

Australia's political landscape: 2025

An Accent Research and RedBridge Group report



INFLUENCE WITH INTEGRITY

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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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INFLUENCE WITH INTEGRITY

Executive summary

- Resurgent support for the Labor Party is resulting in it stemming what had looked like losses in late 2024. If an election was held when the fieldwork for this survey was conducted, it is estimated that Labor would have won between 67 and 78 seats, and it would have had a 96 per cent chance of being the largest party in the House of Representatives.
- Conversely, the Coalition parties were predicted to be winning between 56 and 69 seats, giving them a four per cent chance of winning the largest share in parliament.
- While the Coalition does look likely to win seats off Labor, it is also at risk of losing at least two in return: Sturt and Bass. Additionally, rural and regional Coalition seats look at risk to independents: Cowper, Monash and Calare. Somewhat offsetting these losses, the Coalition also looks competitive in Kooyong, Goldstein and Brisbane. However, the chances of winning back additional seats lost to the crossbench in 2022 looks slim at the moment.
- The crossbench still looks to remain similar in size, or to shrink slightly. The Greens are estimated to be on track to win between two and four seats. For all other parties and candidates, the range of seats won is estimated to be between nine and 14.
- As a result, minority government currently remains the more likely outcome. However, it should be noted this model is a snapshot of vote intention at a point in time. These data were mostly collected in

March, with more recent fieldwork suggesting ongoing improvement in Labor's vote and decline in support for the Coalition. Therefore, this result should be seen as conservative for Labor and optimistic for the Coalition; but future shifts in public opinion could change the results.

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 9,953 Australian voters conducted between 3 February and 1 April, 2025. The mean electorate-level margin of error (95 per cent confidence intervals) are 6.9 per cent for the Coalition, 5.7 per cent for Labor, 4 per cent for the Greens and 7.3 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, WA and the NT.

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The political landscape at the start of the 2025 election campaign

The contest for government has reverted back to a Labor lead. Despite a softening of Labor's vote in 2024, Labor has appeared to regain its advantage at the beginning of this year, with the previously resurgent primary of the Coalition declining in February and March 2025.

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.

Labor retakes the lead

If an election were held now, the Accent Research and RedBridge MRP predicts that Labor would win between 67 and 78 seats, with a 96 per cent chance it would be the largest party in House of Representatives. The current estimate for the Coalition parties is between 56 and 69, giving them a four per cent chance of winning the largest share of seats in the parliament.

For the Greens, the estimated low end for seats won is two and an upper range of four. For all other parties and candidates, the range of seats won is estimated to be between nine and 14.

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.

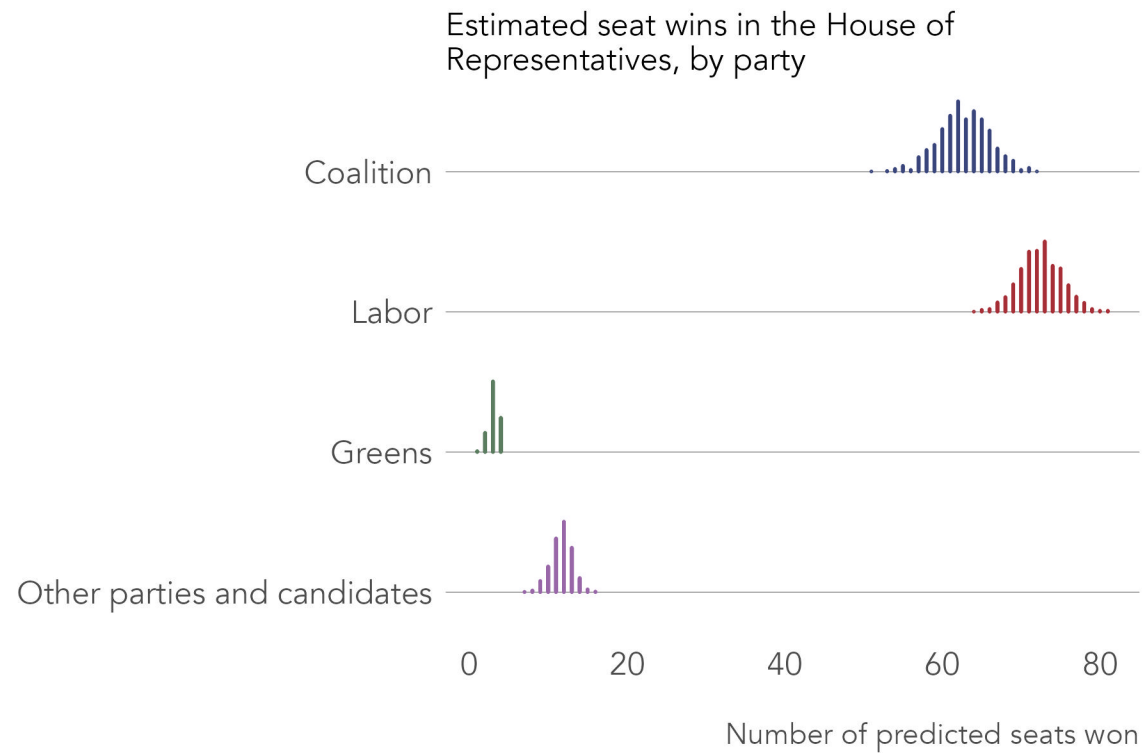


Figure 1: Estimated possible House of Representatives outcomes for the Coalition parties, Labor, the Greens, and all other parties and candidates. A higher density in the distribution shows outcomes that appeared more often from 1,000 simulations produced by the MRP models fit for this analysis.

