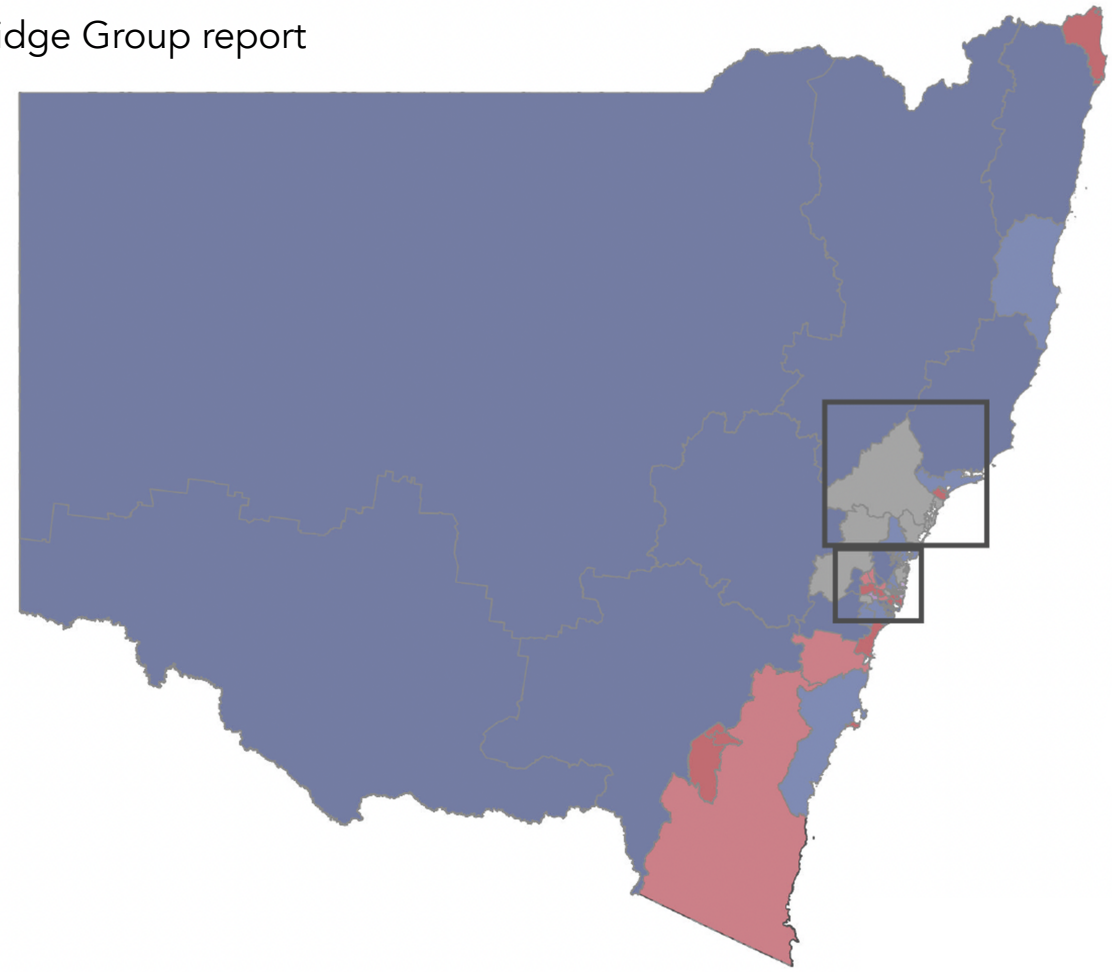
Australia's political landscape: Spring 2024

An Accent Research and RedBridge Group report



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INFLUENCE WITH INTEGRITY

ACCENT RESEARCH

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About Accent Research

Accurate information and high quality research are vital for understanding the world, informed planning, decision-making and campaigning. At Accent Research, gathering usable insights sits at the heart of everything we do. We run high-quality surveys, and turn the results into actionable intelligence.

We are the Australian leader in Multilevel Regression with Poststratification (MRP), using it to provide political campaigns with the granular information required to win elections.

About RedBridge Group

RedBridge is committed to influence with integrity. We enable clients to influence governments, stakeholders and public opinion to achieve outcomes that provide shared and meaningful benefits.

Our team has extensive relationships with all levels of government across the country and across the political spectrum. We specialise in research that provides insight on complex social, political and communication challenges.

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Executive summary

The contest for the next election is getting tighter. Resurgent support for the Coalition is resulting in significant predicted seat gains for the right-of-centre parties in the House of Representatives, largely at the expense of Labor.

- The Liberal-National parties are now well placed to win at least nine seats from Labor, particularly around Sydney and Melbourne: Gilmore, Paterson, Bennelong, Aston, Robertson, and Macarthur; along with Lyons, Lingiari and Bullwinkel.
- In contrast, Labor only looks competitive in two Coalition-held seats: Sturt and Casey.
- While the Coalition is looking to make significant gains in the outer suburbs and regional areas, their vote has increased by less in the inner and middle suburbs, with fewer expected gains in these areas.
- This electoral geography makes it difficult for the Coalition to win a majority in the House of Representatives, but makes it very competitive for minority government.
- It is estimated the Coalition would win between 64 and 78 seats in the House of Representatives if an election were held now, compared with a range of 59 to 71 seats for Labor; with an 82 per cent probability the Coalition parties will be the largest bloc in parliament.
- The crossbench looks set to remain similar in size, or to shrink slightly, with between three and five Greens MPs elected and seven and 13 Independent or minor party candidates.

A minority government is the most likely outcome: a greater than 98 per cent probability neither party will have a House of Representatives majority, and slightly less than a two per cent chance of a Coalition majority. The probability of a Labor majority is now approaching zero.

About this research

- These results are estimates from a model-based approach called Multilevel Regression with Post-stratification (MRP), fit to data from a survey of 4,909 Australian voters conducted between 29 October and 20 November, 2024. Electorate-level results have average 95 per cent confidence intervals of 7.3 per cent for the Coalition vote share, 6.4 per cent for Labor, 6.1 per cent for the Greens and 8.1 per cent for all 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.
- Estimates are based on the finalised electoral boundaries for NSW, VIC and WA. Previous waves of the MRP have been updated based on these new boundaries.

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The political landscape: Spring 2024

The contest for government has tightened across 2024. Despite some softening of Labor's vote in late 2023 and early 2024, Labor remained the firm favourite at the beginning of the year. This has changed dramatically, with a resurgent primary vote boosting the predicted seat haul for the Liberal-National Coalition.

Figure 1 shows the distribution of possible House of Representatives outcomes for each party predicted by this model from 1,000 simulations run over its output, with the higher density of the shaded area indicating outcomes that appeared more often in these simulations. It should be noted that the seat totals listed in this plot allocate all divisions, including some electorates that we have otherwise classified as too close to call.

The Coalition is now the favourite to be the largest bloc in parliament

If an election were held now, the Accent Research and RedBridge MRP estimates the Coalition would win between 64 and 78 seats, giving it an 82 per cent chance of winning the largest share in the House of Representatives. Labor remains competitive though. The likely range of seats it is estimated to win has a low end of 59 and an upper range of 71 seats in the House, with an 18 per cent chance of being the largest party in parliament.

For the Greens, the estimated low end for seats won is three and an upper range of five. For all other parties and candidates, the range of seats won is estimated to be between seven and 13.

Another way to think about these results is in terms of the number of seats each party is expected to win comfortably based on these results, and the number they are currently ahead in. This is shown in the first plot in figure 2.

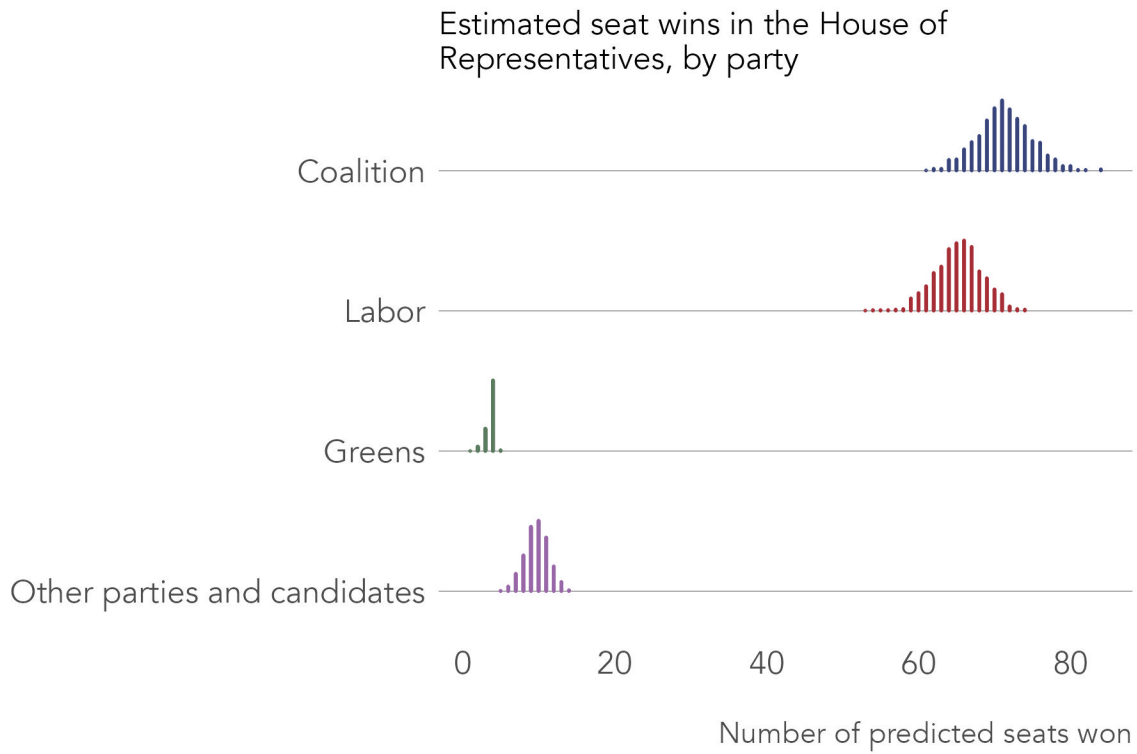

Figure 1: Estimated possible House of Representatives outcomes for the Coalition parties, Labor, the Greens, and all other parties and candidates. A higher density in the distribution shows outcomes that appeared more often from 1,000 simulations produced by the MRP models fit for this analysis.

