



A fragmented electorate

An Accent Research / RedBridge Group report

May, 2026

Contents

Key findings

How we produced these results

National results

Seats changing hands

Methodology

Question wording

Variable selection

Fitting the model

Post-stratification

Preference flows

 The ideological conditional logit model

 Party grouping

 Independent candidate flows

 Estimation

 Why this works better than lookup tables

Detailed division-level summary tables

Key findings

The results from the May RedBridge Group | Accent Research MRP indicate that if an election were held now, the result would be intense political fragmentation and realignment, particularly on the political right.

In the median outcome predicted by the model, Labor would retain its majority, and One Nation would become the second largest party and official opposition.

The predicted vote share of the model is:

- Labor - 31 per cent (a -4 point swing)
- One Nation - 28 per cent (+22 points)
- The Liberal-National Coalition parties - 21 per cent (-11 points)
- The Greens - 11 per cent (-1 point)
- Other parties and candidates - nine per cent (-6 points)

This is predicted to result in between 70 and 82 seats for Labor (with a median prediction of 76 seats), 46 and 59 seats for One Nation (median 53), seven and 21 seats for the Coalition (median 12), five and nine Independents (median eight) and between zero and one seat each for the Greens, KAP and Centre Alliance.

In total, 62 seats are predicted to change hands based on these results. The Coalition is estimated to be at risk of losing 37 seats to One Nation and Labor a further 16, accounting for the bulk of those expected to change hands.

The extent of the predicted Coalition collapse is so large that it is estimated the Coalition parties will not win any seats in Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia or Tasmania.

Our results also indicate that the next election will be decided overwhelmingly on preferences. In seat after seat, the Coalition is predicted to fall to third place in seats it has traditionally held, either on primary votes or pushed to third by Labor on Greens preferences, with Labor then losing to One Nation (usually on Coalition preferences).

A Coalition primary vote that was just a few points higher would win considerably more seats. The seat of Latrobe is a good example of this. Currently, we estimate that the Liberal Party is coming third in the seat at 26 per cent (within the margin of error of Labor, which is on 27 per cent). In median prediction, Greens preferences ensure that Labor reaches the two-candidate preferred, and then loses to One Nation. However, in six per cent of our simulated predictions, the Liberal Party overtakes One Nation, and facing Labor, would win the seat.

The results presented in this report should be viewed as a probabilistic snapshot of current public opinion. They are an estimate of current partisan support and how this translates into seats in the Australian House of Representatives. They are not a prediction of what will happen in two years' time. Public opinion is dynamic, and, as seen in the last few years with the Voice and the 2025 federal election, it can change rapidly.

How we produced these results

These results are estimates from a model-based approach called Multilevel Regression with Post-stratification (MRP), fit to data from a survey of 6,015 Australian voters conducted between Wednesday 29 April and Thursday 14 May, 2026.

The mean electorate-level margins of error (95 per cent confidence intervals) for first preference vote shares are 3.3 per cent for Labor, 4.7 per cent for One Nation, 4.1 per cent for the Coalition, 2.1 per cent for The Greens, 1.4 per cent for Independents, and 3.5 per cent for other parties and candidates.

The MRP works by sharing information across electorates, with voters assumed to behave in a related way to other voters with shared characteristics in similar divisions. While we expect the model to be broadly accurate, these estimates may miss idiosyncratic electorates that behave substantially differently from similar divisions.

We then use the predicted first preference vote shares (with uncertainty) from the MRP to simulate instant-runoff elimination, estimating two-candidate preferred results, seat-level win probabilities, and national seat projections.

The key feature of this approach is a conditional preference-flow model. Rather than applying a fixed table of historical preference flows, the model allows flows from an eliminated party to change depending on which candidates remain in the count. For example, Greens preferences do not have to flow to Labor at the same rate in every electorate; the estimated flow can change depending on whether the remaining field includes the Coalition, One Nation, an Independent, or other candidates. Independent candidates are handled separately, using division-specific preference-flow data where available.

National results

Table 1: Estimated House of Representatives vote share by party.

	Current estimated first preference vote share (%)	2025 federal election first preference vote share (%)	Estimated swing (percentage point change)
Labor	31	35	-4
One Nation	28	6	22
Coalition	21	32	-11
Greens	11	12	-1
Other parties and candidates	9	15	-6

Note:

Coalition total is the sum of Liberal, Liberal National, National and Country Liberal.

Table 2: Projected House of Representatives seats by party.

Party	Median seat prediction	Low estimate	High estimate
Labor	76	70	82
One Nation	53	46	59
Coalition	12	7	21
Liberal	10	7	13
Liberal National	0	0	4
National	0	0	2
Country Liberal	2	0	2
Independent	8	5	9
Katter's Australian Party	1	0	1
Greens	0	0	1
Centre Alliance	0	0	1

Notes: Coalition total is the sum of Liberal, Liberal National, National and Country Liberal. The median is the most likely seat count; the low and high estimates are the 2.5th and 97.5th percentiles across 1,000 posterior draws, representing a 95% credible interval. The model estimates that there is a 95% probability that each party's seat count falls within this range.

Table 3: Estimated number of seats in which each party is expected to survive to the top 3 or top 2.

Seats each party has the potential to...		
Party	Survive to the top 3	Survive to the top 2
Labor	144	129
One Nation	140	110
Liberal	90	31
Liberal National	28	7
Greens	17	2
Independent	14	13
Nationals	11	5
Country Liberal	2	1
Centre Alliance	1	1
Katter's Australian Party	1	1

Estimated number of seat wins by party

Distribution across 1,000 posterior draws

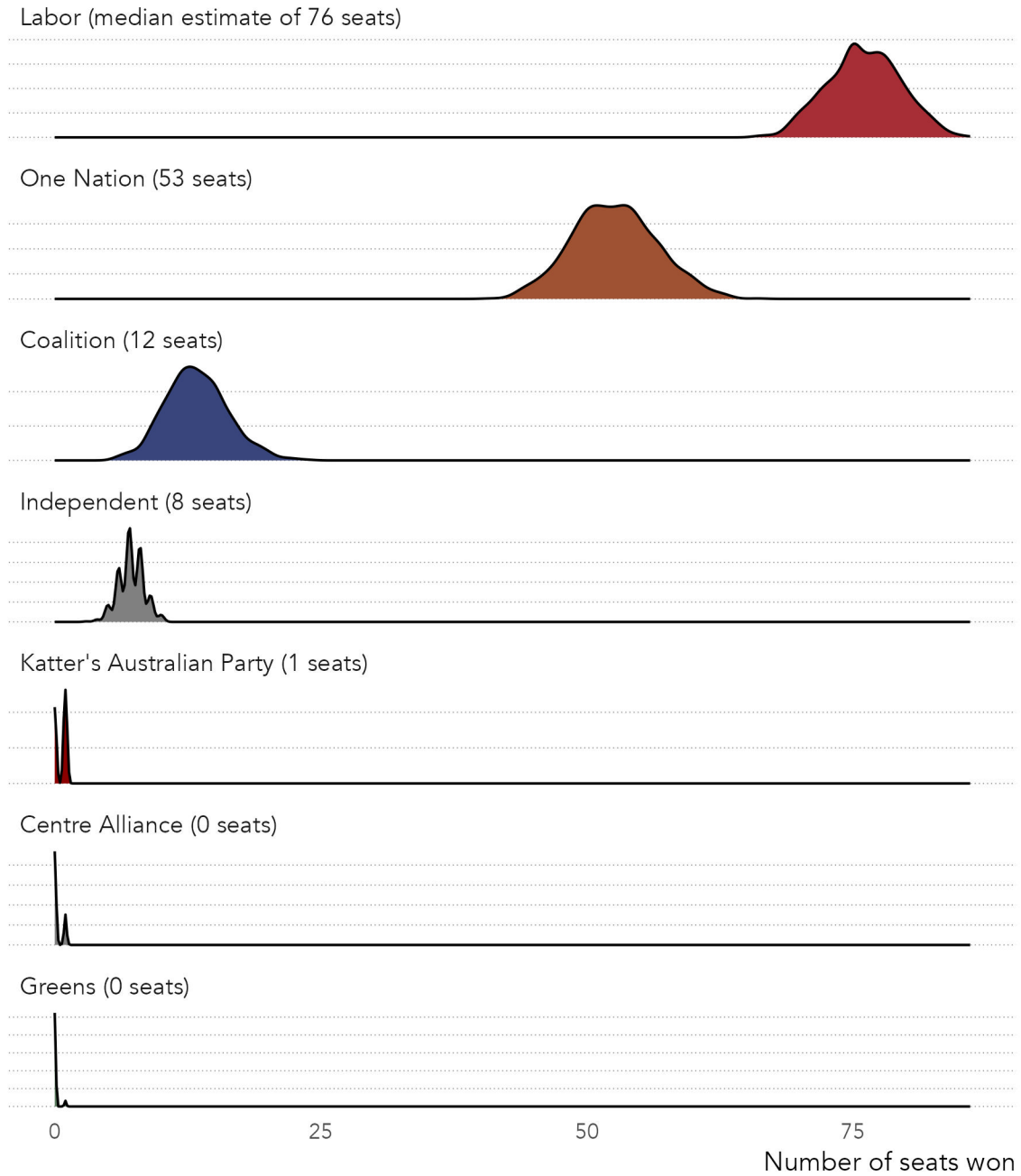


Figure 1: Distribution of estimated seat wins, by party.