Predicted outcomes

Number of estimated House of Representative seats won

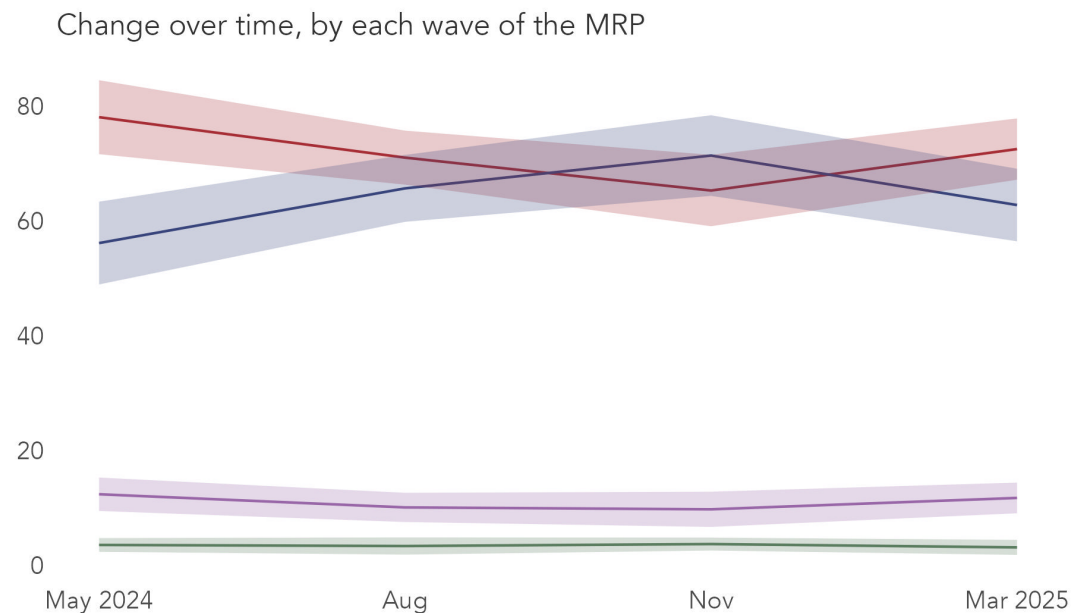
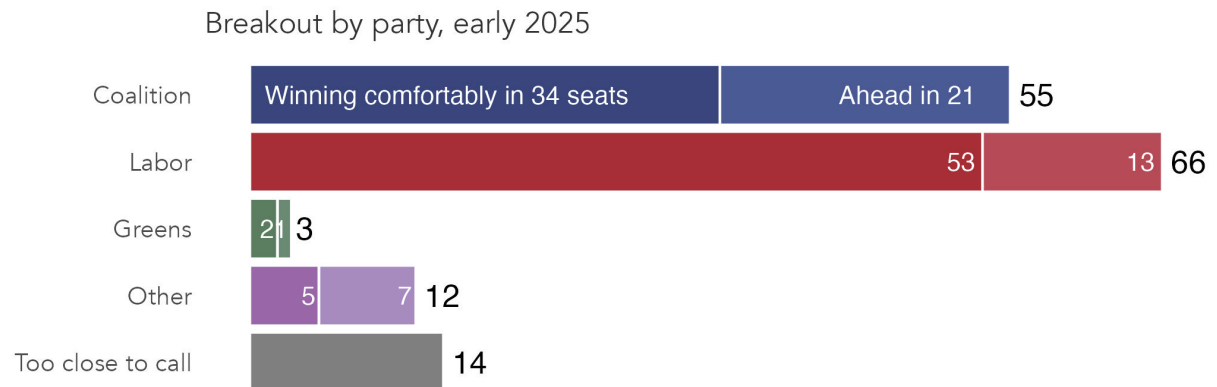


Figure 2: Predicted composition of the House of Representatives if an election were held now, based on estimates from MRP models. The first plot shows the number of seats each party (or group of parties and candidates) is expected to win comfortably (shaded darker) and that they are currently ahead in (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 34 electorates, and ahead in 21 more. Labor is highly likely to win 53 seats, and ahead in another 13. The Greens are estimated to be comfortably winning 2 seats and ahead in one. 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 seven seats. An additional 14 electorates are too close to call.

These findings are a substantial change from the previous iteration of the Accent and RedBridge MRP.

In the last run of the model, the most likely seat haul estimated for the Coalition was 71. This has dropped to 63. For Labor, this increased from 65 seats in November, to 72 now (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 in May, to 71 in August, and then down to 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 bounced between three and four, and all other parties and candidates at 10-12.

Last November, the Greens were estimated to be on track to win around four seats, and everyone else 10. This has dropped by one for the Greens, and increased by one for all others.

A minority government still looks likely

A majority government still looks like the less probable outcome. The chances that either Labor or the Coalition would have a majority in the House of Representatives is currently just a few per cent. However, these data were mostly collected in March, with more recent fieldwork suggesting ongoing improvement in Labor's vote and decline in support for the Coalition. Therefore, this result should be seen as conservative for Labor and optimistic for the Coalition.

