

2004 Election voting and counting system data – Field descriptions – Page 1 of 3

Field Name	Tables used in	Description
fldID	tblPaperVersions; tblElectorates	A computer-generated sequential number identifying each record in a table
fldCandID	tblCands	A computer-generated sequential number identifying each record in a table
fldPartyID	tblGroups	A computer-generated sequential number identifying each record in a table
fldBatch	tblBrinElectronic; tblGinnElectronic; tblMoloElectronic; tblBrinPaper; tblGinnPaper; tblMoloPaper; tblPaperVersions; tblPollingPlaceBatchNos	<p>For paper ballots – the batch number assigned to each unique bundle of paper ballots. Batches typically included 50 ballot papers or less. Batch numbers can be used to identify the electorate of the ballot papers and the polling place at which the votes were cast.</p> <p>For electronic ballots – the batch number is set to “0”. Electronic ballots are not identified by the polling place where the votes were cast.</p>
fldPindex	tblBrinElectronic; tblGinnElectronic; tblMoloElectronic; tblBrinPaper; tblGinnPaper; tblMoloPaper; tblPaperVersions	<p>For paper ballots – a sequential number applied to each paper in a batch. The first paper in a batch is number “0”. Multiple records showing preferences with the same Batch number and the same Pindex number belong to the same ballot paper.</p> <p>For electronic ballots – a unique number applied to each individual vote. Multiple records showing preferences with the same Pindex number belong to the same ballot paper.</p>
fldPref	tblBrinElectronic; tblGinnElectronic; tblMoloElectronic; tblBrinPaper; tblGinnPaper; tblMoloPaper	The preference number written by the voter on the ballot paper. Each record shows one preference only. A ballot paper containing 2 or more preferences is listed over multiple records, with one record per preference.

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Field Name	Tables used in	Description
fldCcode	tblBrinElectronic; tblGinnElectronic; tblMoloElectronic; tblBrinPaper; tblGinnPaper; tblMoloPaper; tblCands	Candidate code – the key for these codes is in the table tblCands. The candidate code has to be read with the party/group code to identify an individual candidate.
fldPcode	tblBrinElectronic; tblGinnElectronic; tblMoloElectronic; tblBrinPaper; tblGinnPaper; tblMoloPaper; tblCands; tblGroups	Party/group code – the key for these codes is in the table tblGroups.
fldRcand	tblBrinElectronic; tblGinnElectronic; tblMoloElectronic; tblBrinPaper; tblGinnPaper; tblMoloPaper	Robson rotation position on the ballot paper – “0” is the top position, “1” is the 2 nd position from the top, and so on.
fldEcode	TblCands; tblElectorates; tblGroups	Electorate code – described in the table tblElectorates “1” = Brindabella, “2” = Ginninderra, “3” = Molonglo
fldCname	tblCands	Candidate name in form SURNAME, Given Name
fldCand	tblCands	Candidate name in form Given Name SURNAME
fldElectorate	tblElectorates	Electorate name
fldPname	tblGroups	Party/group name
fldPabbrev	tblGroups	Party/group abbreviation
fldCands	tblGroups	Number of candidates standing for a party/group in an electorate

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Field Name	Tables used in	Description
fldPversion	tblPaperVersions	The number of the Robson rotation version listed on each individual paper ballot (There were 60 versions for Brindabella and Ginninderra, and 420 versions for Molonglo).
fldPPN	tblPollingPlaceBatchNos	A unique identifier for each polling place
fldPollingPlace	tblPollingPlaceBatchNos	Polling place name