Predicted winners for each seat

Division-level estimates from MRP

■ Labor (76) ■ One Nation (53) ■ Coalition (12) ■ Independent (8) ■ Katter's Australian Party (1)

Probability of winning
50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%

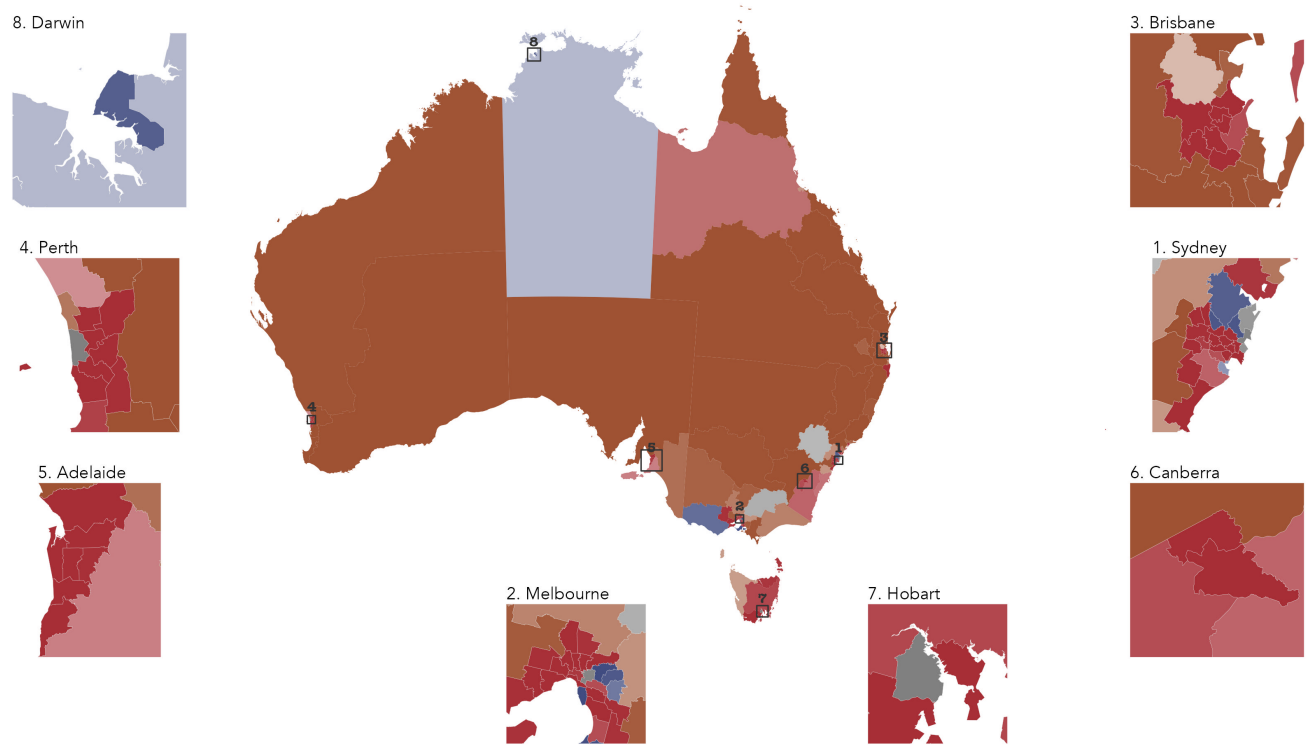


Figure 2: The predicted winner of each Commonwealth Electoral Division. Winners were predicted using an MRP model fit to Accent Research and RedBridge survey data, and other information.

Seats changing hands

Seats changing hands

Predicted winners compared with the previous result

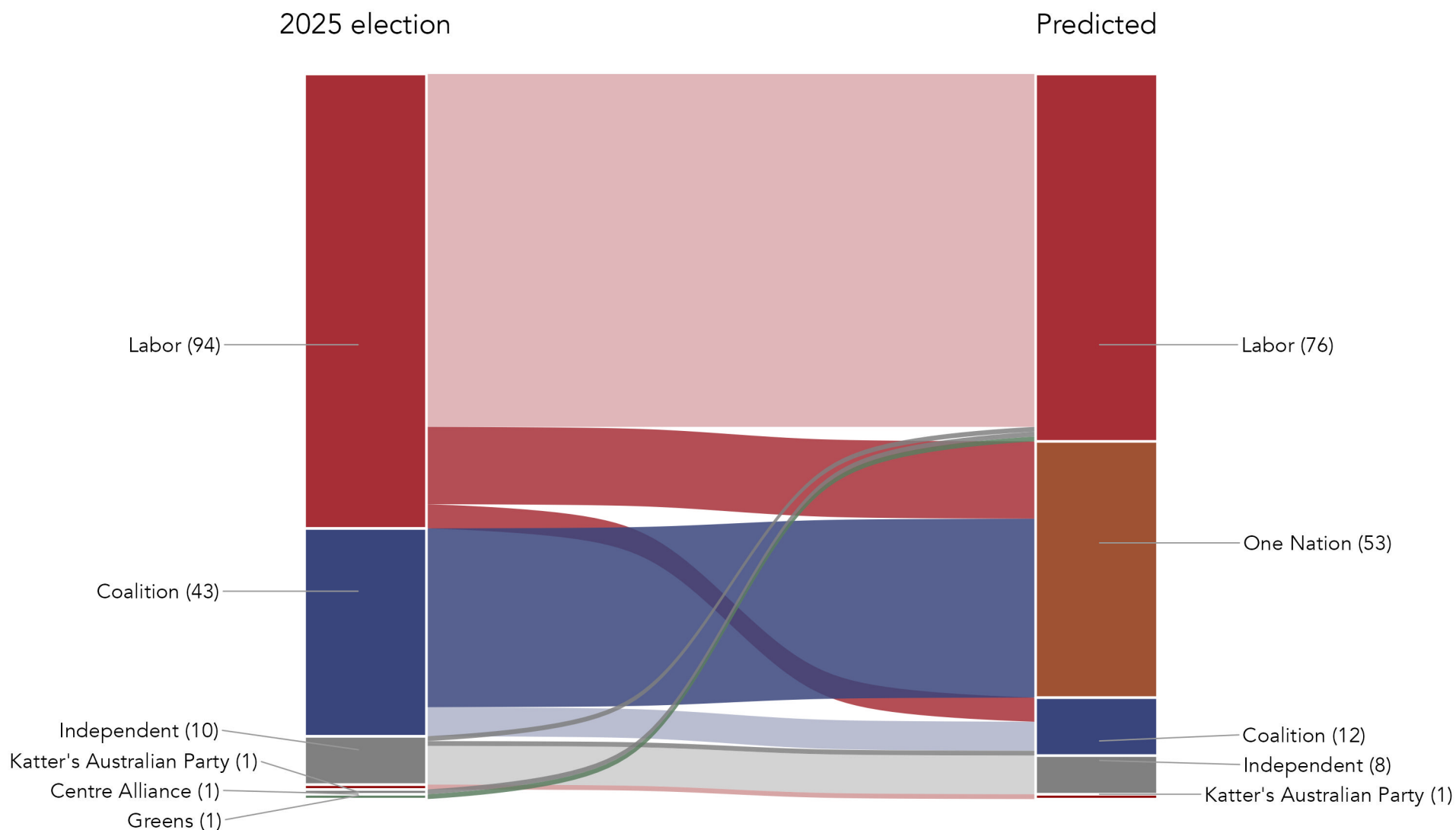


Figure 3: Predicted changes in seat holdings between the 2025 federal election and if an election were held now. Each ribbon represents Commonwealth Electoral Divisions: those connecting the same party on both axes are predicted holds (shown at reduced opacity); ribbons crossing between parties are predicted to be changing hands (highlighted). Liberal, Liberal National, National and Country Liberal results have been grouped as the Coalition. Predicted winners are from the MRP model fit to Accent Research and RedBridge survey data.

