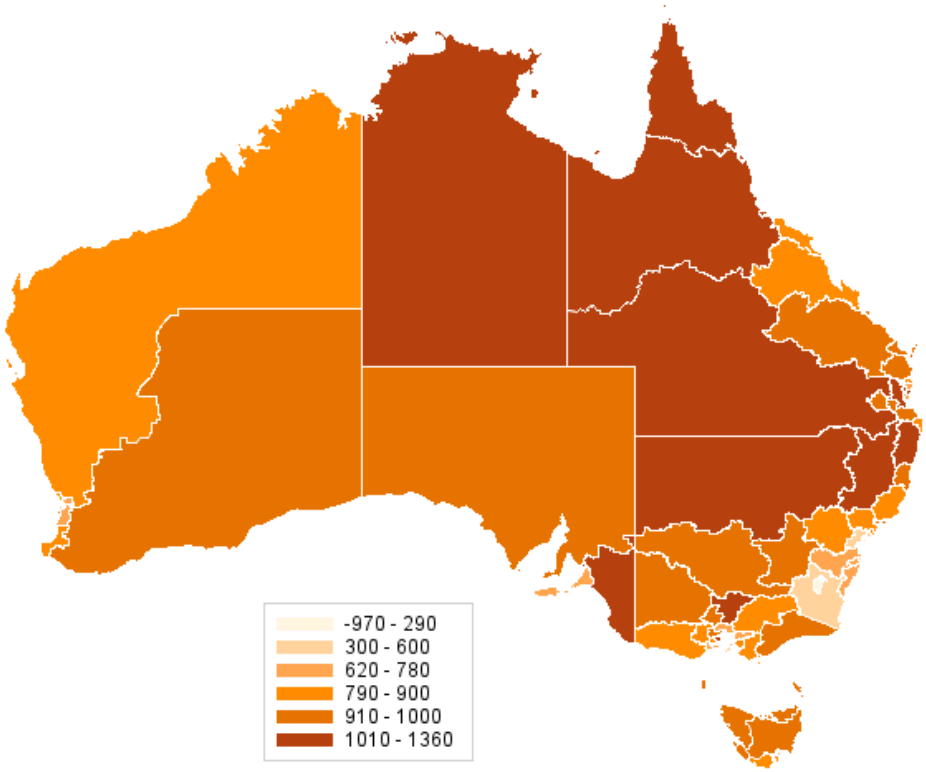
Source: ANU PolicyMod.

Figure 10 shows the impacts all electorates in Australia. Large swathes of regional and remote electorates do particularly well. Overall, the largest gains are in Spence (outer suburban Adelaide), Leichhardt (Far North Queensland), Fowler (Western Sydney), Rankin (South Brisbane) and Blair (outer north west Brisbane).

The regions with the largest falls in average household income are Warringah, Bradfield, Wentworth, North Sydney and Mackellar. Warringah's drop was $970 which relative to an average household gross income of around $170,000 per annum is just 0.6 per cent of income.

In terms of political parties most impacted negatively 6 of the top 7 most impacted are held by Teal independents. The major parties hold the electorates with the largest gains with an even share between Labor and Liberal/National/Liberal National.

Figure 10. Gains (Household Income $per annum) from the Albanese Government by Commonwealth Electorate, Australia