For the geographic distribution of these outcomes, see figures 3 to 5.

Battleground seats in NSW and the ACT

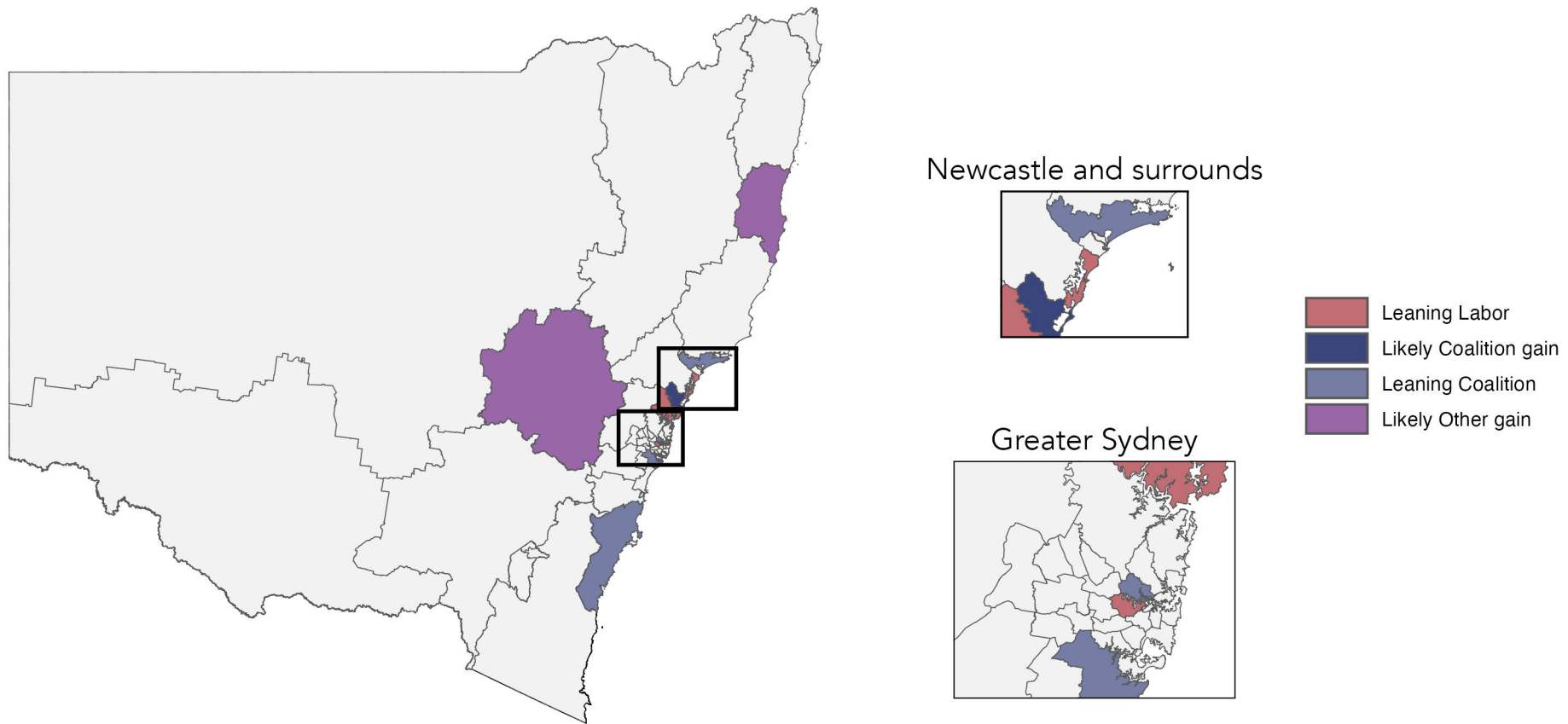


Figure 3: Battleground seats in NSW and the ACT. Clearer wins are shaded darker, and those seats leaning towards a particular candidate or party are lighter, to highlight uncertainty and close results in the estimates.