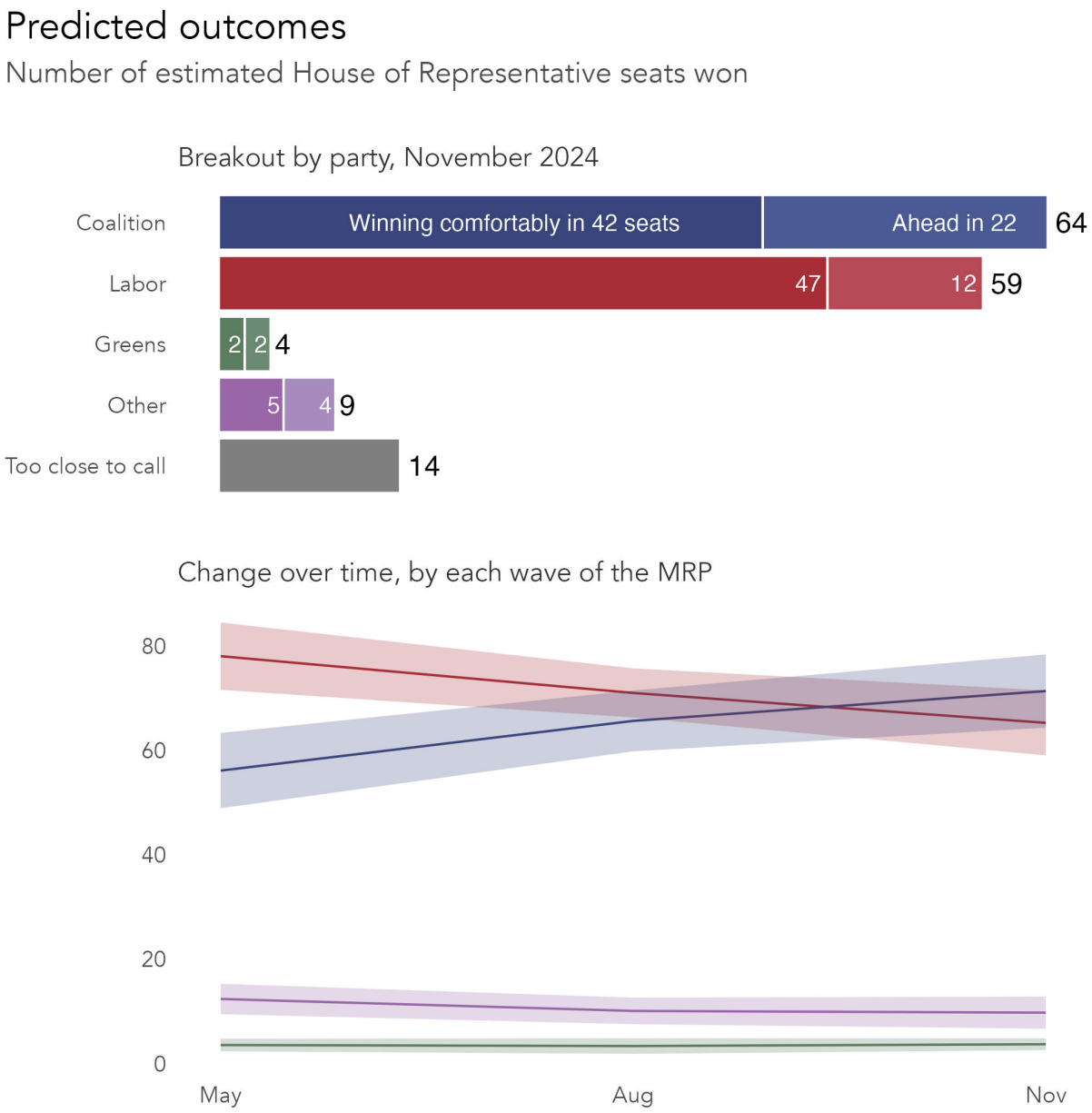

Figure 2: Predicted composition of the House of Representatives if an election were held now, based on estimates from MRP models. The first plot shows the number of seats each party (or group of parties and candidates) is expected to win comfortably (shaded darker) and that they are currently ahead in (shaded lighter). Those that are too close to call are shaded grey. The second plot shows trends in the estimated number of seats won by each party over time. The shaded ribbon around the predicted number of seats indicates the 95 per cent confidence intervals for each estimate, and provides a sense for the range of likely outcomes at each point in time, and how this has changed over the year.

According to these results, the Coalition is currently winning comfortably in 42 electorates, and ahead in 22 more. Labor is highly likely to win 47 seats, and ahead in another 12. The Greens are estimated to be holding steady: comfortably winning 2 seats and ahead in two. Conversely, if an election were held now, five seats are estimated to be won by another party or candidate, and they are ahead in another four seats. An additional 14 electorates are too close to call.

These findings are a substantial change from earlier iterations of the Accent and RedBridge MRP. In the first run, based on data collected from February to May, the median prediction was for the Coalition to win 56 seats. This increased to 66 in August and now sits at 71 (see figure 2). Almost in a mirror image to this, the median number of seats the Labor Party is estimated to win has declined, from 78 in May, to 71 in August, and then down to 65 in November.

The number of seats won by minor parties and independents has been more stable. For the Greens, the median estimate for seat wins has sat consistently at four: four in May, three in August, and then four again in November. For other parties and candidates: 12 in May, 10 in August, and then 10 again in November.

A minority government looks almost certain

The trends observed for the number of seats won by the Coalition parties and Labor are essentially linear, and now means that a majority government is unlikely. The probability that the Coalition would have a majority in the House of Representatives is currently less than two per cent, and for Labor, essentially zero. If an election were held now, there is a greater than 98 per cent probability of a minority government. For the geographic distribution of these outcomes, see figures 3 to 6.

Predicted seat-level results
NSW and the ACT

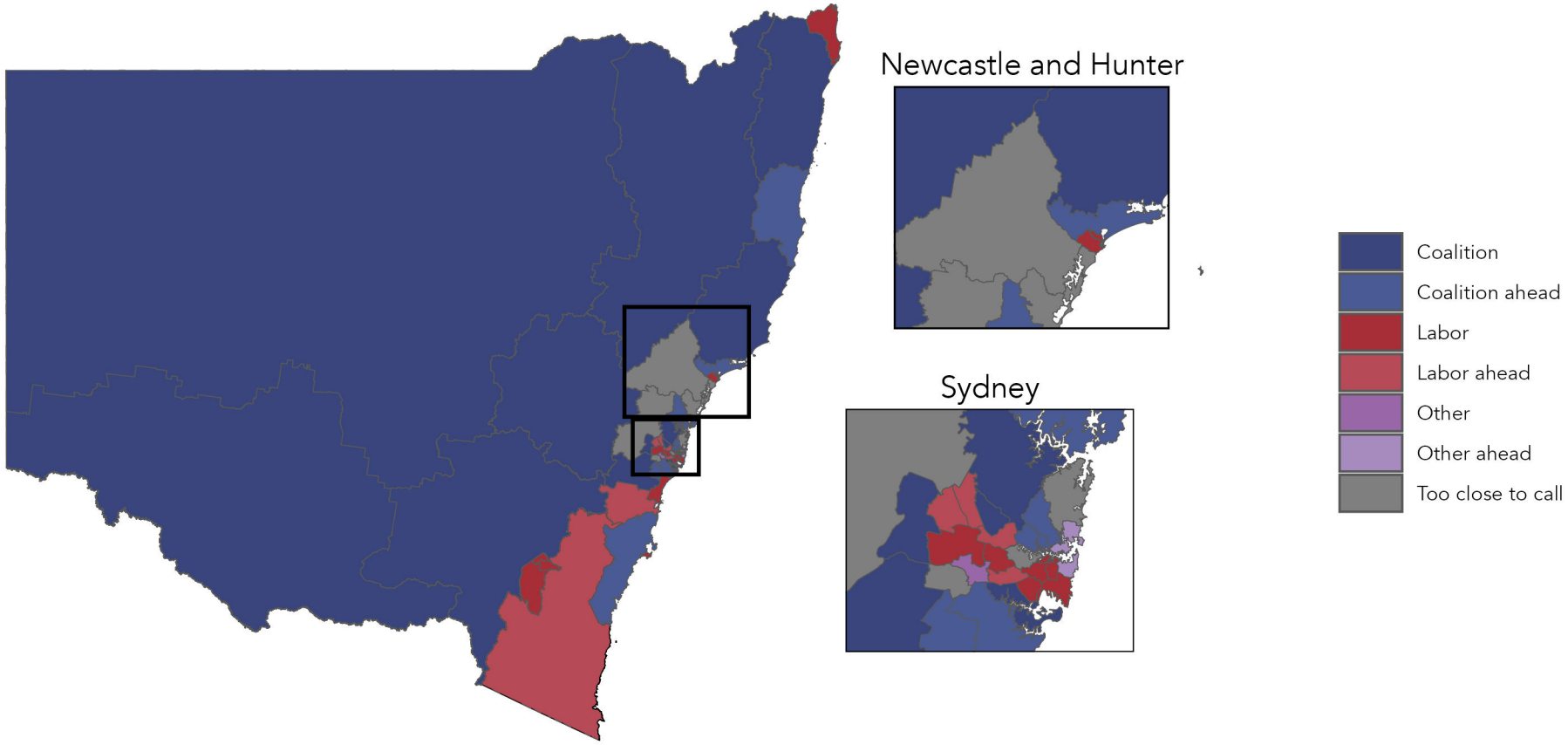

Figure 3: Predicted winners for each electoral division in NSW and the ACT. Comfortable wins are shaded darker, and those seats leaning towards a particular candidate or party are lighter, to highlight uncertainty and close results in the estimates. Those that are too close to call are shaded grey.