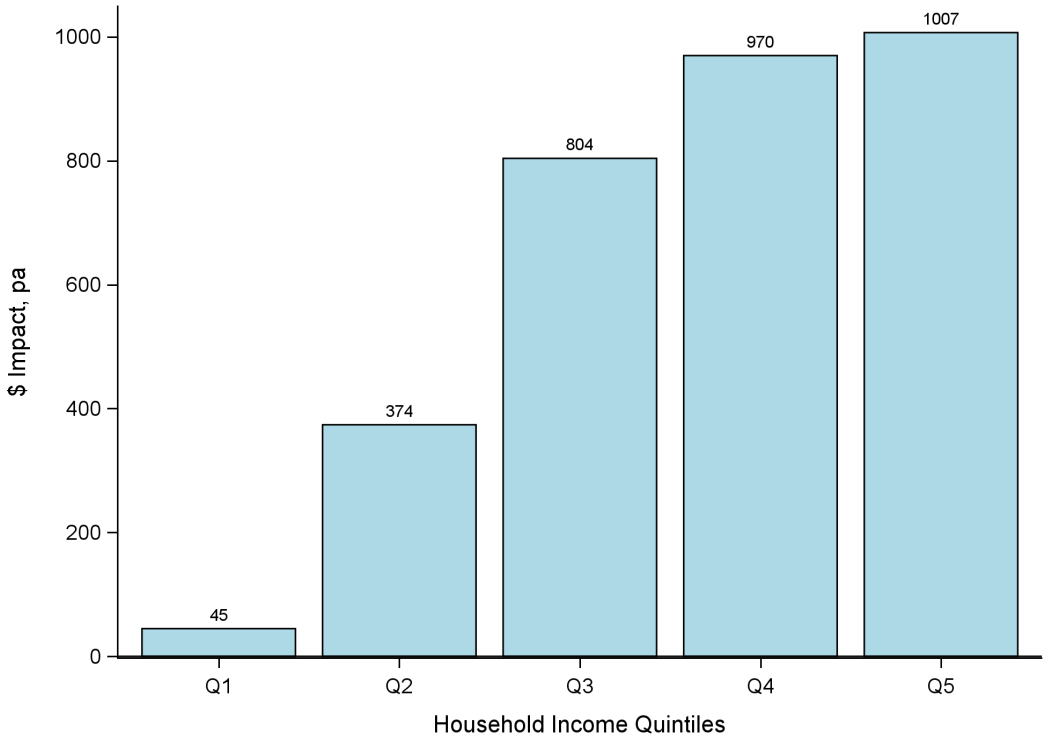
Source: ANU PolicyMod.

4 Personal Income Tax Measures 2025 Budget (2027)

The 2025 Budget proposed tax cuts for 2026-27 and 2027-28 financial years. The tax cuts were relatively simple with the first tax rate (16%) lowered to 15% in 2026 and then lowered again to 14% in 2027. These tax cuts mean that every taxpayer receives a tax cut in 2026 and a further tax cut in 2027. These tax cuts are permanent. Figure 11 shows that even though tax cuts for the first tax rate cut in at low-income levels every taxpayer receives a tax cut and all taxpayers with a taxable income above $45,000 receive the maximum tax cut of $536 per annum by 2027-28.

Figure 11 shows the average tax cuts by household income quintile (equivalised) increases with income level. The highest income level gaining $1,007 per annum while the lowest income level gains only $45 per year. The main reason for this is that low-income households generally don't pay any tax. Such families include families and persons often on government welfare payments, unemployed and persons working low or no hours and retirees receiving tax free superannuation income streams.