Battleground seats in Victoria and Tasmania

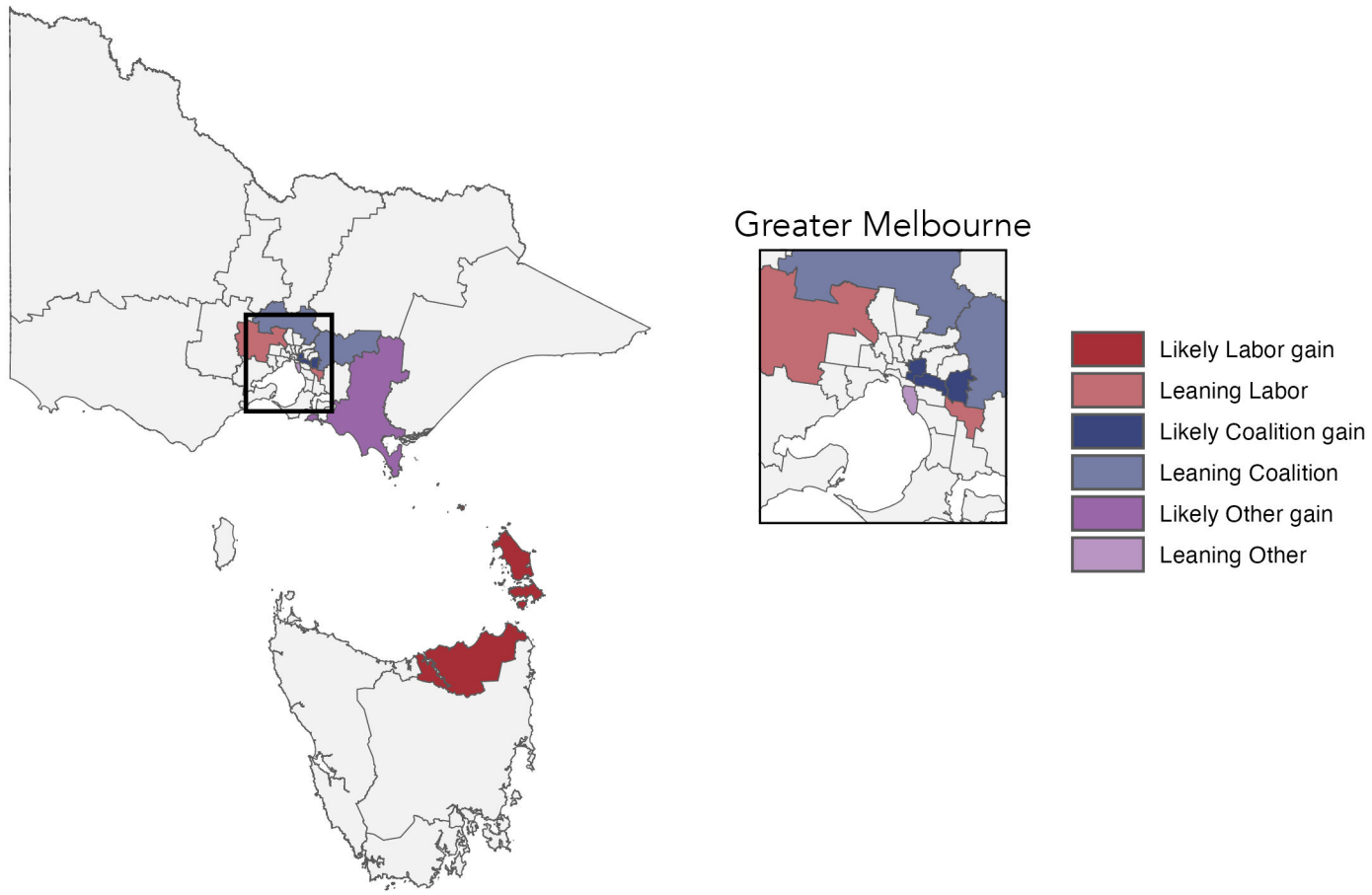


Figure 4: Battleground seats in Victoria and Tasmania. Clearer wins are shaded darker, and those seats leaning towards a particular candidate or party are lighter, to highlight uncertainty and close results in the estimates.