Table 4: Predicted seat changes between the 2025 federal election and a hypothetical election held now, including the party that currently holds the seat, and who they are losing seats to.

Seats currently held by...	Lost to	Number of seats
Coalition	One Nation	37
Labor	One Nation	16
Labor	Coalition	5
Centre Alliance	Labor	1
Greens	Labor	1
Independent	Coalition	1
Independent	Labor	1

Note:

Liberal, Liberal National, National and Country Liberal results have been grouped as the Coalition.

Predicted winners are from an MRP model fit to Accent Research and RedBridge survey data.

Table 5: House of Representatives divisions predicted to be changing hands.

Division	Predicted winner	Previous winner	Winning 2CP vote share (95% CIs)	P(win)
New South Wales				
Hunter	One Nation	Labor	59 (54, 64)	100
Lindsay	One Nation	Liberal	55 (53, 58)	100
Lyne	One Nation	National	63 (60, 66)	100
New England	One Nation	National	57 (52, 68)	100
Page	One Nation	National	59 (56, 62)	100
Parkes	One Nation	National	68 (58, 74)	100
Riverina	One Nation	National	60 (53, 69)	100
Farrer	One Nation	Liberal	63 (51, 68)	99
Hume	One Nation	Liberal	60 (50, 63)	98
Cowper	One Nation	National	63 (49, 69)	96
Fowler	Labor	Independent	57 (47, 65)	93
Bradfield	Liberal	Independent	53 (48, 57)	90
Paterson	One Nation	Labor	52 (49, 55)	89
Dobell	One Nation	Labor	51 (48, 54)	79
Macquarie	One Nation	Labor	51 (48, 54)	65
Whitlam	One Nation	Labor	50 (48, 54)	60
Northern Territory				
Solomon	Country Liberal	Labor	57 (52, 63)	86
Lingiari	Country Liberal	Labor	53 (47, 61)	38
Queensland				
Capricornia	One Nation	Liberal National	65 (56, 68)	100
Dawson	One Nation	Liberal National	63 (53, 66)	100
Flynn	One Nation	Liberal National	66 (59, 69)	100
Forde	One Nation	Labor	55 (52, 57)	100
Hinkler	One Nation	Liberal National	62 (58, 65)	100
Longman	One Nation	Liberal National	56 (53, 58)	100
Maranoa	One Nation	Liberal National	59 (54, 64)	100
Ryan	Labor	Greens	57 (52, 61)	100
Wide Bay	One Nation	Liberal National	63 (55, 65)	100
Wright	One Nation	Liberal National	67 (60, 71)	100
Fisher	One Nation	Liberal National	58 (55, 61)	99
Blair	One Nation	Labor	54 (50, 56)	98
Fadden	One Nation	Liberal National	59 (52, 61)	98
Leichhardt	One Nation	Labor	53 (50, 57)	98
Bowman	One Nation	Liberal National	55 (53, 57)	97
Fairfax	One Nation	Liberal National	58 (52, 61)	97
Petrie	One Nation	Labor	52 (50, 54)	91
Groom	One Nation	Liberal National	53 (49, 63)	90
McPherson	One Nation	Liberal National	56 (49, 59)	83
Herbert	One Nation	Liberal National	51 (46, 62)	62
Moncrieff	One Nation	Liberal National	56 (47, 59)	58
Dickson	One Nation	Labor	50 (48, 53)	40
South Australia				
Grey	One Nation	Liberal	61 (53, 65)	100
Barker	One Nation	Liberal	59 (47, 63)	83
Mayo	Labor	Centre Alliance	51 (42, 58)	61
Tasmania				
Braddon	One Nation	Labor	50 (47, 54)	57
Victoria				
Monash	One Nation	Liberal	59 (51, 62)	98
Menzies	Liberal	Labor	52 (50, 55)	96

Table 5: House of Representatives divisions predicted to be changing hands. *(continued)*

Division	Predicted winner	Previous winner	Winning 2CP vote share (95% CIs)	P(win)
Hawke	One Nation	Labor	52 (50, 55)	95
La Trobe	One Nation	Liberal	54 (52, 56)	94
Nicholls	One Nation	National	53 (49, 64)	92
Mallee	One Nation	National	53 (49, 59)	91
Deakin	Liberal	Labor	51 (49, 54)	89
Bendigo	One Nation	Labor	51 (49, 54)	75
Gippsland	One Nation	National	52 (46, 57)	73
Aston	Liberal	Labor	51 (49, 53)	72
McEwen	One Nation	Labor	51 (48, 54)	71
Casey	One Nation	Liberal	55 (47, 57)	63
Western Australia				
Bullwinkel	One Nation	Labor	55 (52, 58)	100
Canning	One Nation	Liberal	58 (55, 61)	100
Forrest	One Nation	Liberal	57 (54, 61)	100
O'Connor	One Nation	Liberal	63 (59, 65)	100
Durack	One Nation	Liberal	61 (53, 65)	99
Moore	One Nation	Labor	52 (48, 55)	79

Note:

Divisions are ordered by state and the certainty of the predicted outcome.

The Predicted winner is the party (or candidate) estimated to be most likely to win the seat if an election were held now, based on the MRP fit to Accent Research and RedBridge Group survey data. The Previous winner is the party (or candidate) that won the division at the 2025 federal election.

The Winning vote share is the median estimated two-candidate result of the winning party. Figures in parentheses are 95% credible intervals, with the model estimating that there is a 95% probability that the winner's vote share falls within this range.

P(win) is the predicted probability the winner will actually win the seat, based on the uncertainty in their vote intention, and those of the other parties contesting the division.

Methodology

The primary method used to produce the estimates for this report was a model-assisted approach called multilevel regression with post-stratification (MRP).

This model was fit to a nationally representative sample of 6,015 Australian voters aged 18 and older. The fieldwork for this survey was conducted between Wednesday 29 April and Thursday 14 May. The sample was recruited over online panel, using quotas for age, gender, location, education and vote at the 2025 federal election to ensure the sample is representative of the Australian electorate.

This methodology combines both individual-level information from survey respondents, and division-level information (such as primary vote share at the previous election, or weighted population density of each division), which helps improve the fit of these models and to obtain reasonable division-level inferences.

These data are high-quality. They match the age, gender, geographic and educational characteristics of the Australian electorate closely. However, while the sample is representative and appropriate for nation-level analysis, they are less well placed for division-level estimates in their raw form, with a median sample size of 40 respondents per division. This sample is not large enough to conduct small area estimates down to the division level using descriptive statistics. Rather, it requires a model-assisted procedure. For this, we use MRP.

This is a two-step process. First, multilevel regression models are fit to the survey data predicting the outcome in which we are interested: federal vote intention. We then post-stratify these estimates on a frame created with Census data, allowing us to make a prediction for population sub-groups, including small area estimates for residents of each electoral division.

Question wording

If a federal election for the House of Representatives were held today, which of the following would you give your first preference vote to?

1. Labor Party
2. Liberal Party *shown in electorates where Liberals ran a candidate in 2025*
3. National Party *shown in electorates where Nationals ran a candidate in 2025*
4. The Liberal-National Party *shown in QLD*
5. The Country Liberal Party *shown in the NT*
6. The Greens
7. One Nation
8. Other parties and candidates *relevant options shown in electorates where they ran in 2025*
9. Will not vote
10. Undecided

If answered 'Undecided' above

If you had to pick, which of these are you leaning towards?