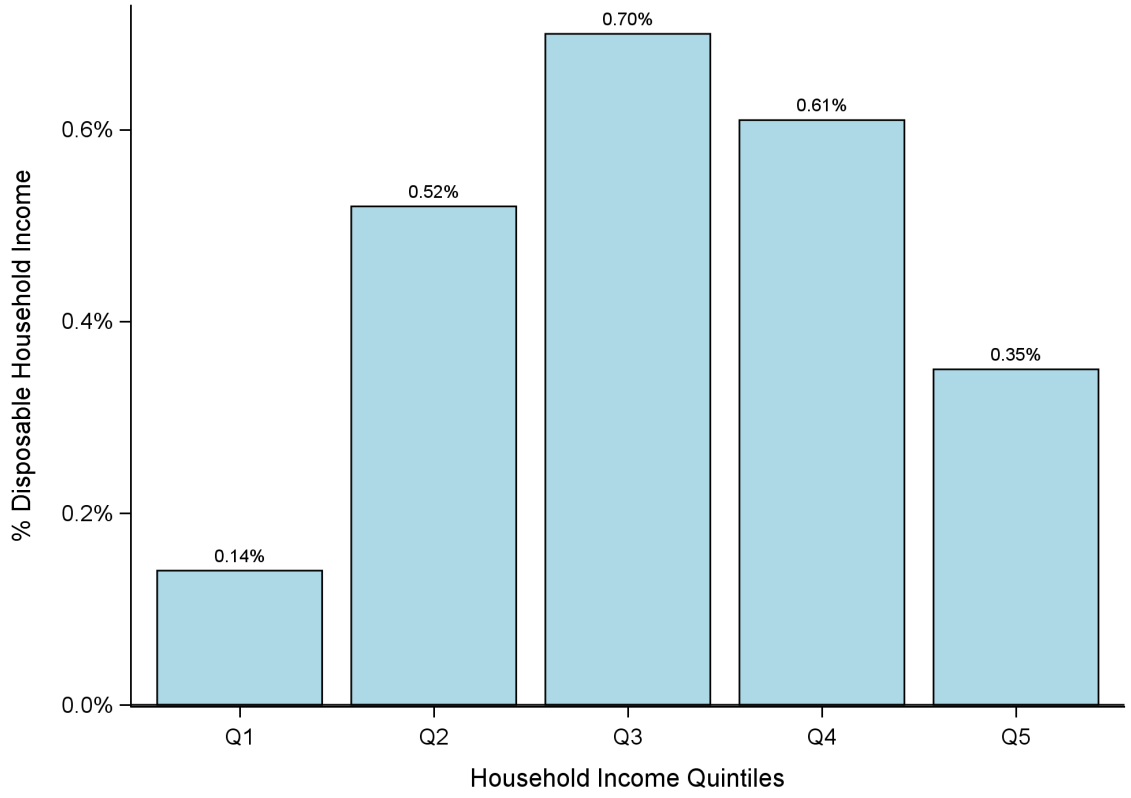
Figure 11 Personal Income Tax Cuts, $ gain per annum, 2027



Source: ANU PolicyMod.

Figure 12 presents an alternative perspective on the tax cuts by 2027-28 with a comparison of the tax cuts relative to a household's disposable income. From this perspective, middle-income families gain the most with gains of 0.7 per cent on average compared to the lowest income group at just 0.14 per cent and highest income households (quintile 5) at 0.35 per cent.