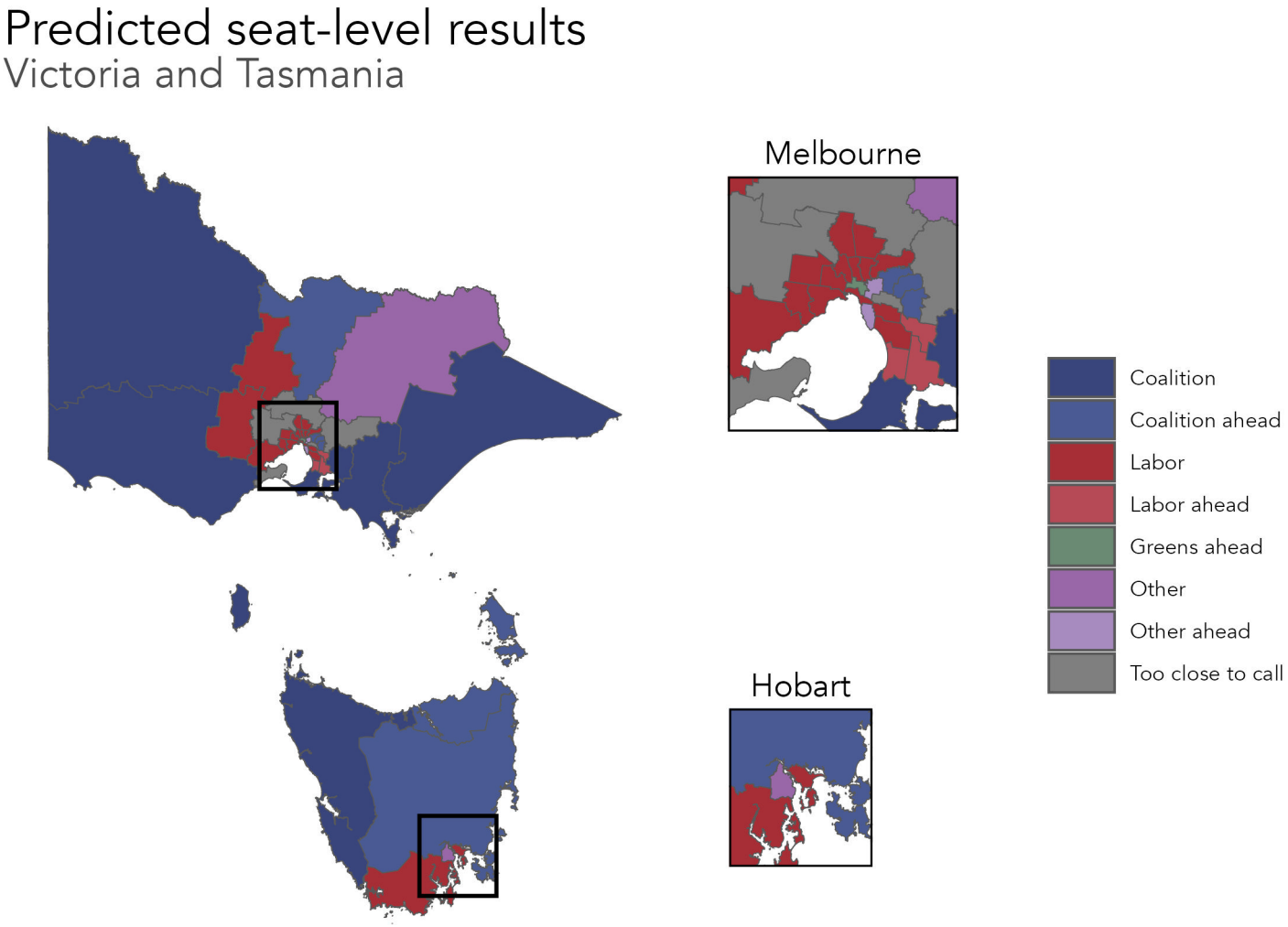

Figure 4: Predicted winners for each electoral division in Victoria and Tasmania. Comfortable wins are shaded darker, and those seats leaning towards a particular candidate or party are lighter, to highlight uncertainty and close results in the estimates. Those that are too close to call are shaded grey.

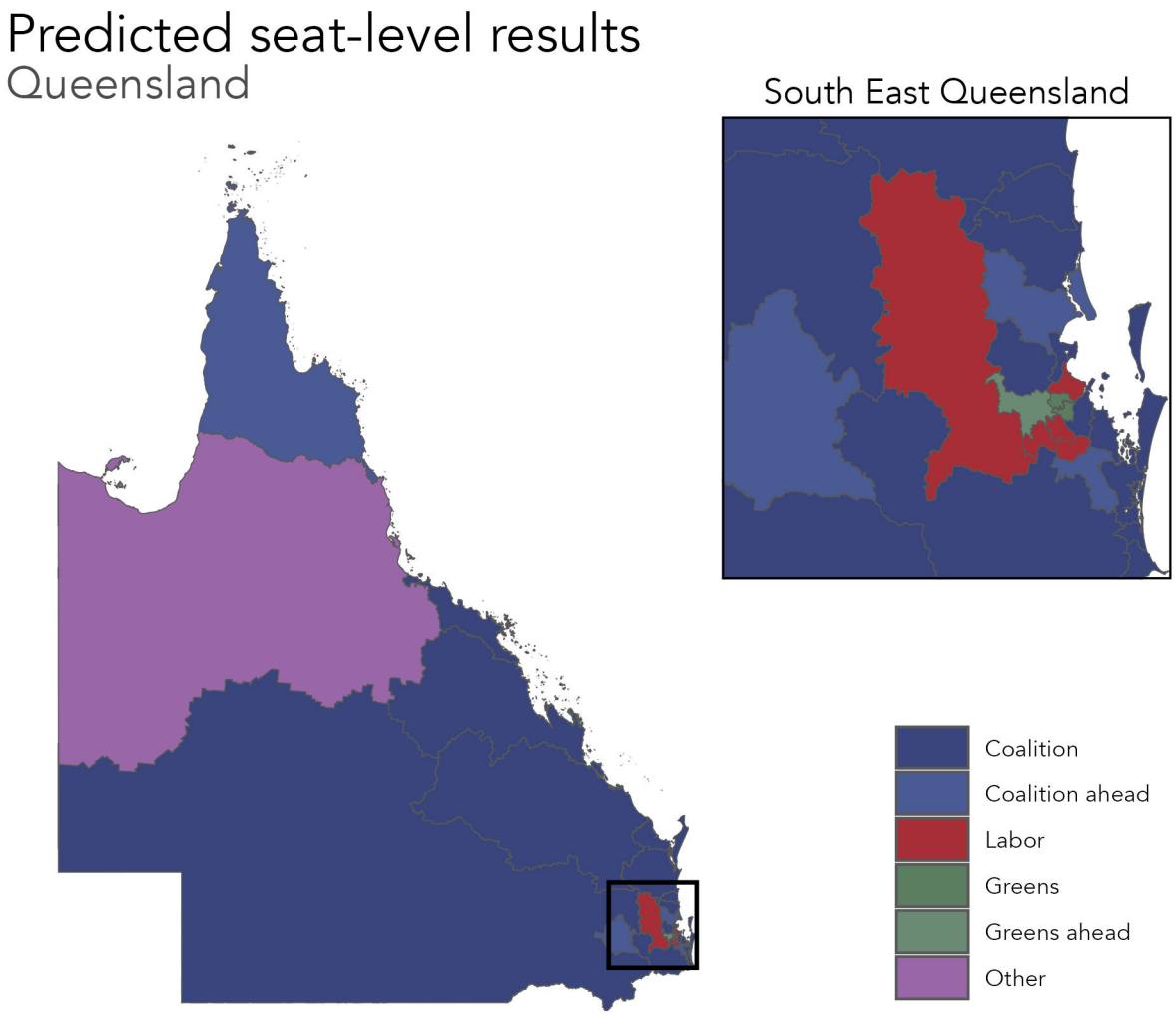

Figure 5: Predicted winners for each electoral division in Queensland. Comfortable wins are shaded darker, and those seats leaning towards a particular candidate or party are lighter, to highlight uncertainty and close results in the estimates. Those that are too close to call are shaded grey.

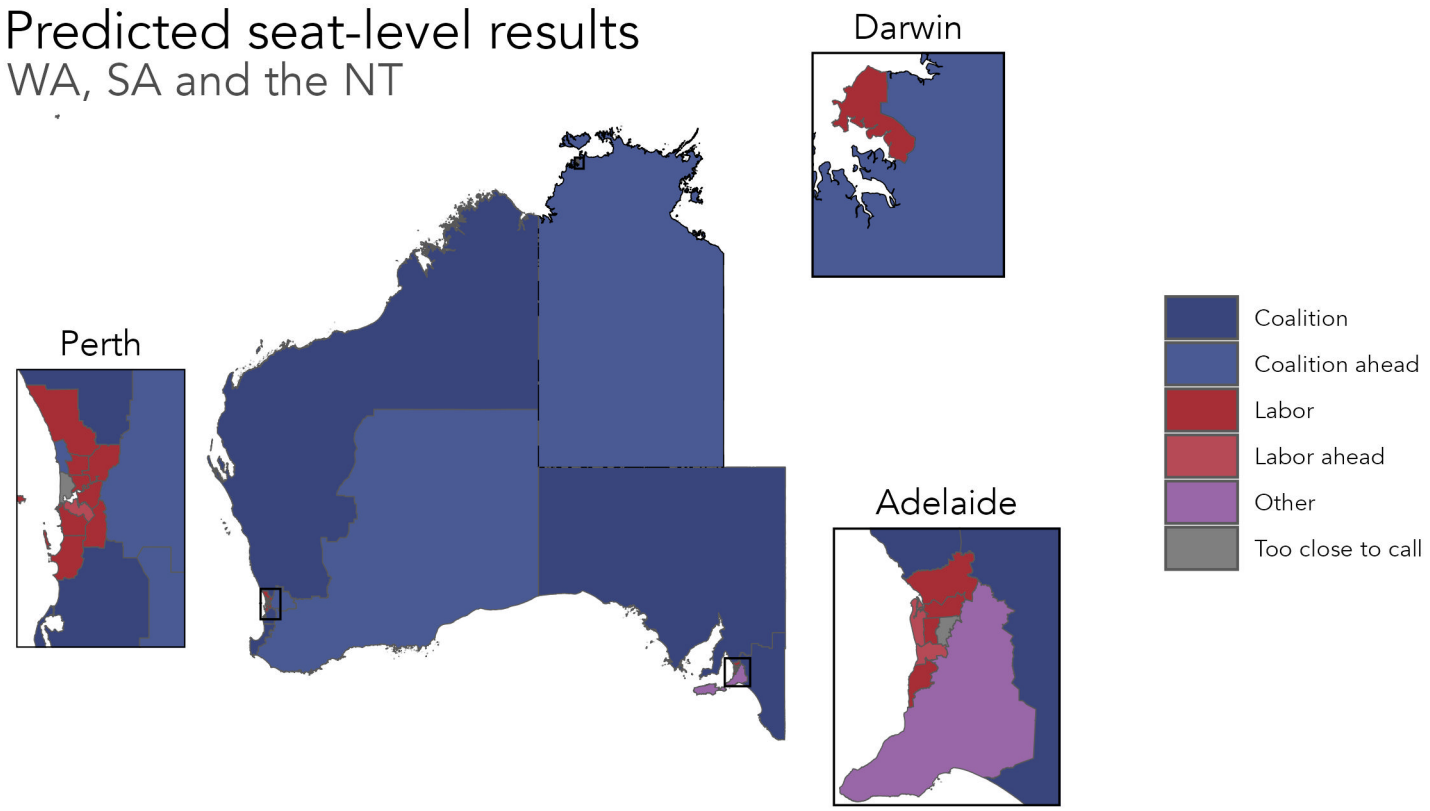

Figure 6: Predicted winners for each electoral division in WA, SA and NT. Comfortable wins are shaded darker, and those seats leaning towards a particular candidate or party are lighter, to highlight uncertainty and close results in the estimates. Those that are too close to call are shaded grey.

The political geography driving these results

According to the three MRPs run over the year, the Coalition primary vote has consistently improved across the year in NSW and Victoria, and most other states and territories (see figure 7). Much of this strengthening of support for the Coalition has been outside the inner and middle suburbs of the major metropolitan areas (see figure 8).