Battleground seats in QLD, WA, NT, and SA

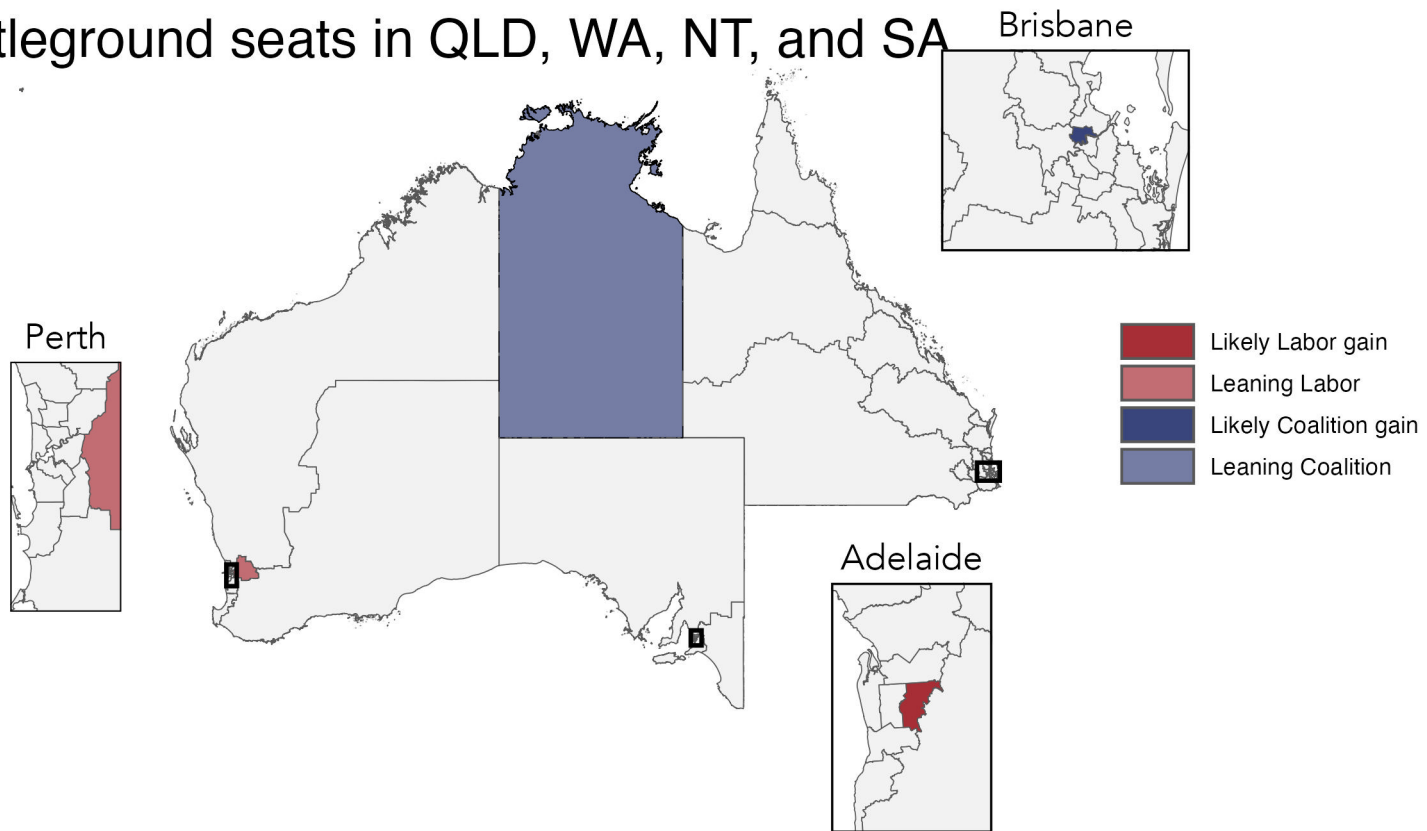


Figure 5: Battleground seats in Qld, WA, SA and the NT and Tasmania. Clearer wins are shaded darker, and those seats leaning towards a particular candidate or party are lighter, to highlight uncertainty and close results in the estimates.

Primary vote share by state

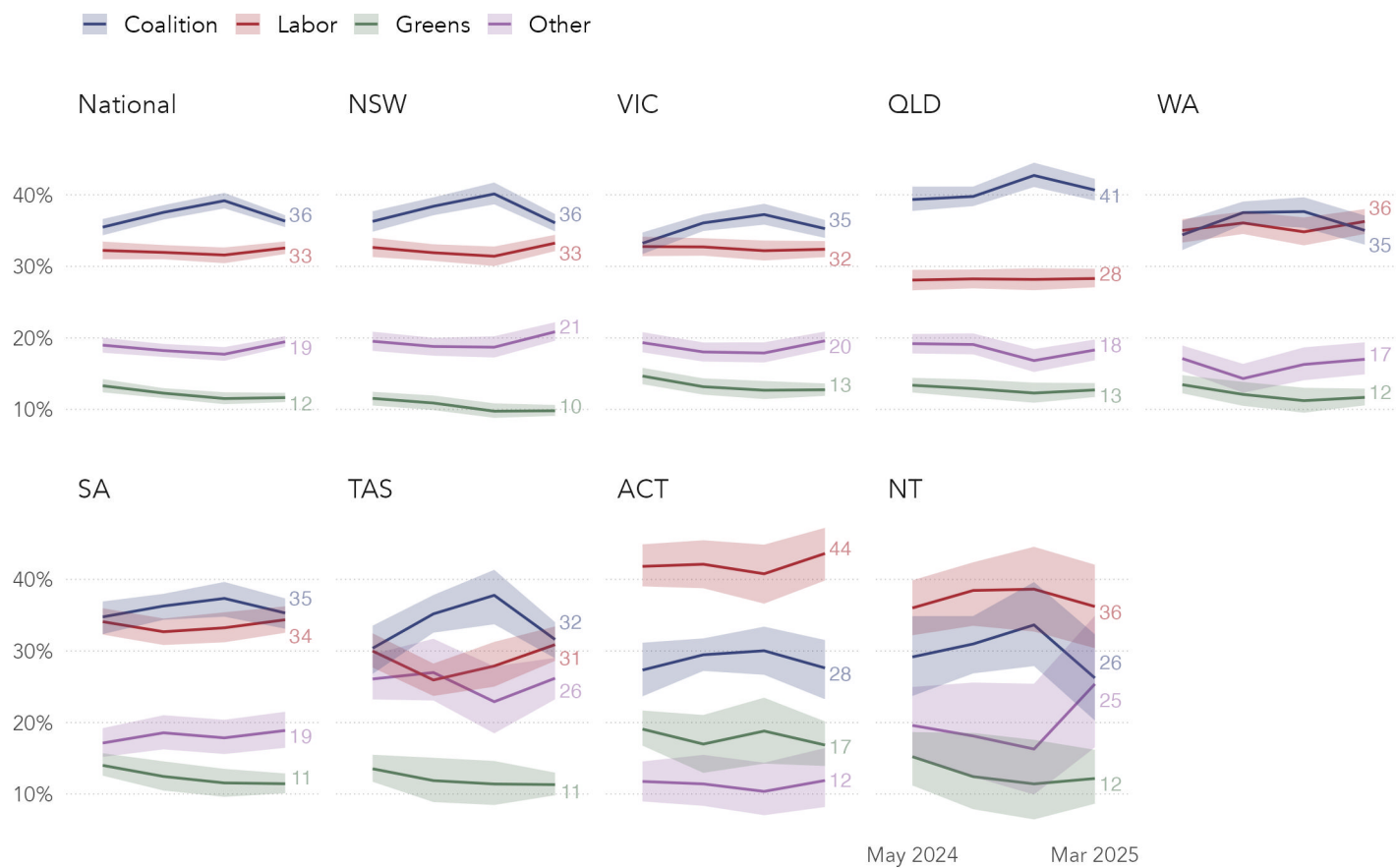


Figure 6: Estimated first preference vote shares for a federal House of Representatives election across each wave of the MRP. This plot displays both the national totals for the Coalition, Labor and the Greens, along with all other parties, and estimates for the state totals for each of these.