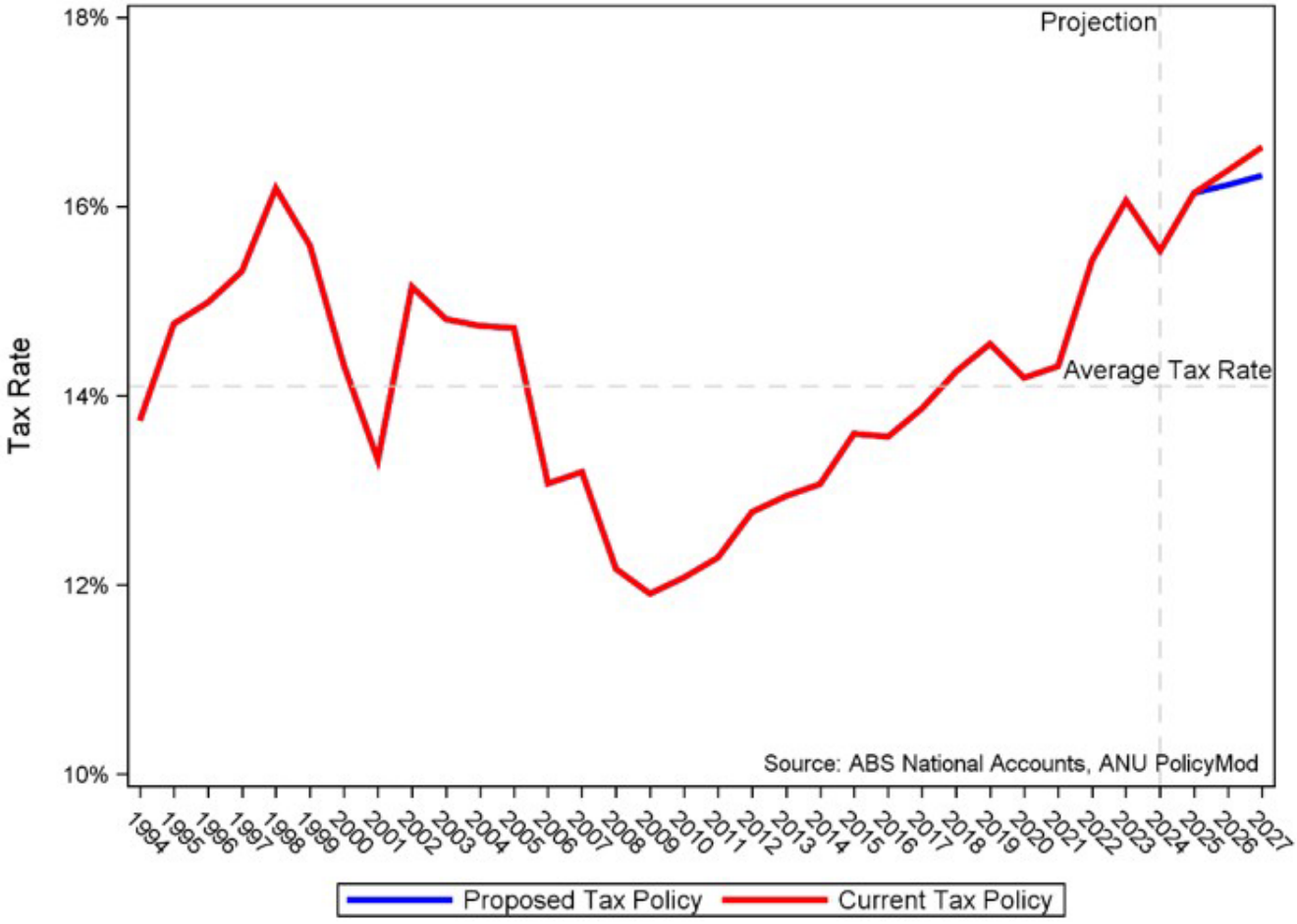
Figure 12 Personal Income Tax Cuts, % Household Disposable Income, 2027



Source: ANU PolicyMod.

The personal income tax system in Australia is adjusted on an *ad hoc* basis from time-to-time. These adjustments are usually called 'tax cuts' but in reality are often just adjustments to account for bracket creep. Figure 13 shows the history of average tax rates for Australian households (relative to gross income). Between the late 1990s and the late 2000s average tax rates lowered substantially from around 16.2 per cent to just under 12 per cent. Since 2009 average tax rates have climbed back up to around 16 per cent. The 2024-25 tax cuts lowered this moderately, but the continuation of bracket creep would mean that average tax rates would creep up to nearly 16.6 per cent by 2027-28. The proposed tax cuts are expected to lower the average tax rate from 16.6 per cent in 2027-28 to 16.3 per cent. Figure 13 shows that the tax cuts only partly offset the impact of bracket creep over the next 3 financial years to 2027-28.

Figure 13 Average Household Personal Income Tax Rates relative to Gross Income



5 Conclusions

The modelling in this paper shows that the Albanese Government's tax and welfare spending measures, while modest in aggregate, tend to benefit low- and middle-income households while leaving the highest income households financially worse off. The main driver of this outcome is the re-jigged 2024-25 'Stage 3 Tax Cuts' which spread tax cuts more evenly across the income distribution. Under the Stage 3 Tax Cuts middle and lower income taxpayers receive a larger tax cut while high-income earners receive a smaller tax cut relative to the previous government's tax plan. Other measures were also important with the larger childcare subsidy mostly benefiting middle-income households while various welfare payment increases boost lower-income household incomes.