Across the year, its primary vote has been essentially flat in inner city electorates, and improved moderately in middle suburban areas. However, in the outer suburbs, provincial cities[1] and rural electorates, the Coalition vote improved substantially across 2024.

This increase in the Coalition primary vote share has generally not been at the expense (on net) of Labor — whose support has only declined marginally — but rather minor parties and independents, which have seen a larger drop off in support.

However, while Labor's primary vote has only dropped a small amount, this drop is estimated to be largest in the outer suburbs, which as we will see, has significant political ramifications.

Similarly, the Greens vote has dropped slightly. This decline is predicted to be particularly concentrated in the middle suburbs of major metropolitan areas, and provincial centres. While it is not estimated to cost the Greens any of their current seats at present, it does appear to make winning additional electorates harder for them, and also has flow-on effects for Labor's chances in some electorates, by reducing the preference flows it can expect from the Greens.

Overall, the strengthening of the Coalition support, particularly on the outskirts of the major cities (see figure 9), puts a number of electorates into play that were not looking as likely to shift in earlier iterations of the MRP.

For detailed results of seats that are too close to call, or changing hands, see figures 14 and 15. Similar details for all electorates can be found in the Appendix.

[1] Places like Corangamite on the outskirts of Geelong, Dobell and Robertson on the NSW Central Coast, Shortland, which straddles the Central Coast and southern suburbs of Newcastle, and Paterson, which largely corresponds to Port Stephens.

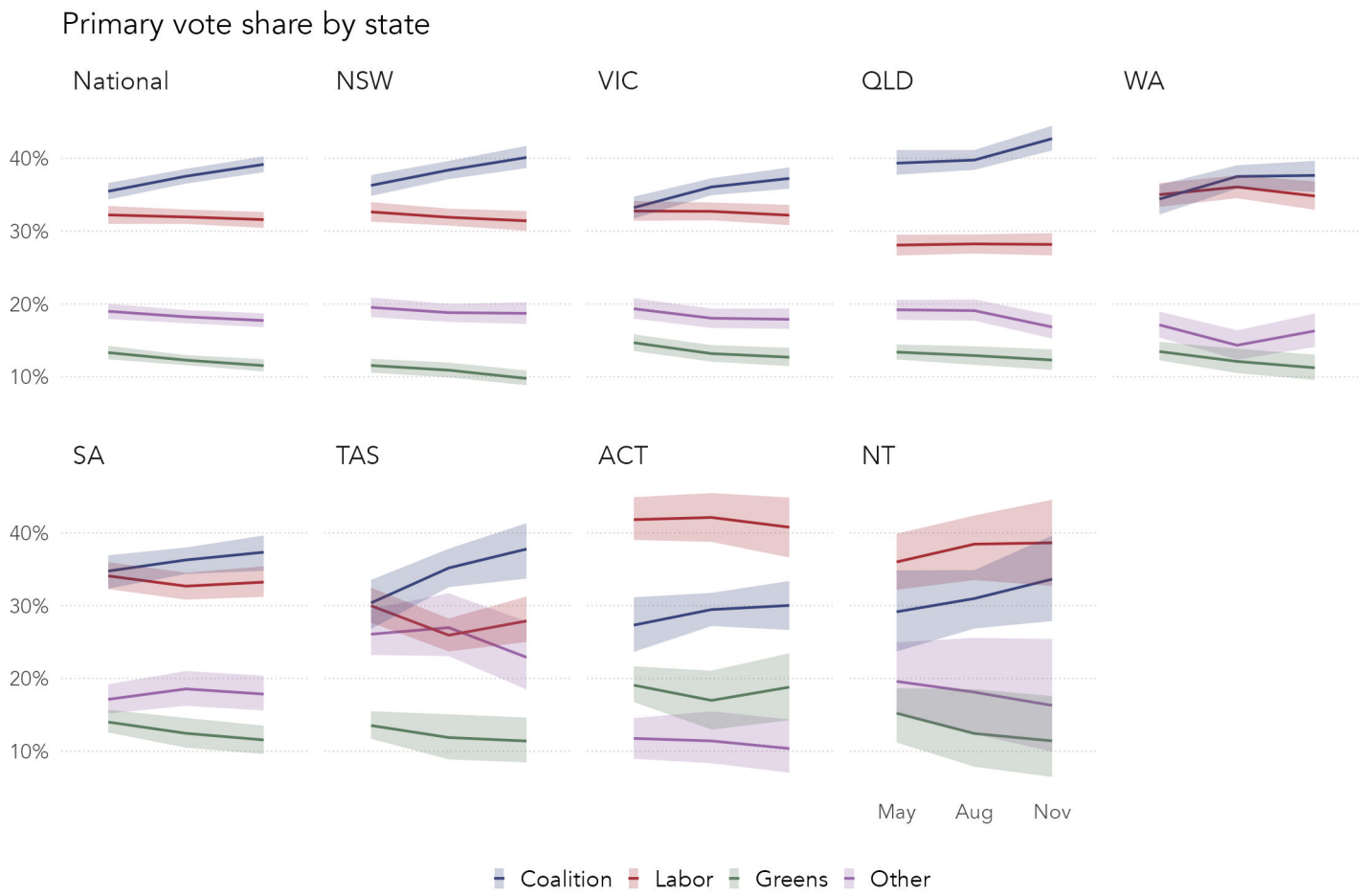

Figure 7: Estimated first preference vote shares for a federal House of Representatives election across each wave of the MRP for 2024. This plot displays both the national totals for the Coalition, Labor and the Greens, along with all other parties, and estimates for the state totals for each of these.

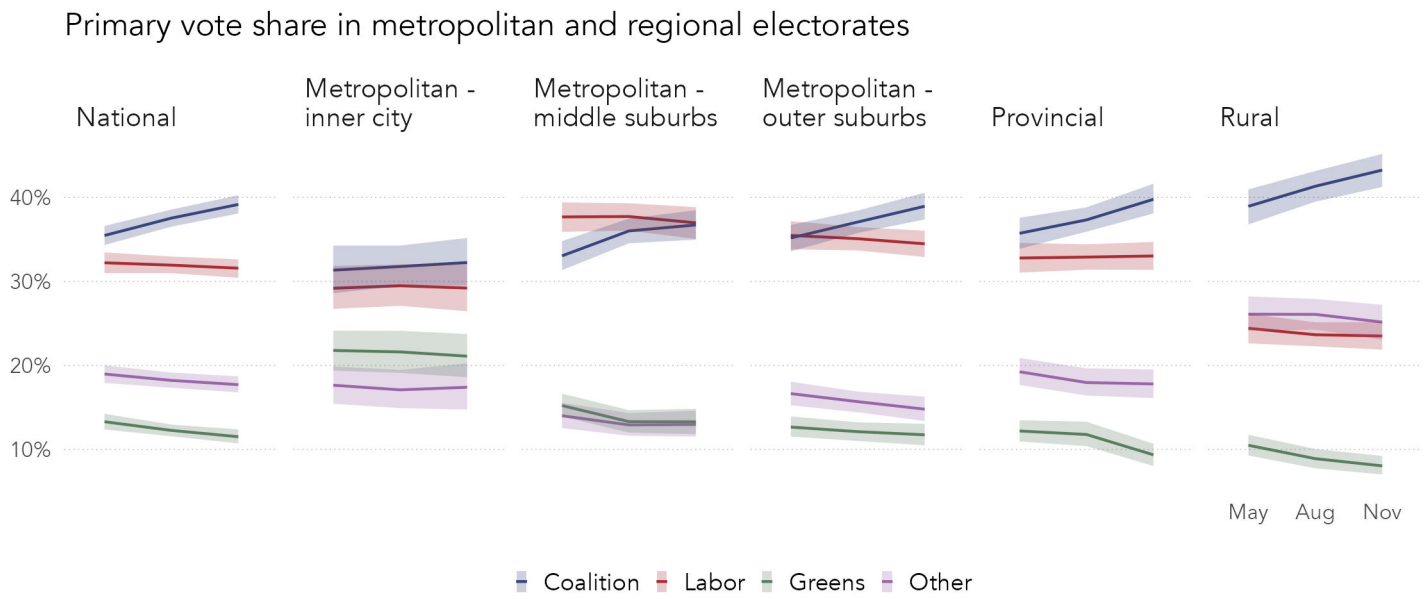

Figure 8: Estimated first preference vote shares for a federal House of Representatives election from each wave of the MRP, in metropolitan and regional areas. Electorates are allocated using AEC defined regions.

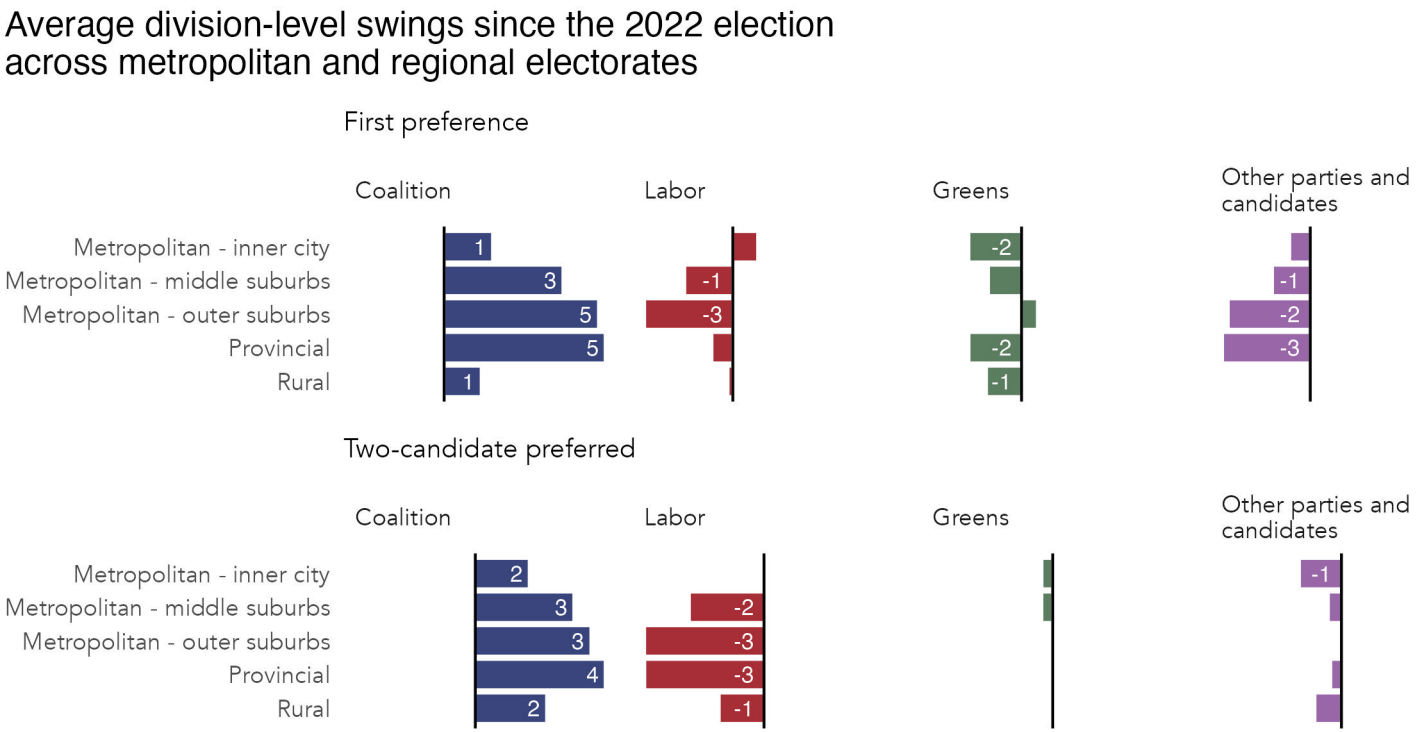

Figure 9: Average estimated electorate-level swings for first preference and two-candidate preferred vote since the 2022 federal election, in metropolitan and regional areas. Here, the average swing is the mean division-level swing for each party across each area. Electorates are allocated using AEC defined regions. Figures are only shown for changes over one percentage point, and are rounded to the nearest percent.