1. Labor Party
2. Liberal Party *shown in electorates where Liberals ran a candidate in 2025*
3. National Party *shown in electorates where Nationals ran a candidate in 2025*
4. The Liberal-National Party *shown in QLD*
5. The Country Liberal Party *shown in the NT*
6. The Greens
7. One Nation
8. Other parties and candidates *relevant options shown in electorates where they ran in 2025*
9. Will not vote
10. Undecided

Variable selection

Two types of variables are used for MRP: individual- and division-level predictors.

Individual-level predictors are characteristics of individual voters, which are obtained from respondents through surveys, but also have matching data from the Census for post-stratification.

We started with a candidate set of individual-level predictors evaluated using test models fit to the survey data, comparing successive specifications by AIC and coefficient diagnostics. Predictors were assessed against three criteria: predictive contribution to the model (mean absolute coefficient and signal-to-noise ratio across outcome equations), substantive importance for Australian electoral analysis, and cell-budget cost in the post-stratification frame.

Final individual-level predictors:

- **Age** (3 categories: 18-34, 35-64, 65+)
- **Gender** (2 categories: Men, Women)
- **Education** (2 categories: University degree, No university)
- **Religion** (4 categories: Protestant, Catholic, Other religions, No religion)
- **Language** (2 categories: English only, Other languages)
- **Home ownership** (3 categories: Owned outright, Owned with a mortgage, Renting and other)
- **2025 vote recall** (7 categories: Labor, Coalition, Greens, One Nation, Independent, Other, Did not vote)

In addition, aggregate population-level information about the electorates in which voters live is also included in the model. This incorporates prior election results (division-level vote share for the Greens, One Nation, Independents, all other parties and candidates, and turnout).

It also includes division-level predictors that capture the demographic, socioeconomic, and cultural composition of each division. These predictors enter the model as covariates that help explain variation in vote intention across divisions and improve the precision of small area estimates by allowing the model to borrow strength from divisions with similar characteristics.

We began with 19 candidate division-level variables drawn from the 2021 Census, covering housing (median housing cost, housing-cost-to-income ratio, mortgage prevalence, renting prevalence), economic conditions (median household income, share receiving government payments, share in blue-collar occupations, share in managerial occupations), education (share with a bachelor's degree or higher), demographic composition (median age, share of households with children, weighted population density, distance from the state capital CBD), cultural composition (Anglo-Australian ancestry, English-only speakers, non-English speakers, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population share), and religion (Protestant identification, no religion). All variables were standardised before analysis, and log-transformed prior to standardisation when necessary.

Including all 19 variables directly in the MRP model would be inefficient. Many of these variables are highly correlated; for example, household income, education, mortgage prevalence, and managerial employment all capture aspects of socioeconomic advantage and tend to move together across divisions. Entering correlated predictors directly can produce unstable coefficient estimates and reduce the model's ability to identify the contribution of each predictor. To address this, we used factor analysis to summarise the 19 variables into a smaller number of continuous composite predictors.

We extracted factors using the minimum residual method with oblimin rotation to allow the factors to be correlated. A scree plot of the eigenvalues showed a clear elbow after the second factor, and a two-factor solution produced the most interpretable structure. The two factors together account for 68% of the variance in the 19 input variables. They have substantively meaningful interpretations:

Factor 1: Socioeconomic advantage. This factor loads positively on household income, university education, mortgage prevalence, managerial occupations, housing costs, and population-weighted density, and negatively on receipt of government payments, blue-collar occupations, and distance from the state capital. Higher scores indicate divisions that are wealthier, more educated, more professional, and more urban. Wentworth, Bradfield, and Sydney's eastern and inner-northern divisions score highest; Spence, Durack, Hinkler, and Lingjari score lowest.

Factor 2: Established Anglo-Australian composition. This factor loads positively on English-only speakers, Anglo-Australian ancestry, median age, Protestant identification, and no-religion identification, and negatively on non-English-speaking households, population-weighted density, housing-cost-to-income ratio, and renting. Higher scores indicate older, more linguistically and culturally homogeneous, owner-occupier, lower-density divisions. Calare, Riverina, Maranoa, Wannon, and Eden-Monaro score highest; the western Sydney corridor (Werriwa, Fowler, Blaxland, Chifley) and inner-Melbourne multicultural divisions (Calwell) score lowest.

The two factors are negatively correlated ($r = -0.31$), which is expected given that lower income rural divisions tend to score highly on the second dimension, and lower on the first.

Fitting the model

Using these data, we fit a multinomial multilevel logistic regression models for vote intention Y as a function of predictors X (our individual- and division-level variables).

Vote intention Y is measured as one of seven outcomes k : support for the Labor Party, One Nation, the Liberal-National Coalition parties, the Greens, Independents, Other parties and candidates, and those who will not vote or are undecided.

This treats the probability of a particular choice for any type of individual respondent as a function of the demographic and geographic characteristics that define them. For example, each of the demographic characteristics of respondents included in the model is allocated its own cell c for voters' age, gender, education, religion, whether they own their home, the language they speak at home, their vote at the 2025 federal election, and the electoral division in which they live (and its various characteristics).

Post-stratification

To weight the predictions from these models, a set of cells are extracted from the Census using the Australian Bureau of Statistics' (ABS) TableBuilder website to create a post-stratification frame, enabling the cross-classification of X by division. This consists of 43,168 cells (after removing zero population cells), with an individual cell for each cross-classification of age (3) x gender (2) x education (2) x religion (4) x home ownership (3) x language (2) x division (150). The estimate for each cell is weighted by the number of

Australian citizens found matching those demographic characteristics in the actual population (adjusted to match the electoral roll). Additional demographics would mean additional cells. This potentially produces more noise in the estimates, but also provides greater predictive power and additional characteristics on which we can weight these data. Non-Census variables may also be imputed onto the post-stratification frame. We do this with 2025 House of Representatives vote.

The frame from this process is then used to post-stratify vote intention. These cells are treated as a data set with which to predict Y , using the model derived from the survey data. For a multinomial outcome Y , such as an elector's first preference vote, θ_c , we predict the probability that elector i in the corresponding Census cell c has attribute $Y = k$.

Each cell is assigned the relevant population frequency N_c , calculated by multiplying the probability of Y for each cell with the population count from the Census. Summing over cells and dividing by the total cell count gives us an estimate for the proportion of citizens within a division with attribute $Y = k$. Using this approach, we can measure electors' vote intention in all 150 electoral divisions represented in the next Australian parliament.

Preference flows

We then use the predicted first preference vote shares (with uncertainty) produced from the MRP and simulate instant-runoff elimination to estimate two-candidate preferred results, seat-level win probabilities, and national seat projections.

The core innovation of our approach is a **conditional logit preference-flow model**. Rather than applying a fixed lookup table of preference flows, the model estimates how votes from an eliminated party are likely to flow among the candidates still remaining in the count. This means the predicted flow from, for example, the Greens to Labor can change depending on whether the remaining candidates include the Coalition, One Nation, or other parties.

From the MRP, we produce 1,000 posterior draws of first preference vote shares for each division. Each draw specifies six group-level proportions: Labor, Coalition, One Nation, Greens, Independent, and Other parties and candidates (with undecided and non-voters excluded at this point). Where multiple Coalition parties, Independent candidates, or other parties are running in the same seat, these are disaggregated to individual candidates using within-group baseline shares from the 2025 actual first preferences.

The ideological conditional logit model

Party-to-party preference flows are estimated using a two-dimensional latent ideological space. Each party family is assigned a position (x_i, y_i) . When party X is eliminated with a set of remaining parties R , the probability of a vote flowing to party Y is:

$$P(Y | X, R) = \frac{\exp(U(X, Y))}{\sum_{j \in R} \exp(U(X, j))}$$

where $U(X, Y)$ is the utility of transferring from eliminated party X to remaining party Y . In the model, this utility is higher when the two parties are closer together in the latent ideological space, and can also include a party-specific attractiveness term that captures a party's general tendency to receive preferences.

Party grouping

Minor parties with few observations in the 2025 preference data are grouped into ideological categories for the model. The ten model categories are: Labor, Liberal, LNP, National, CLP, Green, One Nation, Katter's Australian Party, right-leaning minor parties, and left-leaning minor parties.

For each minor party, we compute the share of their combined Labor + Coalition preference flows that went to Coalition candidates; a Coalition-flow ratio. Parties with a ratio above 50 per cent are classified as other right (for preference flow purposes); those at or below 50 per cent are other left. Where a party has very few observed transfer events, this classification should be treated as approximate; the purpose is to group sparse minor-party observations into broad preference-flow families rather than to classify every party ideologically in a substantive sense.