From a regional perspective, inner city areas tend to do not as well as middle and outer suburban electorates. Typically, lower socioeconomic areas such as south west Sydney and South Brisbane did particularly well while wealthier inner-city areas such as Warringah and Manly in Sydney were adversely impacted by smaller tax cuts. Regional Australia tends to have lower incomes than capital cities and these areas typically have larger gains than average.

The proposed tax cuts for 2026 and 2027 tax years will benefit middle- and higher- income households in dollar terms more so than lower income households. This finding largely relates to low-income households typically not paying personal income tax. The tax cuts are only a partial compensation for continued bracket creep that is projected beyond the 2024-25 tax cuts.

For both the Albanese Government's policy changes during the 47th Parliament and the proposed tax cuts for 2026 and 2027 the overall direction of 'spending' in the area of tax and welfare is towards greater spending and for a majority of taxpayers, lower taxation - both of which lead to moderately larger budget deficits other things equal.

The general nature of reform in personal income tax and welfare has been one of renovation rather than major reform during the Albanese tenure, however, some important elements include the expansion of rent assistance, a modest increase to JobSeeker, broadening access to the Parenting Payment for single parents, broadening the income range of childcare and providing a more generous subsidy to most parents and finally, a broader based 'Stage 3 Tax Cuts' that overcomes bracket creep across a wider range of income levels.

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Appendix A

Table A1. Average Household Gains by Commonwealth Electorate (CED), 2025-26

Rank	CED Name	CED Code	Region	Household Gain
1	Spence	409	Ade	$1,360
2	Leichhardt	318	RQLD	$1,240
3	Fowler	115	Syd	$1,230
4	Rankin	327	Bri	$1,220
5	Blair	301	Bri	$1,200
6	Calwell	205	Mel	$1,180
7	Holt	221	Mel	$1,160
8	Forde	312	Bri	$1,140
9	Lingiari	701	NT	$1,140
10	Herbert	315	RQLD	$1,100
11	Parkes	134	RNSW	$1,090
12	Chifley	108	Syd	$1,080
13	Lalor	228	Mel	$1,080
14	Kennedy	317	RQLD	$1,080
15	Longman	320	Bri	$1,080
16	New England	130	RNSW	$1,070
17	Burt	502	Per	$1,060
18	Oxley	325	Bri	$1,050
19	Kingston	406	Ade	$1,050
20	McMahon	128	Syd	$1,040
21	Scullin	237	Mel	$1,040
22	Page	133	RNSW	$1,030
23	Maranoa	321	RQLD	$1,030
24	Nicholls	236	RVIC	$1,010
25	Barker	402	RSA	$1,010
26	Makin	407	Ade	$1,010
27	Bruce	204	Mel	$1,000
28	Hawke	219	Mel	$1,000
29	Mallee	230	RVIC	$1,000
30	Grey	404	RSA	$1,000
31	Lyons	605	Tas	$990
32	Blaxland	105	Syd	$980
33	Farrer	114	RNSW	$980
34	Fraser	214	Mel	$980
35	Flynn	311	RQLD	$980
36	Bass	601	Tas	$980
37	Braddon	602	Tas	$980
38	Gippsland	216	RVIC	$970
39	Cowper	110	RNSW	$960
40	Hinkler	316	RQLD	$960