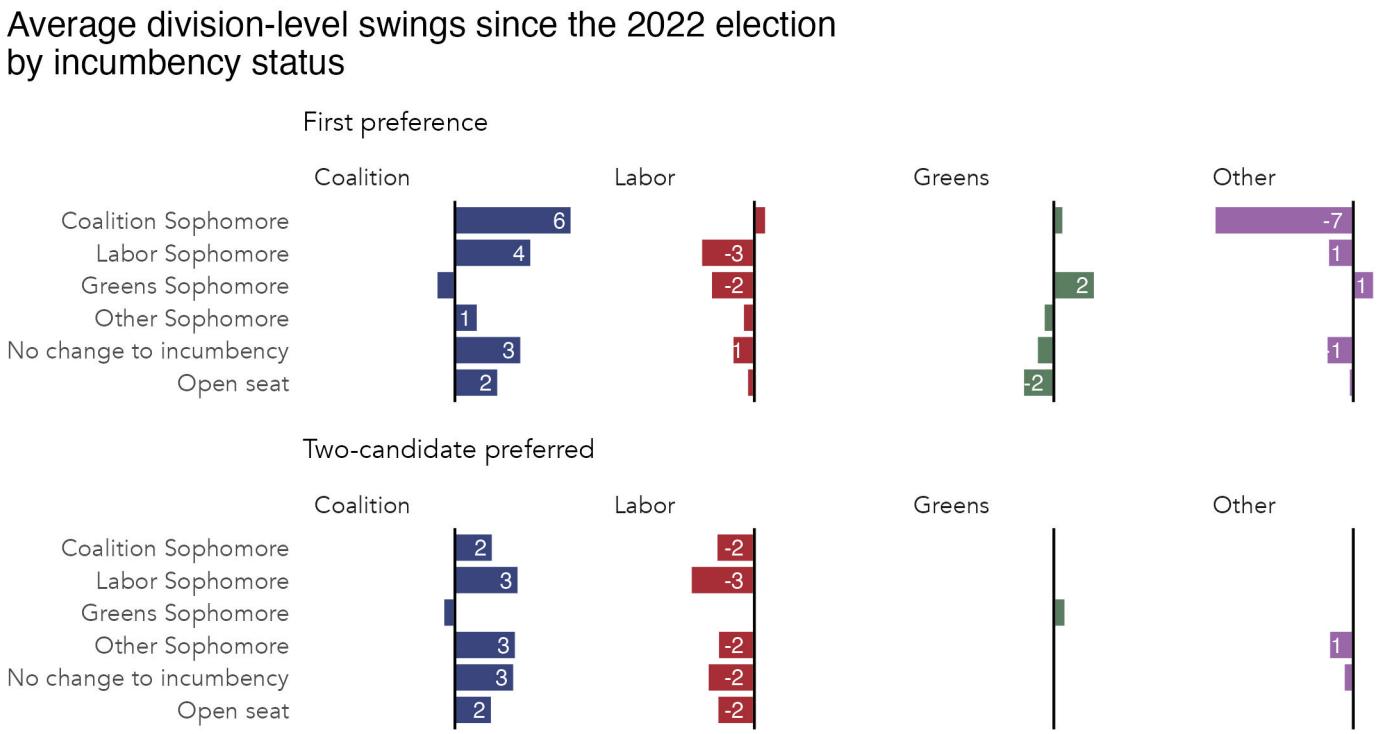

Figure 10: Average estimated electorate-level swings for first preference and two-candidate preferred vote, by incumbency status of electorates. Here, the average swing is the mean division-level swing for each party across each group of seats. A sophomore seat is an electorate where the incumbent MP is contesting the seat again, and is in their first term in parliament. Figures are only shown for changes over one percentage point, and are rounded to the nearest percent.

Sydney and surrounding regions may hold the key to deciding the next election

Politics, ultimately, is a numbers game. Government is formed by the party or parties that can command a majority in the House of Representatives.

While no one region can be the sole focus of a campaign looking to win a working majority in parliament, at many elections the seats in play can be concentrated in particular parts of the country. This is for a range of demographic, economic and political reasons, and the specific region with such a concentration varies over over time. As can be seen in figure 3, our results suggest that if an election were held now, this concentration may be along the coastal strip from Port Stephens, through Sydney and Newcastle (and their hinterlands in the Hunter and the Blue Mountains), to the south coast of NSW.[2] This area contains five seats that at present look likely to change hands (see figure 15 for details on these electorates), and seven that are too close to call (see figure 14).

Melbourne, and in particular the metropolitan fringe, also contains a large number of seats in play: one electorate estimated to be likely to change hands and five that are too close to call (figure 4).

The problem for the Labor Party is that the seats in play in both metropolitan areas, and their outskirts, are mostly their own. All electorates currently estimated to be changing hands are from Labor to the Coalition, and with the exception of two divisions,[3] those that are too close to call in these regions are Labor-held. Additionally, the trend across 2024 in these electorates is mostly in favour of the Coalition (see figures 11 and 12).

Unlike most other recent elections, Queensland looks to be less pivotal. Our model does not currently predict that any seats in that state will change hands, or are currently too close to call. This is also the case in the ACT. Each of WA, Tasmania and the NT have one (nominal) Labor seat that we estimate will be won by the Coalition.[4] Both WA and SA have one seat that is too close to call: the formerly blue ribbon Liberal seat of Curtin, which is currently held by an Independent; and Sturt, the Liberal Party's last seat in metropolitan Adelaide.

[2] That a cluster of key seats may be located in this part of the country should not come as a surprise. This region contains the greatest concentration of voters in Australia.

[3] The Independent-held Mackellar in Sydney's north, and the Liberal-held Casey on the north-eastern edge of Melbourne.

[4] Bullwinkel is a new seat, but based on the 2022 results, would have been won by Labor at the last election.

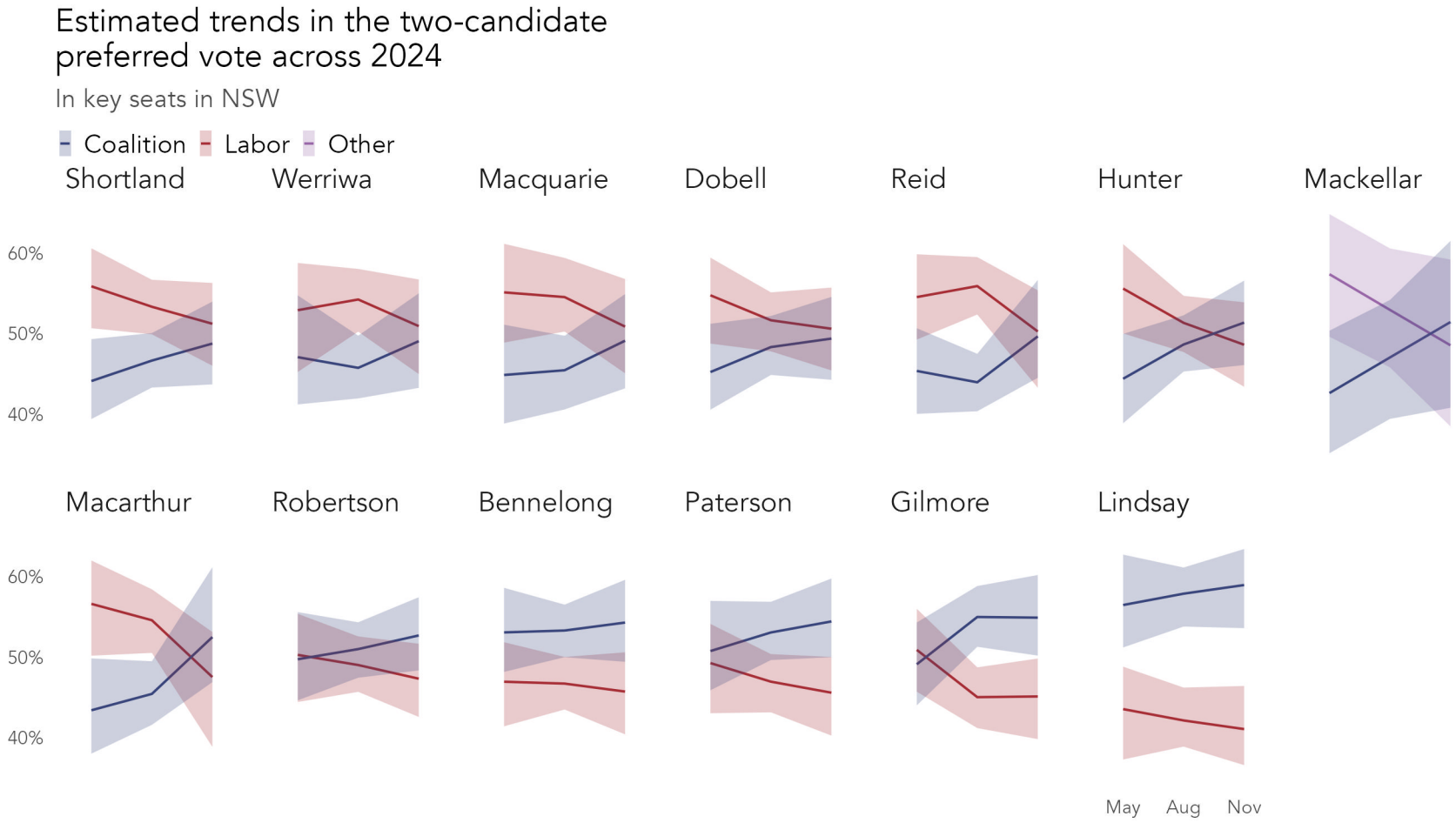

Figure 11: Estimated two-candidate results for key seats in NSW across the three waves of the MRPs run in 2024. Curves are the predicted two-candidate vote for division. Shaded areas around these curves represent 95 per cent confidence intervals, indicating uncertainty in the results.