Each sub-group receives its own (x, y, β) position in the latent space, so the split affects all preference flows — both when these parties are eliminated (sender) and when they receive preferences from other eliminated parties (receiver). Other right sits near Coalition/KAP in the estimated space, while Other left sits near Labor and the Greens.

Independent candidate flows

Independent candidates are excluded from the ideological model entirely. Their preference flows are highly individual — a teal community independent in a wealthy urban seat has very different flow patterns from a rural independent — so they are handled separately with division-specific flow data (see below).

1. **Division-specific Independent flows:** If the same Independent candidate appeared in the 2025 preference data, we use their observed 2025 transfer pattern from the distribution of preferences. This covers most teal community independents who are re-contesting.
2. **National Independent averages by context:** If no local data exists (e.g. a new independent), we use the average Independent to party flow rates, drawn from either the "Independent-competitive" context pool (if another Independent holds $\geq 10\%$ of the remaining vote) or the "standard" context pool.
3. **Party to Independent flows:** When a party candidate is eliminated and an Independent is still in the count, the flow rate to that Independent is looked up from the 2025 flow data by division and party family. This is necessarily division-specific since the attractiveness of an independent depends on who they are.

Estimation

The model is estimated by minimising an objective function that combines the negative log-likelihood from the observed 2025 preference-flow data with a small number of anchor-point penalties:

$$\text{Objective} = -\ell + \sum_a w_a \left(P_{\text{predicted}}(a) - P_{\text{target}}(a) \right)^2$$

Where ℓ is the log-likelihood of the observed preference-flow data under the conditional logit model. The second term adds calibration penalties for a small number of anchor scenarios. For each anchor a ,

$P_{\text{predicted}}(a)$ is the model-predicted flow rate, $P_{\text{target}}(a)$ is the target flow rate, and w_a controls how strongly the model is pulled toward that target.

These anchors are used where the observed 2025 distribution-of-preferences data contain too few directly comparable late-count events to estimate some flows reliably. They help prevent the unconstrained model from producing implausible preference flows in sparse but politically important scenarios.

The combined objective is minimised using the BFGS (Broyden–Fletcher–Goldfarb–Shanno) quasi-Newton optimisation algorithm. After fitting, the model is checked against observed 2025 preference-flow outcomes to assess whether it produces plausible transfer patterns across common count scenarios.

Why this works better than lookup tables

The key advantage of this approach is that, when assigning preferences from an excluded candidate in each round of the elimination process, the algorithm automatically adjusts for the remaining field of parties and candidates.

The key advantage of this approach is that preference flows are estimated conditionally on the candidates still remaining in the count. A fixed lookup table might assign the same Greens-to-Labor flow in every seat. By contrast, this model computes a different probability depending on the remaining field.

For example, when the Greens are eliminated with Labor and Liberal candidates remaining, the model computes:

$$P(\text{ALP} \mid \text{GRN}, \{\text{ALP}, \text{LP}\})$$

If One Nation is also still in the count, it instead computes:

$$P(\text{ALP} \mid \text{GRN}, \{\text{ALP}, \text{LP}, \text{ON}\})$$

The *rates themselves* change, not just the normalisation.

In an increasingly dynamic and fractured political environment, we can no longer just assume the preferences will flow exactly the same as they did at the previous election, and so a more complex approach, such as this, is required.

Detailed division-level summary tables

Table 6: Estimated House of Representatives vote share by party and division.

Division	First preference vote share (with 95% confidence intervals)						Predicted winner		
	Labor	Coalition	One Nation	Greens	Independent	Other parties and candidates	Winning party	Winning 2CP vote share	P(win)
Australian Capital Territory									
Canberra	48 (43, 52)	14 (9, 18)	13 (9, 18)	17 (14, 20)	0 (0, 3)	7 (4, 14)	Labor	72 (66, 75)	100
Fenner	49 (45, 54)	16 (11, 21)	16 (12, 22)	14 (11, 17)	0 (0, 0)	4 (2, 8)	Labor	67 (62, 72)	100
Bean	37 (32, 43)	17 (12, 22)	12 (8, 17)	8 (6, 11)	20 (13, 29)	4 (2, 9)	Labor	60 (46, 66)	85
New South Wales									
Barton	43 (39, 46)	17 (13, 20)	24 (21, 29)	13 (11, 15)	0 (0, 0)	4 (2, 7)	Labor	60 (56, 63)	100
Bennelong	41 (38, 44)	26 (22, 30)	19 (16, 24)	10 (8, 12)	0 (0, 0)	3 (2, 6)	Labor	56 (53, 58)	100
Blaxland	47 (41, 53)	15 (12, 20)	19 (15, 25)	8 (6, 12)	1 (0, 7)	8 (3, 14)	Labor	63 (57, 68)	100
Chifley	45 (40, 49)	15 (12, 19)	26 (21, 31)	8 (6, 11)	0 (0, 0)	6 (3, 10)	Labor	59 (54, 62)	100
Cunningham	38 (35, 41)	13 (11, 16)	29 (25, 33)	16 (14, 18)	0 (0, 0)	4 (2, 7)	Labor	61 (57, 63)	100
Grayndler	48 (45, 52)	12 (9, 14)	16 (13, 19)	20 (18, 23)	0 (0, 0)	3 (1, 7)	Labor	72 (64, 75)	100
Greenway	43 (39, 46)	20 (17, 24)	22 (18, 26)	10 (8, 12)	0 (0, 0)	5 (3, 9)	Labor	58 (55, 61)	100
Hunter	28 (24, 34)	11 (8, 14)	46 (39, 52)	7 (5, 10)	0 (0, 0)	8 (4, 15)	One Nation	59 (54, 64)	100
Kingsford Smith	42 (38, 46)	20 (16, 24)	22 (19, 27)	11 (9, 13)	0 (0, 0)	4 (2, 8)	Labor	59 (55, 63)	100
Lindsay	29 (26, 31)	22 (18, 26)	36 (32, 41)	8 (7, 10)	0 (0, 0)	5 (2, 8)	One Nation	55 (53, 58)	100
Lyne	22 (19, 24)	18 (15, 22)	44 (38, 49)	6 (5, 8)	0 (0, 3)	9 (5, 14)	One Nation	63 (60, 66)	100
Macarthur	40 (37, 43)	15 (13, 18)	29 (26, 33)	11 (9, 13)	0 (0, 0)	4 (2, 7)	Labor	55 (53, 58)	100
New England	18 (16, 20)	24 (19, 29)	43 (39, 49)	7 (6, 8)	0 (0, 0)	7 (4, 12)	One Nation	57 (52, 68)	100
Newcastle	41 (38, 44)	11 (9, 14)	27 (23, 31)	18 (15, 20)	0 (0, 0)	4 (2, 6)	Labor	63 (60, 66)	100
Page	24 (21, 27)	21 (16, 27)	38 (32, 44)	11 (9, 14)	0 (0, 1)	5 (2, 9)	One Nation	59 (56, 62)	100
Parkes	16 (13, 19)	19 (14, 24)	50 (43, 57)	5 (4, 7)	0 (0, 0)	10 (6, 17)	One Nation	68 (58, 74)	100
Parramatta	45 (41, 48)	22 (18, 26)	19 (16, 24)	11 (8, 13)	0 (0, 0)	3 (1, 6)	Labor	59 (56, 63)	100
Reid	43 (40, 47)	26 (22, 30)	17 (13, 21)	10 (8, 12)	0 (0, 0)	4 (2, 7)	Labor	57 (53, 60)	100
Richmond	32 (28, 36)	12 (8, 15)	32 (27, 38)	18 (15, 22)	0 (0, 0)	5 (3, 10)	Labor	56 (52, 60)	100
Riverina	19 (16, 22)	22 (17, 26)	43 (37, 49)	5 (4, 6)	0 (0, 4)	10 (6, 17)	One Nation	60 (53, 69)	100
Sydney	47 (43, 51)	15 (12, 19)	16 (13, 20)	17 (14, 21)	0 (0, 0)	4 (2, 7)	Labor	71 (65, 74)	100
Watson	50 (43, 56)	13 (9, 17)	20 (15, 26)	8 (6, 12)	0 (0, 7)	7 (2, 13)	Labor	64 (59, 69)	100
Werriwa	40 (35, 45)	20 (15, 24)	25 (20, 31)	9 (7, 13)	0 (0, 0)	5 (2, 9)	Labor	57 (52, 60)	100
Farrer	15 (12, 18)	22 (17, 26)	35 (30, 40)	4 (3, 6)	18 (11, 26)	6 (3, 10)	One Nation	63 (51, 68)	99
McMahon	39 (35, 43)	19 (15, 23)	27 (23, 32)	8 (6, 11)	0 (0, 1)	6 (3, 11)	Labor	55 (51, 59)	99
Hume	24 (21, 26)	26 (21, 30)	37 (32, 42)	7 (6, 9)	0 (0, 0)	6 (3, 10)	One Nation	60 (50, 63)	98
Warringah	18 (14, 23)	26 (21, 31)	14 (10, 19)	7 (5, 10)	30 (21, 38)	4 (1, 9)	Independent	58 (53, 63)	98
Cowper	16 (14, 19)	20 (15, 25)	36 (30, 42)	5 (4, 7)	13 (7, 20)	9 (5, 14)	One Nation	63 (49, 69)	96