41	Groom	314	RQLD	$950
42	Riverina	139	RNSW	$940
43	Cowan	504	Per	$940
44	O'Connor	511	RWA	$940
45	Werriwa	146	Syd	$920
46	Bendigo	203	RVIC	$920
47	Wide Bay	329	RQLD	$920
48	Wright	330	Bri	$920
49	Brand	501	Per	$920
50	Macarthur	125	Syd	$910
51	Paterson	136	RNSW	$910
52	Fadden	308	RQLD	$910
53	La Trobe	227	Mel	$900
54	Petrie	326	Bri	$900
55	Lindsay	123	Syd	$890
56	Ballarat	202	RVIC	$890
57	Dawson	306	RQLD	$890
58	Gorton	218	Mel	$880
59	Indi	223	RVIC	$880
60	Dobell	112	Syd	$860
61	Monash	235	RVIC	$860
62	Solomon	702	NT	$860
63	Forrest	507	RWA	$850
64	Calare	107	RNSW	$840
65	Moncrieff	323	RQLD	$840
66	Durack	506	RWA	$840
67	Lyne	124	RNSW	$830
68	Wannon	238	RVIC	$830
69	Capricornia	305	RQLD	$830
70	Hunter	121	RNSW	$820
71	Pearce	512	Per	$820
72	Franklin	604	Tas	$820
73	Corio	210	RVIC	$810
74	Fairfax	309	RQLD	$800
75	Richmond	138	RNSW	$790
76	Watson	144	Syd	$790
77	Dunkley	212	Mel	$780
78	Hindmarsh	405	Ade	$780
79	Hotham	222	Mel	$760
80	Gilmore	116	RNSW	$740
81	Fisher	310	RQLD	$740
82	Canning	503	Per	$740
83	Casey	206	Mel	$730
84	Adelaide	401	Ade	$730
85	Mayo	408	Ade	$730
86	Parramatta	135	Syd	$720

87	Shortland	141	RNSW	$720
88	Whitlam	147	RNSW	$720
89	Clark	603	Tas	$720
90	Aston	201	Mel	$710
91	Hasluck	509	Per	$710
92	McEwen	232	Mel	$700
93	McPherson	322	RQLD	$690
94	Bowman	303	Bri	$680
95	Dickson	307	Bri	$680
96	Corangamite	209	RVIC	$660
97	Swan	514	Per	$660
98	Newcastle	131	RNSW	$650
99	Hume	120	RNSW	$620
100	Wills	239	Mel	$620
101	Lilley	319	Bri	$620
102	Moreton	324	Bri	$600
103	Boothby	403	Ade	$590
104	Fremantle	508	Per	$590
105	Cooper	208	Mel	$580
106	Eden-Monaro	113	RNSW	$570
107	Flinders	213	Mel	$570
108	Melbourne	233	Mel	$550
109	Greenway	118	Syd	$530
110	Deakin	211	Mel	$530
111	Gellibrand	215	Mel	$530
112	Robertson	140	Syd	$520
113	Perth	513	Per	$520
114	Cunningham	111	RNSW	$510
115	Macquarie	127	Syd	$500
116	Sturt	410	Ade	$490
117	Barton	102	Syd	$480
118	Bonner	302	Bri	$480
119	Isaacs	224	Mel	$440
120	Fenner	803	ACT	$410
121	Banks	101	Syd	$400
122	Maribyrnong	231	Mel	$370
123	Chisholm	207	Mel	$340
124	Griffith	313	Bri	$330
125	Jagajaga	225	Mel	$320
126	Moore	510	Per	$300
127	Bean	801	ACT	$290
128	Brisbane	304	Bri	$270
129	Tangney	515	Per	$260
130	Macnamara	229	Mel	$230
131	Menzies	234	Mel	$200
132	Sydney	142	Syd	$160

133	Reid	137	Syd	$150
134	Hughes	119	Syd	$90
135	Ryan	328	Bri	$70
136	Bennelong	103	Syd	$60
137	Canberra	802	ACT	$40
138	Cook	109	Syd	$0
139	Kingsford Smith	122	Syd	-$70
140	Higgins	220	Mel	-$90
141	Grayndler	117	Syd	-$200
142	Mitchell	129	Syd	-$260
143	Curtin	505	Per	-$260
144	Berowra	104	Syd	-$450
145	Kooyong	226	Mel	-$460
146	Goldstein	217	Mel	-$470
147	Mackellar	126	Syd	-$520
148	North Sydney	132	Syd	-$790
149	Wentworth	145	Syd	-$830
150	Bradfield	106	Syd	-$850
151	Warringah	143	Syd	-$970