Primary vote share in metropolitan and regional electorates

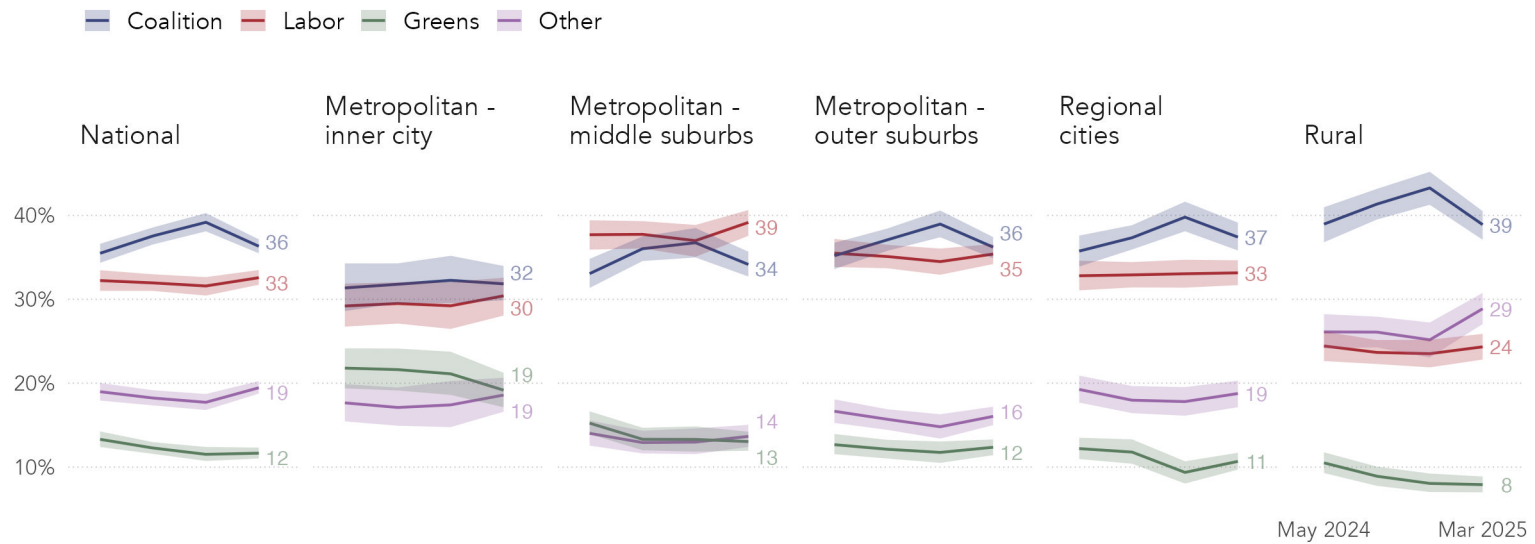


Figure 7: Estimated first preference vote shares for a federal House of Representatives election from each wave of the MRP, in metropolitan and regional areas. Electorates are allocated using AEC defined regions.