Table 6: Estimated House of Representatives vote share by party and division. (continued)

Division	Labor	Coalition	One Nation	Greens	Independent	Other parties and candidates	Winning party	Winning 2CP vote share	P(win)
Robertson	37 (35, 40)	19 (16, 22)	31 (28, 36)	8 (7, 10)	0 (0, 0)	4 (2, 7)	Labor	52 (50, 55)	96
Fowler	39 (32, 46)	11 (7, 15)	15 (11, 20)	6 (4, 10)	24 (13, 37)	3 (1, 8)	Labor	57 (47, 65)	93
Bradfield	23 (19, 27)	31 (26, 36)	13 (9, 18)	6 (4, 8)	23 (16, 31)	4 (1, 8)	Liberal	53 (48, 57)	90
Mitchell	30 (27, 33)	30 (26, 35)	25 (21, 29)	11 (9, 12)	0 (0, 0)	4 (2, 7)	Liberal	54 (52, 56)	90
Paterson	33 (30, 36)	16 (13, 18)	35 (31, 40)	8 (6, 9)	0 (0, 1)	8 (5, 12)	One Nation	52 (49, 55)	89
Berowra	28 (26, 31)	29 (25, 34)	24 (20, 28)	10 (8, 12)	0 (0, 1)	8 (5, 13)	Liberal	54 (52, 56)	86
Wentworth	18 (13, 22)	29 (24, 34)	15 (10, 20)	9 (6, 12)	26 (14, 36)	4 (1, 10)	Independent	56 (50, 61)	85
Banks	35 (32, 38)	26 (22, 29)	25 (20, 29)	10 (8, 11)	0 (0, 0)	5 (2, 8)	Labor	52 (48, 54)	84
Mackellar	15 (11, 19)	26 (21, 31)	17 (12, 22)	5 (3, 7)	33 (23, 43)	4 (1, 10)	Independent	53 (46, 59)	81
Dobell	34 (32, 37)	15 (13, 18)	37 (33, 41)	9 (7, 10)	0 (0, 0)	5 (2, 8)	One Nation	51 (48, 54)	79
Hughes	34 (32, 37)	23 (19, 26)	29 (25, 33)	10 (8, 11)	0 (0, 0)	4 (2, 7)	Labor	51 (48, 53)	75
Eden-Monaro	37 (33, 39)	18 (15, 22)	32 (28, 37)	9 (7, 11)	0 (0, 0)	5 (2, 8)	Labor	51 (48, 54)	74
Shortland	36 (33, 38)	16 (13, 19)	33 (29, 37)	10 (8, 12)	0 (0, 0)	6 (3, 9)	Labor	51 (48, 53)	69
Gilmore	35 (32, 38)	19 (16, 23)	31 (27, 36)	7 (6, 9)	0 (0, 2)	7 (4, 11)	Labor	51 (47, 54)	67
Macquarie	34 (31, 37)	19 (15, 23)	33 (29, 38)	10 (8, 12)	0 (0, 0)	4 (2, 7)	One Nation	51 (48, 54)	65
Whitlam	34 (31, 36)	17 (14, 20)	32 (28, 37)	10 (8, 12)	0 (0, 1)	7 (4, 12)	One Nation	50 (48, 54)	60
Cook	28 (25, 31)	31 (26, 36)	29 (24, 34)	8 (6, 10)	0 (0, 0)	4 (2, 6)	Liberal	57 (54, 60)	57
Calare	12 (9, 15)	17 (13, 22)	28 (22, 34)	3 (2, 5)	36 (27, 45)	3 (1, 7)	Independent	51 (37, 57)	56
Northern Territory									
Solomon	29 (24, 33)	30 (22, 41)	22 (16, 30)	9 (7, 12)	0 (0, 2)	8 (4, 16)	Country Liberal	57 (52, 63)	86
Lingiari	35 (26, 41)	24 (16, 36)	26 (18, 35)	8 (5, 13)	0 (0, 0)	5 (2, 15)	Country Liberal	53 (47, 61)	38
Queensland									
Brisbane	32 (29, 34)	24 (21, 28)	20 (16, 24)	20 (18, 23)	0 (0, 0)	3 (2, 7)	Labor	56 (53, 61)	100
Capricornia	21 (18, 25)	22 (18, 27)	44 (39, 50)	6 (4, 8)	0 (0, 0)	6 (3, 11)	One Nation	65 (56, 68)	100
Dawson	21 (19, 24)	25 (21, 29)	42 (37, 47)	7 (6, 8)	0 (0, 0)	5 (2, 7)	One Nation	63 (53, 66)	100
Flynn	20 (17, 22)	21 (17, 25)	47 (41, 52)	6 (5, 8)	0 (0, 0)	7 (3, 10)	One Nation	66 (59, 69)	100
Forde	29 (26, 31)	19 (16, 22)	35 (31, 39)	10 (8, 12)	0 (0, 0)	7 (4, 12)	One Nation	55 (52, 57)	100
Griffith	34 (31, 38)	18 (14, 22)	19 (16, 24)	25 (22, 28)	0 (0, 0)	3 (1, 6)	Labor	64 (56, 67)	100
Hinkler	24 (21, 27)	22 (19, 26)	40 (35, 45)	7 (5, 8)	0 (0, 0)	6 (4, 11)	One Nation	62 (58, 65)	100
Lilley	39 (36, 42)	21 (18, 24)	23 (19, 26)	14 (12, 16)	0 (0, 0)	3 (1, 5)	Labor	57 (55, 60)	100
Longman	29 (26, 31)	22 (18, 26)	35 (31, 39)	9 (8, 11)	0 (0, 0)	5 (2, 8)	One Nation	56 (53, 58)	100
Maranoa	14 (12, 16)	28 (24, 34)	48 (42, 53)	5 (4, 6)	0 (0, 0)	4 (2, 8)	One Nation	59 (54, 64)	100
Moreton	40 (37, 43)	19 (16, 22)	20 (17, 24)	17 (15, 19)	0 (0, 0)	4 (2, 7)	Labor	61 (58, 66)	100
Oxley	44 (41, 47)	17 (14, 20)	23 (20, 26)	12 (10, 14)	0 (0, 0)	4 (2, 7)	Labor	60 (58, 63)	100

Table 6: Estimated House of Representatives vote share by party and division. (continued)