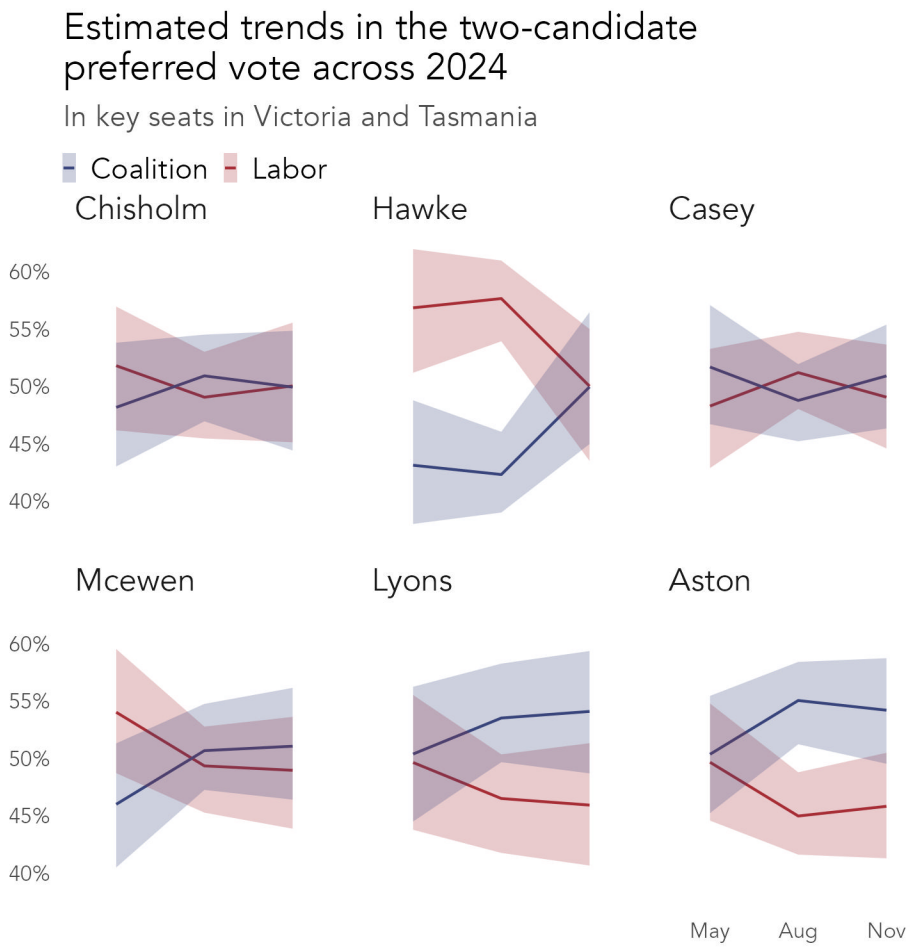

Figure 12: Estimated two-candidate results for key seats in Victoria and Tasmania across the three waves of the MRPs run in 2024. Curves are the predicted two-candidate vote for division. Shaded areas around these curves represent 95 per cent confidence intervals, indicating uncertainty in the results.

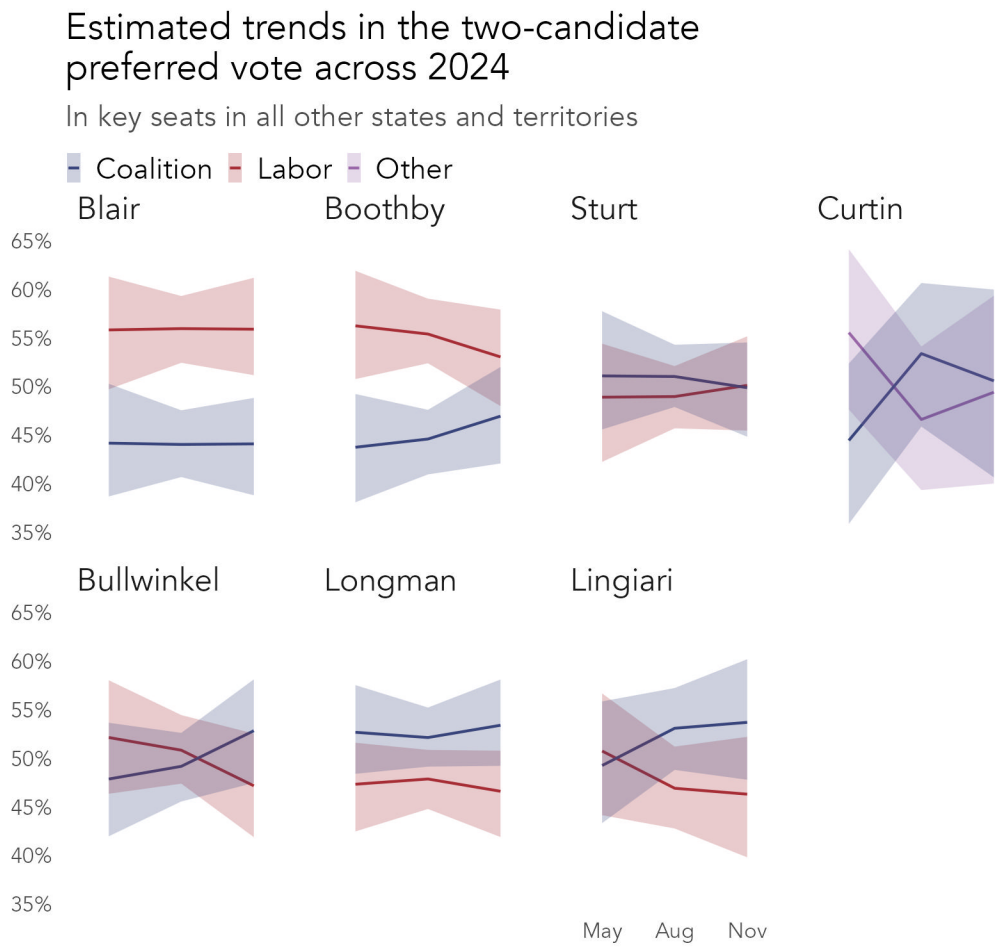

Figure 13: Estimated two-candidate results for key seats in all other states and territories across the three waves of the MRPs run in 2024. Curves are the predicted two-candidate vote for division. Shaded areas around these curves represent 95 per cent confidence intervals, indicating uncertainty in the results.

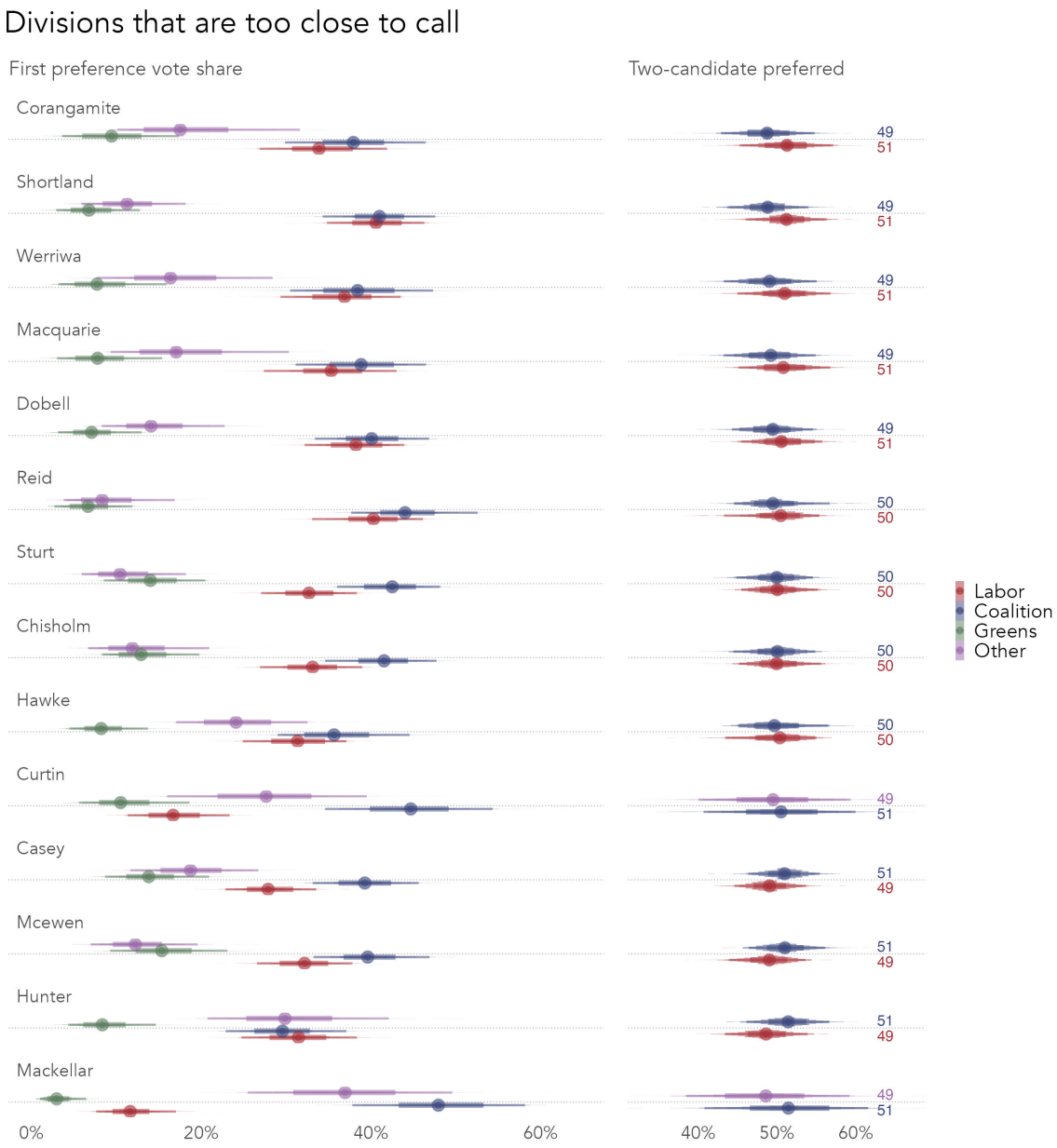

Figure 14: Estimated first preference and two-candidate preferred vote shares for divisions that are too close to call. Horizontal error bars represent confidence intervals. These provide a sense of both uncertainty in the models — the longer the bars on the x-axis, the more uncertainty in the results — and also the likelihood an outcome will occur, with greater density representing more likely outcomes.