Estimated division-level swings since the 2022 election

Across metropolitan and regional electorates

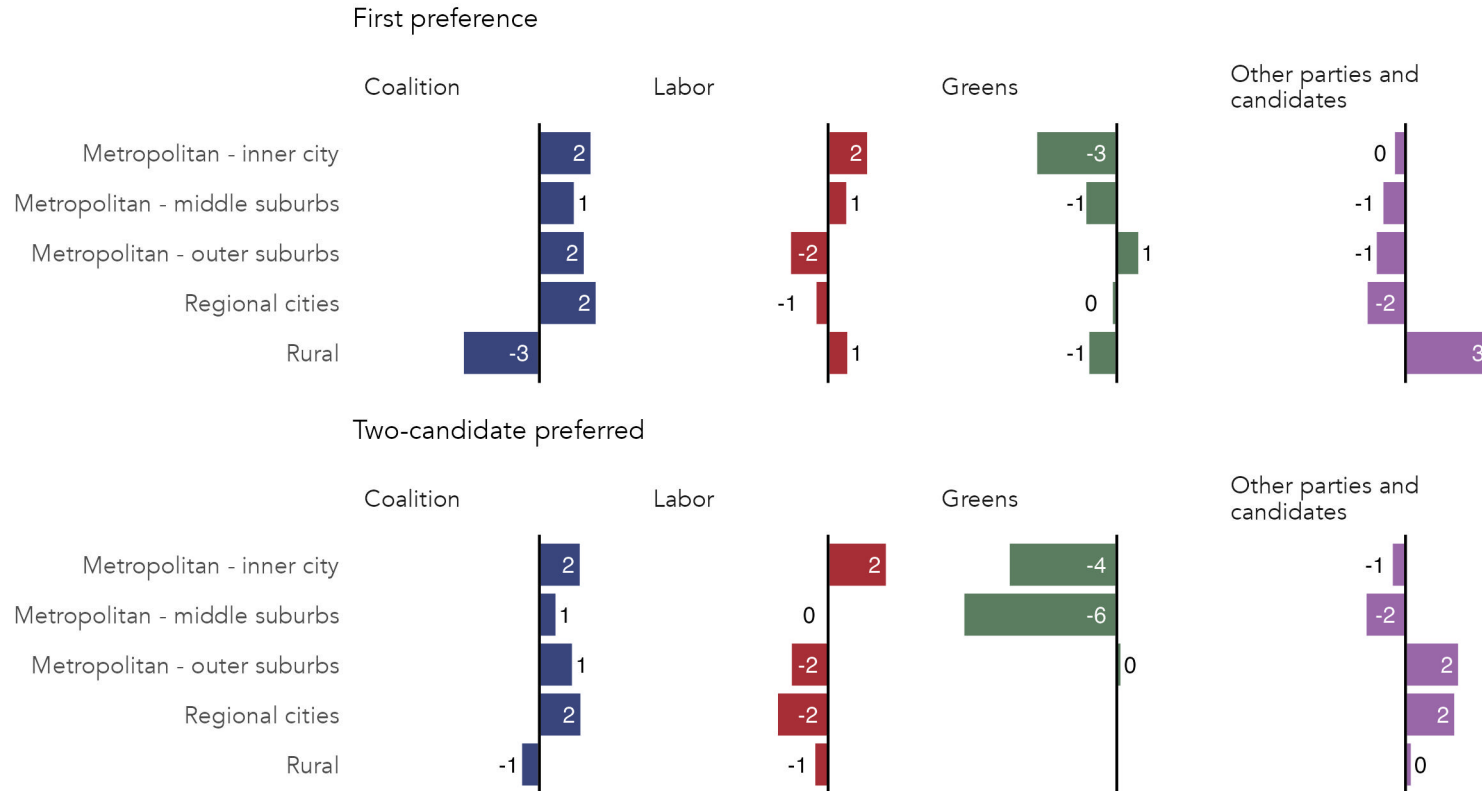


Figure 8: Average estimated electorate-level swings for first preference and two-candidate preferred vote since the 2022 federal election, in metropolitan and regional areas. Two-candidate preferred figures are only calculated for those divisions in which a party or candidate made the top two (see the Appendix). Electorates are allocated using AEC defined regions (with inner metro split into inner city and middle suburbs). Figures are rounded to the nearest percentage point.