Division	Labor	Coalition	One Nation	Greens	Independent	Other parties and candidates	Winning party	Winning 2CP vote share	P(win)
Rankin	42 (38, 45)	15 (12, 18)	27 (23, 32)	10 (8, 13)	0 (0, 0)	5 (3, 8)	Labor	57 (53, 60)	100
Ryan	29 (26, 32)	23 (18, 27)	21 (17, 26)	22 (19, 25)	0 (0, 0)	4 (2, 8)	Labor	57 (52, 61)	100
Wide Bay	22 (20, 24)	23 (19, 27)	41 (36, 45)	8 (6, 9)	0 (0, 0)	7 (4, 11)	One Nation	63 (55, 65)	100
Wright	18 (15, 21)	19 (14, 23)	48 (42, 54)	8 (6, 10)	0 (0, 0)	7 (4, 12)	One Nation	67 (60, 71)	100
Fisher	24 (21, 26)	25 (21, 29)	33 (28, 38)	9 (8, 11)	0 (0, 3)	9 (5, 14)	One Nation	58 (55, 61)	99
Blair	30 (28, 33)	17 (14, 20)	37 (32, 41)	10 (8, 12)	0 (0, 0)	6 (3, 10)	One Nation	54 (50, 56)	98
Fadden	24 (22, 26)	26 (22, 30)	34 (30, 39)	8 (7, 10)	0 (0, 0)	7 (4, 11)	One Nation	59 (52, 61)	98
Leichhardt	31 (28, 34)	19 (16, 23)	34 (29, 39)	8 (6, 10)	0 (0, 0)	7 (4, 13)	One Nation	53 (50, 57)	98
Bowman	28 (25, 30)	26 (22, 30)	32 (28, 37)	10 (9, 12)	0 (0, 0)	4 (2, 8)	One Nation	55 (53, 57)	97
Fairfax	24 (22, 26)	25 (21, 29)	32 (28, 37)	9 (7, 10)	0 (0, 1)	9 (5, 14)	One Nation	58 (52, 61)	97
Petrie	31 (29, 33)	25 (21, 29)	30 (26, 34)	11 (9, 12)	0 (0, 0)	4 (2, 6)	One Nation	52 (50, 54)	91
Groom	17 (14, 19)	27 (22, 31)	35 (30, 40)	6 (5, 8)	7 (2, 15)	7 (3, 13)	One Nation	53 (49, 63)	90
Bonner	34 (32, 37)	26 (23, 30)	24 (19, 27)	10 (9, 12)	0 (0, 0)	5 (3, 10)	Labor	51 (49, 54)	85
McPherson	25 (22, 29)	26 (21, 32)	30 (24, 36)	8 (6, 11)	0 (0, 4)	10 (5, 15)	One Nation	56 (49, 59)	83
Herbert	22 (20, 25)	30 (25, 36)	34 (28, 39)	9 (7, 10)	0 (0, 0)	5 (2, 8)	One Nation	51 (46, 62)	62
Moncrieff	25 (22, 27)	30 (26, 34)	31 (26, 35)	8 (7, 10)	0 (0, 1)	6 (3, 10)	One Nation	56 (47, 59)	58
Kennedy	20 (16, 26)	17 (10, 23)	32 (23, 44)	7 (4, 11)	0 (0, 1)	23 (14, 34)	Katter's Australian Party	53 (45, 62)	56
Dickson	32 (29, 34)	25 (22, 29)	27 (23, 32)	8 (7, 10)	0 (0, 3)	7 (4, 11)	One Nation	50 (48, 53)	40
South Australia									
Adelaide	43 (40, 47)	17 (13, 20)	20 (16, 24)	16 (14, 19)	0 (0, 0)	4 (2, 7)	Labor	65 (61, 69)	100
Boothby	40 (37, 43)	22 (17, 26)	20 (15, 24)	15 (13, 17)	0 (0, 0)	4 (2, 8)	Labor	58 (55, 62)	100
Grey	23 (19, 26)	22 (17, 27)	34 (28, 40)	7 (5, 9)	0 (0, 3)	13 (8, 20)	One Nation	61 (53, 65)	100
Hindmarsh	43 (39, 47)	17 (13, 21)	23 (19, 28)	12 (10, 14)	0 (0, 0)	5 (2, 9)	Labor	60 (57, 64)	100
Kingston	45 (42, 49)	13 (10, 16)	25 (20, 29)	13 (11, 15)	0 (0, 0)	4 (2, 7)	Labor	62 (58, 67)	100
Makin	41 (38, 45)	16 (12, 19)	27 (22, 31)	12 (10, 14)	0 (0, 0)	5 (3, 8)	Labor	58 (55, 61)	100
Spence	39 (35, 43)	12 (9, 15)	29 (25, 34)	13 (11, 17)	0 (0, 0)	6 (3, 11)	Labor	58 (53, 62)	100
Sturt	35 (32, 38)	24 (20, 29)	21 (16, 25)	14 (12, 16)	0 (0, 1)	6 (3, 10)	Labor	54 (51, 57)	99
Barker	23 (20, 26)	28 (21, 33)	36 (29, 43)	8 (7, 10)	0 (0, 1)	6 (2, 9)	One Nation	59 (47, 63)	83
Mayo	26 (21, 31)	14 (9, 20)	25 (18, 33)	13 (9, 18)	0 (0, 0)	22 (15, 29)	Labor	51 (42, 58)	61
Tasmania									
Clark	19 (13, 24)	9 (6, 13)	12 (9, 16)	9 (5, 13)	48 (37, 59)	2 (1, 7)	Independent	68 (60, 76)	100
Franklin	36 (31, 41)	14 (9, 18)	21 (16, 27)	10 (7, 13)	13 (4, 23)	6 (2, 13)	Labor	62 (56, 68)	100
Bass	36 (32, 39)	18 (13, 23)	29 (24, 35)	12 (9, 14)	0 (0, 1)	5 (3, 9)	Labor	53 (49, 56)	96
Lyons	38 (34, 42)	15 (10, 20)	32 (27, 39)	10 (8, 12)	0 (0, 1)	5 (2, 9)	Labor	52 (48, 56)	88

Table 6: Estimated House of Representatives vote share by party and division. (continued)