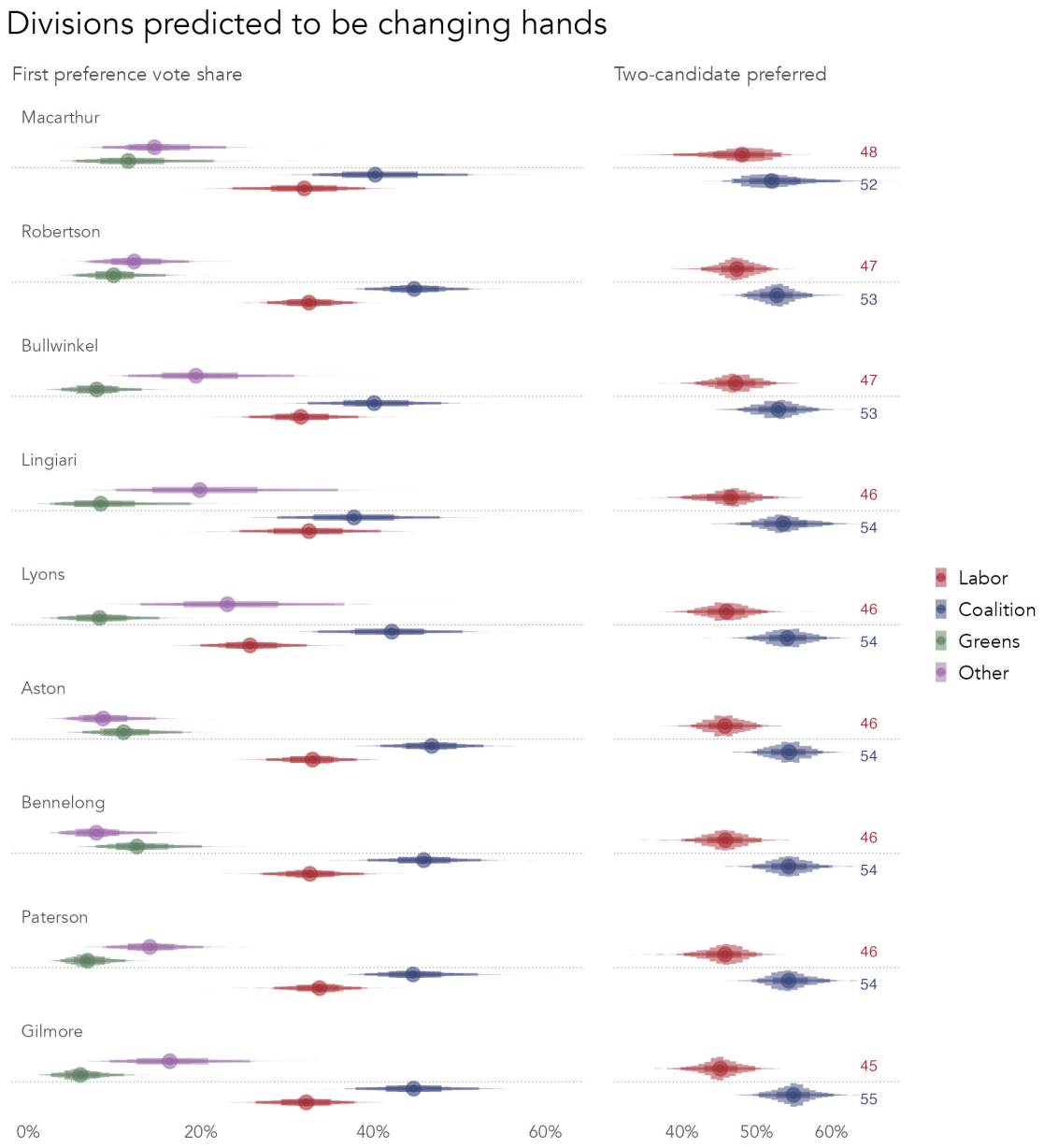

Figure 15: Estimated first preference and two-candidate preferred vote shares for divisions that are predicted to change hands if an election were held now. Horizontal error bars represent confidence intervals. These provide a sense of both uncertainty in the models — the longer the bars on the x-axis, the more uncertainty in the results — and also the likelihood an outcome will occur, with greater density representing more likely outcomes.

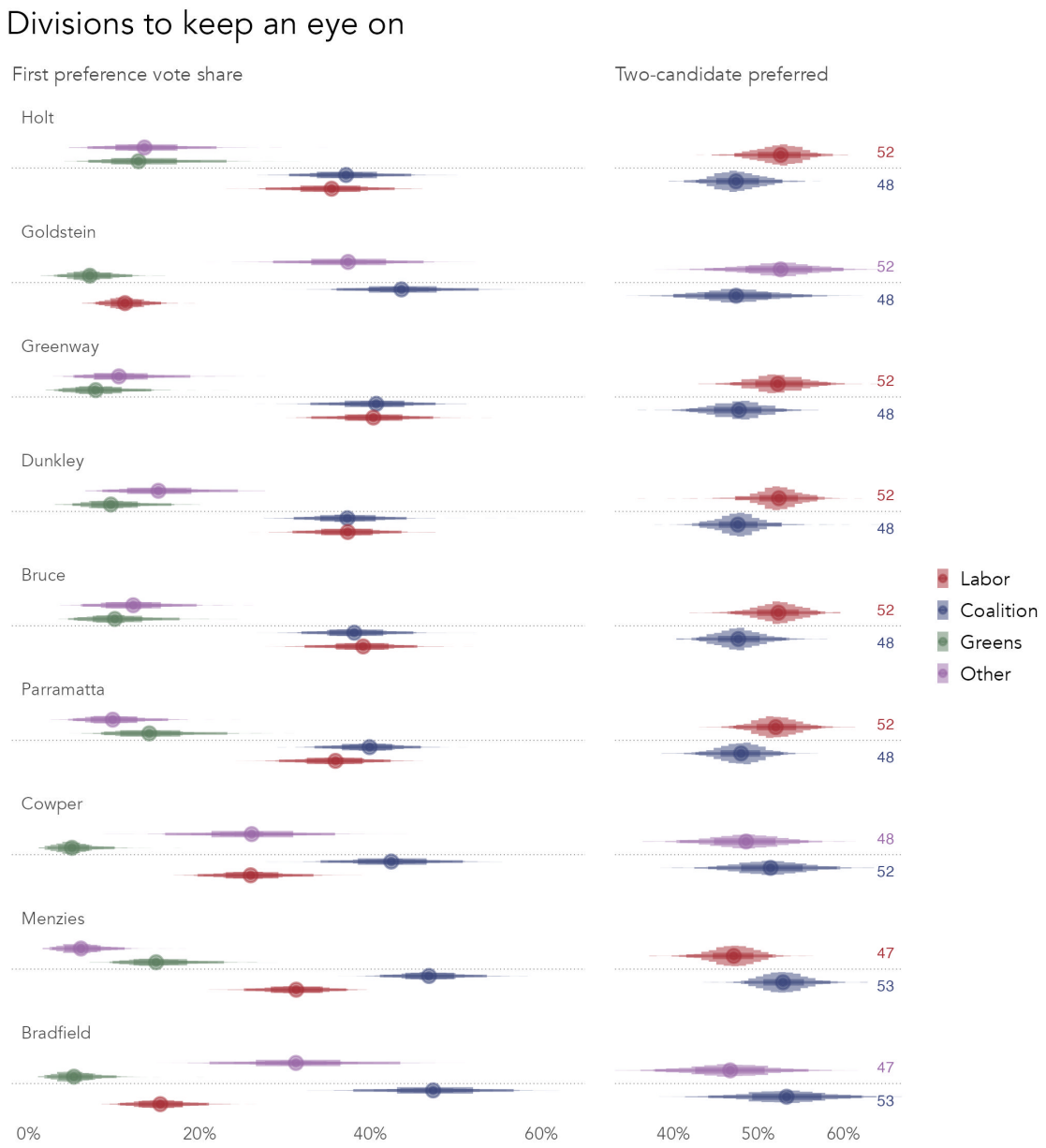

Figure 16: Estimated first preference and two-candidate preferred vote shares for other divisions to keep an eye on. Horizontal error bars represent confidence intervals. These provide a sense of both uncertainty in the models — the longer the bars on the x-axis, the more uncertainty in the results — and also the likelihood an outcome will occur, with greater density representing more likely outcomes.

Appendix

Appendix 1: 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 4,909 Australian voters aged 18 and older. The fieldwork for this survey was conducted between Tuesday 29 October and Wednesday 20 November. The sample was recruited over online panel, using quotas for age, gender, location, education and vote at the 2022 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 33 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 models are fit to the survey data predicting the outcome in which we are interested. This can be vote intention or attitudes towards different issues. 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.

Assumptions

The results in this report rely on several assumptions. These are:

1. That electoral divisions will have similar demographic and other socio-economic characteristics as they did at the time of the 2021 Census. We do take into account redistributions in NSW, VIC and WA, and those changes that can be adapted from updates of the electoral roll.
2. That incumbent independents and those who did well at the last election would run again if an election were held now.
3. That preference flows will mirror the 2022 results at the level of individual electoral divisions.
4. That the ability to provide an answer to the vote intention question in the surveys used for this research was used as an equivalent to turnout. Respondents who answered 'do not know' when asked how they would vote if an election were held at the time the survey was collected are treated as equivalent to non-voters. While these were included in the modelling approach used for the MRP, they have not been included in the published results.

None of these assumptions are necessarily wrong, and are expected to be close approximations to reality in most instances. However, it is also unlikely they will be entirely correct for every electorate.

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 2022
3. National Party shown in electorates where Nationals ran a candidate in 2022
4. The Liberal-National Party shown in Qld
5. The Country Liberal Party shown in the NT
6. The Greens
7. Other parties and candidates relevant options shown in electorates where they ran in 2022
8. Will not vote
9. 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 2022
3. National Party shown in electorates where Nationals ran a candidate in 2022
4. The Liberal-National Party shown in Qld
5. The Country Liberal Party shown in the NT
6. The Greens
7. Other parties and candidates relevant options shown in electorates where they ran in 2022
8. Will not vote
9. 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.

Individual-level predictors are selected for two main reasons. First, the variables selected includes those that require weighting (such as by education and religion). Those that have predictive value (such as home ownership) are also used.

In addition, aggregate population-level information about the electorates in which voters live is also included in the model. This incorporates prior election results. It also includes socio-economic predictors, such as median household income, and population density and diversity. These division-level socio-economic predictors tend to be highly correlated, so are reduced down to two dimensions using factor analysis.

Fitting the model

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

Vote intention Y is measured as one of five outcomes k: support for the Labor Party, Liberal-National Coalition parties, the Greens, 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 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 14,400 cells, with an individual cell for each cross-classification of age (3) x gender (2) x education (2) x religion (4) x home ownership (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. 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 2022 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.

