Answer the following questions:

1. In which house is government formed? Lower

2. What is majority government? Where a political party or a coalition of parties has a majority of the seats in the lower house.

3. What is a minority government? Where a political party forms government but depends on the support (confidence) of other parties and/or independents as it was unable to achieve a majority of seats in the lower house in its own right.

4. Using the information in the following document (see Table 1) answer these questions:

5. On the 16th of August, 2019, for the first time in history, the senate has….“equal numbers of men and women”, or “equal gender representation”.

6. male Senators: 38 and female Senators: 38

7. In the Commonwealth, Lower House, how many of each gender are there in total? Total males: 105 Total females: 46

8. In Western Australia, Lower House, how many of each gender are there in total? Total males: 40 Total females: 19

9. In the Commonwealth, how many members in total, (male and female together) make up each party or number of independents?
   a. ALP - 68
   b. Liberal Party - 61
   c. Nationals - 16
   d. Centre Alliance (CA) - 1
   e. Greens - 1
   f. Katter Australia Party (KAP)- 1
   g. Independents – 3
   h. TOTAL = 151

10. Add the numbers for the Liberal Party and the Nationals to find out how many members form government: 77

11. What sort of government (either minority or majority) does Australia currently have? Majority
# Minority and Majority Governments

in Federal and State/Territory Parliaments

12. In Western Australia, how many members in total, (male and female together) make up each party?
   a. ALP - **40**
   b. Liberal Party - **13**
   c. Nationals – **6**

13. Which party or parties form government in Western Australia? **Labor Party (ALP)**

14. What sort of government (either minority or majority) does Western Australia currently have? **Majority**

15. Table to complete: Fill in the seats won by each party according to the “Composition of Australian parliaments by party and gender: a quick guide Anna”.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parliament</th>
<th>Total # seats in Lower house</th>
<th># of seats required to form Govt.</th>
<th>Seats won by ALP</th>
<th>Seats won by LIB</th>
<th>Seats won by NATS</th>
<th>Seats won by LNP</th>
<th>Seats won by CA</th>
<th>Seats won by CLP</th>
<th>Seats won by GRN</th>
<th>Seats won by KAP</th>
<th>Seats won by PHON</th>
<th>Seats won by SFF</th>
<th>Seats won by IND</th>
<th>Political party/party forming Government</th>
<th>Type of Government formed</th>
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ALP - Australian Labor Party  
LIB - Liberal Party  
NATS - Nationals  
LNP – Liberal National Party (QLD)  
CLP – Country Liberal Party  
CA – Centre Alliance  
GRN - Greens  
KAP – Katter’s Australia Party  
PHON – Pauline Hanson’s One Nation  
SFF – Shooters, Fishers and Farmers Party  
IND – independents (various)