Division	Labor	Coalition	One Nation	Greens	Independent	Other parties and candidates	Winning party	Winning 2CP vote share	P(win)
Braddon	35 (31, 38)	18 (13, 24)	32 (27, 39)	9 (7, 11)	0 (0, 2)	6 (3, 9)	One Nation	50 (47, 54)	57
Victoria									
Calwell	34 (29, 40)	16 (12, 20)	21 (16, 27)	8 (6, 12)	8 (2, 18)	11 (6, 20)	Labor	58 (53, 63)	100
Cooper	38 (34, 41)	12 (9, 16)	23 (19, 27)	21 (18, 24)	0 (0, 0)	6 (3, 11)	Labor	66 (62, 69)	100
Fraser	40 (36, 44)	13 (10, 16)	22 (18, 26)	20 (17, 23)	0 (0, 0)	4 (2, 8)	Labor	66 (63, 69)	100
Gellibrand	39 (36, 41)	21 (18, 24)	22 (19, 25)	14 (12, 16)	0 (0, 0)	4 (2, 9)	Labor	58 (55, 60)	100
Hotham	42 (39, 45)	22 (19, 25)	20 (17, 23)	13 (10, 14)	0 (0, 0)	3 (2, 6)	Labor	59 (56, 62)	100
Isaacs	41 (38, 44)	24 (21, 28)	20 (17, 23)	12 (10, 14)	0 (0, 0)	3 (1, 5)	Labor	57 (54, 59)	100
Jagajaga	38 (35, 40)	24 (21, 27)	20 (17, 23)	12 (10, 15)	0 (0, 1)	6 (3, 10)	Labor	55 (52, 58)	100
Lalor	38 (34, 41)	20 (17, 24)	25 (21, 29)	13 (11, 16)	0 (0, 0)	4 (2, 7)	Labor	56 (53, 59)	100
Macnamara	34 (31, 38)	25 (21, 28)	17 (14, 22)	20 (18, 23)	0 (0, 0)	3 (2, 6)	Labor	58 (54, 62)	100
Maribyrnong	34 (31, 37)	25 (21, 28)	22 (19, 26)	16 (13, 18)	0 (0, 0)	3 (1, 6)	Labor	54 (52, 58)	100
Wills	37 (32, 41)	10 (7, 13)	19 (15, 24)	28 (25, 32)	0 (0, 0)	5 (3, 10)	Labor	57 (53, 66)	100
Bruce	38 (34, 41)	18 (16, 22)	28 (25, 32)	11 (9, 13)	0 (0, 0)	5 (2, 8)	Labor	54 (51, 57)	99
Corio	33 (30, 36)	19 (15, 22)	29 (25, 33)	13 (11, 16)	0 (0, 0)	6 (3, 10)	Labor	54 (51, 57)	99
Gorton	36 (32, 40)	23 (18, 27)	25 (21, 29)	10 (8, 13)	0 (0, 0)	6 (3, 11)	Labor	54 (51, 57)	99
Ballarat	35 (32, 37)	20 (17, 23)	27 (24, 31)	12 (11, 15)	0 (0, 0)	5 (3, 9)	Labor	53 (50, 56)	98
Corangamite	35 (31, 38)	25 (21, 29)	23 (19, 27)	12 (10, 14)	0 (0, 1)	5 (3, 9)	Labor	53 (50, 56)	98
Holt	36 (32, 39)	20 (16, 23)	29 (25, 33)	11 (9, 13)	0 (0, 0)	5 (2, 8)	Labor	53 (50, 56)	98
Monash	22 (19, 25)	23 (19, 27)	33 (29, 39)	6 (4, 8)	1 (0, 6)	13 (8, 19)	One Nation	59 (51, 62)	98
Scullin	38 (34, 43)	17 (14, 22)	29 (23, 34)	9 (7, 12)	0 (0, 0)	6 (3, 11)	Labor	54 (50, 58)	98
Goldstein	16 (13, 20)	36 (30, 41)	16 (12, 21)	6 (5, 9)	19 (9, 28)	6 (3, 13)	Liberal	56 (50, 65)	96
Menzies	33 (30, 36)	34 (30, 37)	17 (14, 21)	10 (8, 11)	0 (0, 1)	6 (3, 10)	Liberal	52 (50, 55)	96
Hawke	31 (28, 33)	21 (18, 25)	33 (30, 38)	9 (8, 11)	0 (0, 0)	5 (3, 9)	One Nation	52 (50, 55)	95
Kooyong	12 (8, 15)	34 (28, 39)	9 (7, 13)	5 (3, 7)	37 (29, 48)	2 (1, 6)	Independent	54 (49, 61)	95
Melbourne	34 (29, 38)	14 (11, 18)	14 (10, 18)	32 (28, 37)	0 (0, 0)	5 (3, 10)	Labor	53 (49, 57)	95
Flinders	23 (21, 26)	31 (27, 36)	26 (22, 31)	7 (5, 8)	3 (0, 10)	8 (4, 13)	Liberal	55 (50, 62)	94
La Trobe	27 (25, 29)	26 (22, 29)	30 (26, 35)	11 (10, 13)	0 (0, 0)	5 (2, 9)	One Nation	54 (52, 56)	94
Nicholls	19 (17, 21)	28 (23, 32)	40 (35, 46)	7 (5, 8)	0 (0, 0)	7 (4, 12)	One Nation	53 (49, 64)	92
Mallee	17 (15, 18)	29 (24, 34)	41 (37, 47)	7 (6, 9)	0 (0, 0)	5 (3, 9)	One Nation	53 (49, 59)	91
Deakin	33 (30, 35)	30 (27, 34)	20 (17, 24)	11 (9, 12)	0 (0, 1)	6 (3, 9)	Liberal	51 (49, 54)	89
Chisholm	37 (34, 40)	31 (27, 34)	17 (14, 21)	11 (9, 13)	0 (0, 1)	4 (2, 8)	Labor	51 (49, 54)	85
Dunkley	32 (30, 35)	24 (21, 27)	28 (25, 32)	10 (9, 12)	0 (0, 0)	5 (3, 8)	Labor	51 (49, 53)	85
Wannon	12 (10, 15)	29 (24, 34)	25 (20, 31)	4 (2, 5)	25 (16, 32)	5 (2, 11)	Liberal	54 (48, 58)	78
Bendigo	30 (27, 33)	27 (23, 31)	28 (23, 33)	10 (8, 12)	0 (0, 0)	5 (2, 9)	One Nation	51 (49, 54)	75

Table 6: Estimated House of Representatives vote share by party and division. (continued)

Division	Labor	Coalition	One Nation	Greens	Independent	Other parties and candidates	Winning party	Winning 2CP vote share	P(win)
Gippsland	16 (14, 19)	31 (26, 38)	40 (35, 46)	7 (6, 9)	0 (0, 0)	4 (2, 8)	One Nation	52 (46, 57)	73
Aston	34 (31, 37)	29 (26, 33)	22 (18, 25)	10 (9, 12)	0 (0, 0)	4 (2, 7)	Liberal	51 (49, 53)	72
McEwen	31 (28, 34)	24 (20, 27)	30 (25, 34)	10 (8, 11)	0 (0, 0)	6 (3, 10)	One Nation	51 (48, 54)	71
Casey	24 (22, 26)	29 (25, 33)	29 (24, 33)	10 (9, 12)	0 (0, 2)	8 (5, 13)	One Nation	55 (47, 57)	63
Indi	10 (7, 13)	22 (18, 27)	23 (18, 28)	4 (2, 5)	37 (29, 46)	3 (1, 8)	Independent	52 (43, 62)	63
Western Australia									
Bullwinkel	27 (25, 30)	25 (21, 29)	34 (29, 38)	9 (8, 11)	0 (0, 0)	5 (2, 8)	One Nation	55 (52, 58)	100
Canning	24 (22, 27)	24 (19, 28)	38 (33, 43)	8 (7, 10)	0 (0, 0)	5 (2, 8)	One Nation	58 (55, 61)	100
Cowan	41 (37, 44)	19 (16, 23)	25 (20, 29)	10 (8, 12)	0 (0, 0)	5 (2, 9)	Labor	58 (54, 61)	100
Curtin	13 (8, 17)	28 (21, 33)	13 (9, 17)	5 (3, 8)	39 (29, 54)	2 (1, 4)	Independent	60 (55, 69)	100
Forrest	23 (21, 25)	23 (19, 28)	35 (29, 40)	8 (7, 10)	0 (0, 5)	10 (5, 15)	One Nation	57 (54, 61)	100
Fremantle	36 (32, 40)	17 (14, 21)	22 (18, 27)	11 (9, 14)	5 (1, 13)	8 (4, 13)	Labor	59 (55, 62)	100
Hasluck	39 (36, 42)	17 (14, 20)	28 (24, 32)	11 (9, 13)	0 (0, 0)	4 (2, 7)	Labor	56 (54, 59)	100
O'Connor	19 (17, 21)	25 (20, 30)	41 (35, 46)	9 (7, 10)	0 (0, 0)	7 (4, 11)	One Nation	63 (59, 65)	100
Perth	37 (34, 41)	18 (15, 22)	22 (18, 26)	19 (17, 22)	0 (0, 0)	3 (1, 6)	Labor	64 (58, 67)	100
Swan	38 (35, 40)	19 (16, 22)	24 (20, 28)	15 (13, 17)	0 (0, 0)	5 (2, 8)	Labor	58 (56, 61)	100
Tangney	37 (34, 40)	25 (21, 29)	22 (18, 26)	11 (9, 13)	0 (0, 0)	4 (2, 7)	Labor	54 (51, 57)	100
Burt	37 (34, 41)	14 (11, 18)	31 (27, 35)	11 (9, 13)	0 (0, 0)	6 (3, 10)	Labor	54 (51, 58)	99
Durack	22 (18, 25)	25 (19, 32)	40 (32, 47)	7 (6, 10)	0 (0, 0)	6 (3, 11)	One Nation	61 (53, 65)	99
Brand	34 (31, 38)	13 (11, 17)	35 (30, 39)	12 (10, 15)	0 (0, 0)	5 (3, 9)	Labor	53 (49, 57)	91
Moore	31 (28, 34)	22 (18, 27)	30 (24, 35)	10 (8, 12)	0 (0, 0)	7 (4, 11)	One Nation	52 (48, 55)	79
Pearce	32 (29, 35)	19 (15, 22)	32 (27, 36)	11 (9, 13)	0 (0, 0)	6 (4, 11)	Labor	50 (47, 53)	54

Note:

Divisions are ordered by state and the certainty of the predicted outcome.

Coalition total is the sum of Liberal, Liberal National, National and Country Liberal.

Figures are the median estimated vote share for each party. Figures in parentheses are 95% credible intervals, with the model estimating that there is a 95% probability that the winner's vote share falls within this range.

The Predicted winner is the party (or candidate) estimated to be most likely to win the seat if an election were held now, based on the MRP fit to Accent Research and RedBridge Group survey data. The Winning vote share is the median estimated two-candidate result of this predicted winning party. P(win) is the predicted probability the winner will actually win the seat, based on the uncertainty in their vote intention, and those of the other parties contesting the division.

ACCENT RESEARCH



INFLUENCE WITH INTEGRITY

©2026 RedBridge Group and Accent Research