Appendix 2: Detailed division-level vote results

Table 1: Detailed electorate results

	First preference				Two-candidate preferred				
Division	**Coalition**	**Labor**	**Greens**	**Other**	**Coalition**	**Labor**	**Greens**	**Other**	
ACT									
Bean	33	38	21	8	39	61			**Labor retain**
Canberra	26	48	19	7		67	33		**Labor retain**
Fenner	31	37	16	16	43	57			**Labor retain**
NSW									
Banks	49	32	7	12	57	43			**Coalition retain**
Barton	33	40	14	13	43	57			**Labor retain**
Bennelong	46	33	13	8	54	46			**Coalition gain**
Berowra	49	29	10	13	58	42			**Coalition retain**
Blaxland	35	43	10	13	44	56			**Labor retain**
Bradfield	47	16	6	32	53			47	**Coalition retain**
Calare	53	23	6	18	62			38	**Coalition retain**
Chifley	34	41	9	16	46	54			**Labor retain**
Cook	55	25	6	14	63	37			**Coalition retain**
Cowper	42	26	5	26	52			48	**Coalition retain**
Cunningham	28	44	16	12	37	63			**Labor retain**
Dobell	40	38	7	14	49	51			**Too close to call**
Eden-monaro	37	39	7	17	46	54			**Labor retain**
Farrer	47	17	9	27	65	35			**Coalition retain**
Fowler	23	22	7	47		34		66	**Other retain**
Gilmore	45	32	6	17	55	45			**Coalition gain**
Grayndler	25	48	21	6		66	34		**Labor retain**
Greenway	41	40	8	11	48	52			**Labor retain**
Hughes	44	31	10	16	53	47			**Coalition retain**
Hume	48	24	5	23	60	40			**Coalition retain**
Hunter	30	31	9	30	51	49			**Too close to call**
Kingsford Smith	35	40	16	9	43	57			**Labor retain**
Lindsay	48	29	7	16	59	41			**Coalition retain**
Lyne	40	22	8	30	62	38			**Coalition retain**

Table 1: Detailed electorate results *(continued)*

	First preference				Two-candidate preferred				
Division	**Coalition**	**Labor**	**Greens**	**Other**	**Coalition**	**Labor**	**Greens**	**Other**	
Macarthur	41	32	12	15	52	48			**Coalition gain**
Mackellar	43	13	3	40	51			49	**Too close to call**
Macquarie	39	35	8	18	49	51			**Too close to call**
Mcmahon	36	41	11	12	45	55			**Labor retain**
Mitchell	56	25	10	9	63	37			**Coalition retain**
New England	46	19	8	27	64	36			**Coalition retain**
Newcastle	26	43	11	19	37	63			**Labor retain**
Page	44	22	10	24	58	42			**Coalition retain**
Parkes	43	19	5	33	67	33			**Coalition retain**
Parramatta	40	36	14	10	48	52			**Labor retain**
Paterson	45	34	7	14	54	46			**Coalition gain**
Reid	44	40	7	9	50	50			**Too close to call**
Richmond	27	36	21	17	40	60			**Labor retain**
Riverina	40	23	10	26	58	42			**Coalition retain**
Robertson	45	33	10	12	53	47			**Coalition gain**
Shortland	41	41	7	11	49	51			**Too close to call**
Sydney	21	44	23	12		63	37		**Labor retain**
Warringah	36	17	7	40	45			55	**Other retain**
Watson	38	41	11	11	46	54			**Labor retain**
Wentworth	38	17	8	37	46			54	**Other retain**
Werriwa	38	37	8	17	49	51			**Too close to call**
Whitlam	33	37	12	17	45	55			**Labor retain**
NT									
Lingiari	38	33	9	21	54	46			**Coalition gain**
Solomon	29	45	14	12	39	61			**Labor retain**
QLD									
Blair	28	34	15	23	44	56			**Labor retain**
Bonner	47	32	12	9	55	45			**Coalition retain**
Bowman	52	30	11	8	59	41			**Coalition retain**

Table 1: Detailed electorate results *(continued)*

		First preference				Two-candidate preferred				
	Division	**Coalition**	**Labor**	**Greens**	**Other**	**Coalition**	**Labor**	**Greens**	**Other**	
	Brisbane	37	25	31	7	45		55		**Greens retain**
	Capricornia	45	26	5	23	60	40			**Coalition retain**
	Dawson	52	24	8	16	64	36			**Coalition retain**
	Dickson	48	33	6	12	56	44			**Coalition retain**
	Fadden	45	25	10	19	59	41			**Coalition retain**
	Fairfax	45	22	9	24	61	39			**Coalition retain**
	Fisher	49	25	8	17	62	38			**Coalition retain**
	Flynn	45	32	5	18	58	42			**Coalition retain**
	Forde	37	26	16	21	53	47			**Coalition retain**
	Griffith	29	26	34	10	41		59		**Greens retain**
	Groom	46	24	7	24	55			45	**Coalition retain**
	Herbert	49	23	9	19	62	38			**Coalition retain**
	Hinkler	49	29	7	15	59	41			**Coalition retain**
	Kennedy	27	19	8	45	42			58	**Other retain**
	Leichhardt	41	30	9	20	54	46			**Coalition retain**
	Lilley	34	44	17	5	40	60			**Labor retain**
	Longman	42	31	10	16	53	47			**Coalition retain**
	Maranoa	54	14	4	29	73	27			**Coalition retain**
	McPherson	48	27	7	18	61	39			**Coalition retain**
	Moncrieff	48	22	11	18	61	39			**Coalition retain**
	Moreton	36	44	16	5	41	59			**Labor retain**
	Oxley	29	40	17	13	41	59			**Labor retain**
	Petrie	47	33	9	11	55	45			**Coalition retain**
	Rankin	31	42	16	11	41	59			**Labor retain**
	Ryan	37	21	33	8	46		54		**Greens retain**
	Wide Bay	49	24	7	20	63	37			**Coalition retain**
	Wright	46	21	7	26	64	36			**Coalition retain**
SA										
	Adelaide	32	46	14	8	37	63			**Labor retain**
	Barker	47	15	5	33	68	32			**Coalition retain**

Table 1: Detailed electorate results *(continued)*

		First preference				Two-candidate preferred				
	Division	**Coalition**	**Labor**	**Greens**	**Other**	**Coalition**	**Labor**	**Greens**	**Other**	
	Boothby	41	37	14	8	47	53			**Labor retain**
	Grey	46	20	8	26	61	39			**Coalition retain**
	Hindmarsh	37	39	14	10	45	55			**Labor retain**
	Kingston	33	44	12	11	40	60			**Labor retain**
	Makin	33	42	10	15	43	57			**Labor retain**
	Mayo	29	20	9	42	41			59	**Other retain**
	Spence	29	36	16	19	41	59			**Labor retain**
	Sturt	42	33	14	11	50	50			**Too close to call**
TAS										
	Bass	44	27	12	17	54	46			**Coalition retain**
	Braddon	46	22	7	25	59	41			**Coalition retain**
	Clark	10	27	13	51		32		68	**Other retain**
	Franklin	31	41	18	9	37	63			**Labor retain**
	Lyons	42	26	9	24	54	46			**Coalition gain**
VIC										
	Aston	47	33	11	9	54	46			**Coalition gain**
	Ballarat	35	44	7	13	44	56			**Labor retain**
	Bendigo	34	40	12	14	43	57			**Labor retain**
	Bruce	38	39	10	12	48	52			**Labor retain**
	Calwell	31	40	12	17	43	57			**Labor retain**
	Casey	39	28	14	19	51	49			**Too close to call**
	Chisholm	41	33	13	12	50	50			**Too close to call**
	Cooper	23	43	25	9		62	38		**Labor retain**
	Corangamite	38	34	10	18	49	51			**Too close to call**
	Corio	31	39	11	18	43	57			**Labor retain**
	Deakin	45	33	10	11	53	47			**Coalition retain**
	Dunkley	37	37	10	15	48	52			**Labor retain**
	Flinders	48	25	8	19	58	42			**Coalition retain**
	Fraser	28	37	23	12	36	64			**Labor retain**

Table 1: Detailed electorate results *(continued)*

	First preference				Two-candidate preferred				
Division	**Coalition**	**Labor**	**Greens**	**Other**	**Coalition**	**Labor**	**Greens**	**Other**	
Gellibrand	31	38	11	20	45	55			**Labor retain**
Gippsland	45	14	7	34	74	26			**Coalition retain**
Goldstein	44	11	7	37	48			52	**Other retain**
Gorton	33	40	10	17	43	57			**Labor retain**
Hawke	36	31	8	24	50	50			**Too close to call**
Holt	37	35	14	14	48	52			**Labor retain**
Hotham	35	42	14	8	41	59			**Labor retain**
Indi	37	8	3	52	39			61	**Other retain**
Isaacs	38	43	11	8	44	56			**Labor retain**
Jagajaga	37	41	12	10	44	56			**Labor retain**
Kooyong	42	11	9	37	47			53	**Other retain**
La Trobe	42	24	9	25	60	40			**Coalition retain**
Lalor	32	40	13	14	42	58			**Labor retain**
Macnamara	35	35	21	9	42	58			**Labor retain**
Mallee	46	18	6	30	67	33			**Coalition retain**
Maribyrnong	30	39	14	18	42	58			**Labor retain**
Mcewen	40	32	16	13	51	49			**Too close to call**
Melbourne	21	27	44	7		45	55		**Greens retain**
Menzies	47	31	15	6	53	47			**Coalition retain**
Monash	44	26	8	22	57	43			**Coalition retain**
Nicholls	44	18	5	33	53			47	**Coalition retain**
Scullin	31	44	13	11	39	61			**Labor retain**
Wannon	48	24	6	21	55			45	**Coalition retain**
Wills	21	41	25	12		62	38		**Labor retain**
WA									
Brand	30	48	9	14	39	61			**Labor retain**
Bullwinkel	40	32	8	20	53	47			**Coalition gain**
Burt	32	47	12	10	40	60			**Labor retain**
Canning	41	24	7	28	57	43			**Coalition retain**
Cowan	36	43	11	11	43	57			**Labor retain**

Table 1: Detailed electorate results *(continued)*

	First preference				Two-candidate preferred				
Division	**Coalition**	**Labor**	**Greens**	**Other**	**Coalition**	**Labor**	**Greens**	**Other**	
Curtin	39	19	12	31	51			49	**Too close to call**
Durack	44	21	6	28	62	38			**Coalition retain**
Forrest	44	25	9	22	58	42			**Coalition retain**
Fremantle	29	44	18	9	35	65			**Labor retain**
Hasluck	37	41	11	11	45	55			**Labor retain**
Moore	43	31	11	14	53	47			**Coalition retain**
O'connor	42	31	8	19	54	46			**Coalition retain**
Pearce	34	36	15	14	45	55			**Labor retain**
Perth	28	44	19	9	35	65			**Labor retain**
Swan	32	41	14	13	41	59			**Labor retain**
Tangney	40	38	14	8	47	53			**Labor retain**