Battleground seats

Estimated trends in the two-candidate preferred vote

In key seats in NSW

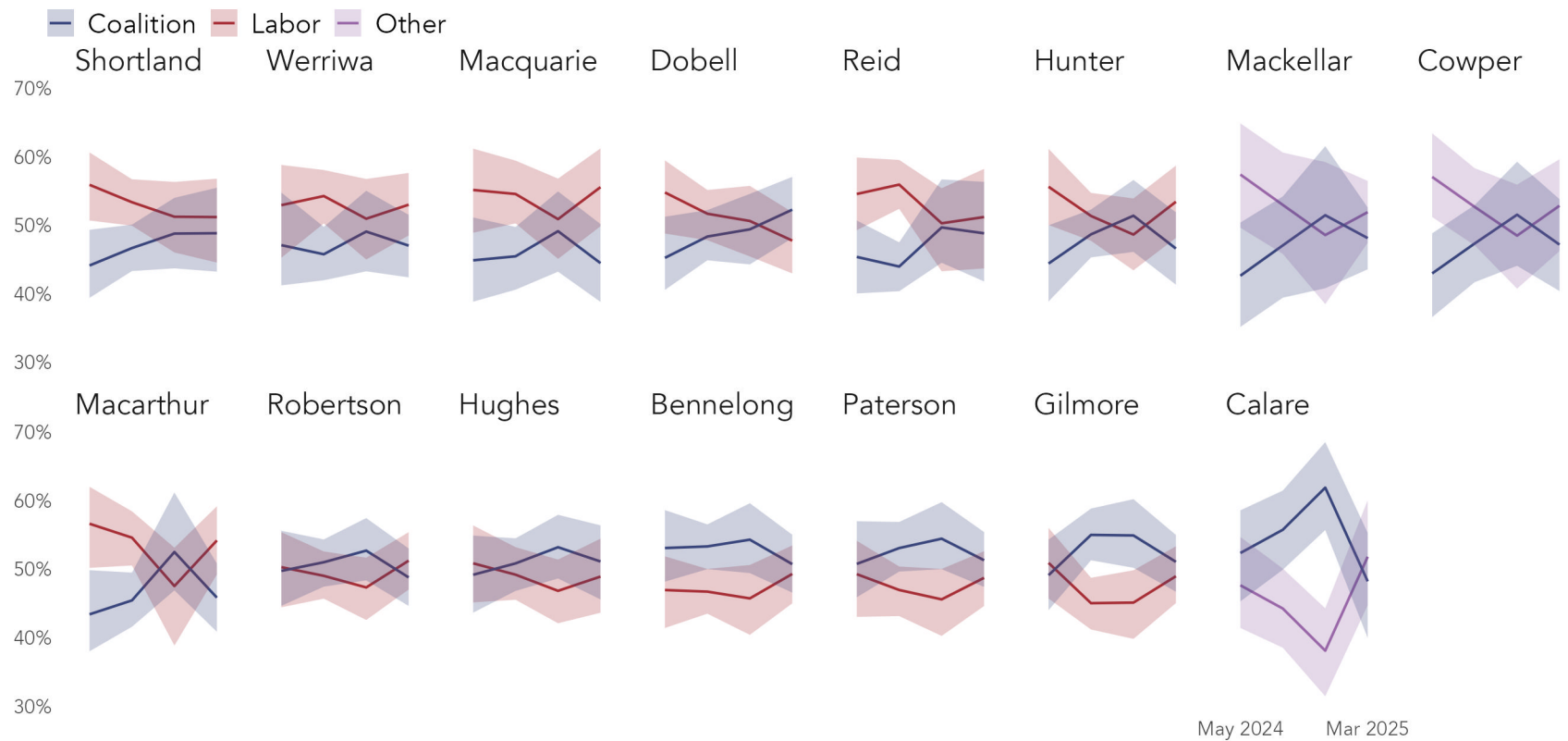


Figure 9: Estimated two-candidate results for key seats in NSW across the four waves of the MRPs. Curves are the predicted two-candidate vote for division. Shaded areas around these curves represent 95 per cent confidence intervals, indicating uncertainty in the results.

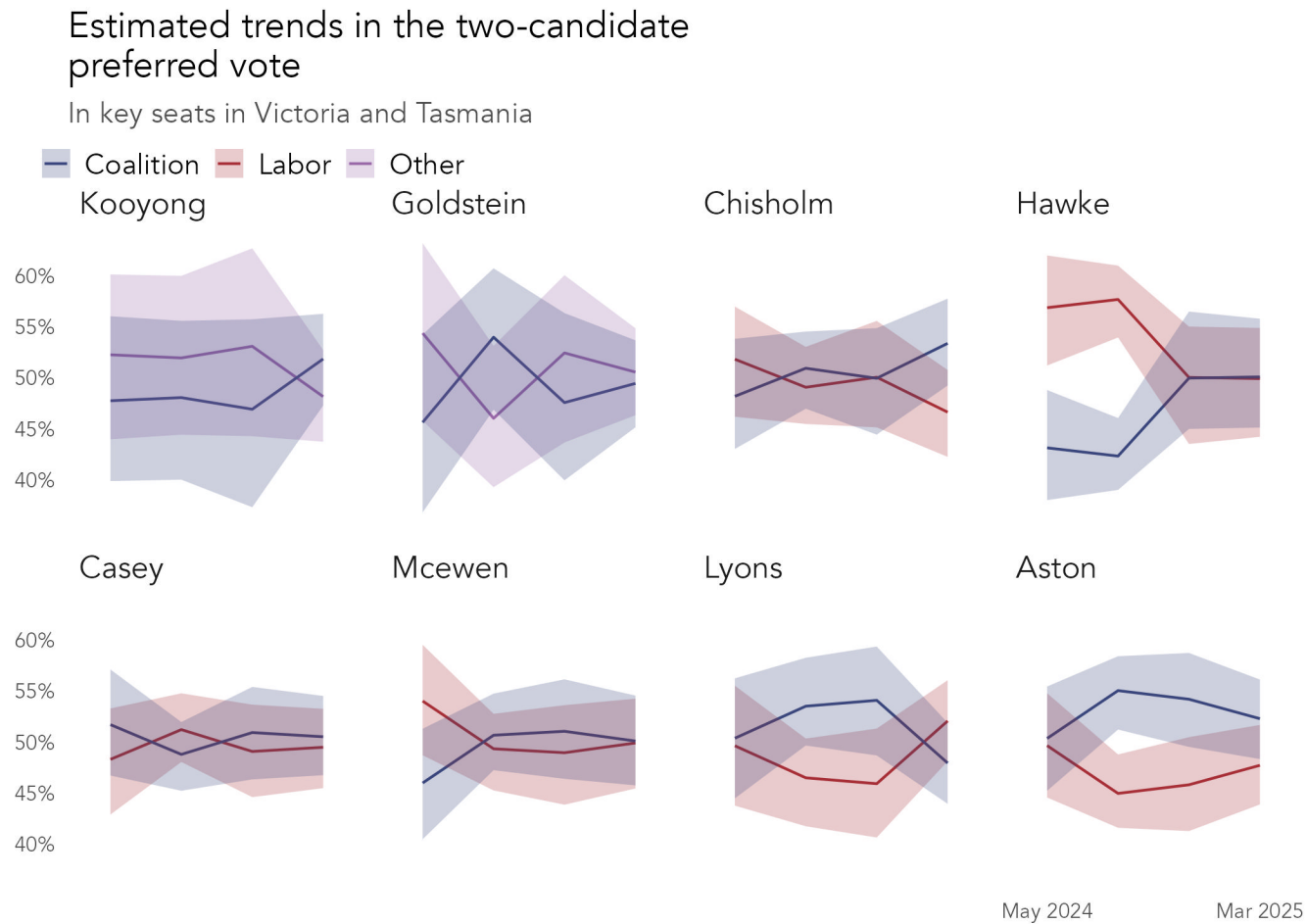


Figure 10: Estimated two-candidate results for key seats in Victoria and Tasmania across the four waves of the MRPs. Curves are the predicted two-candidate vote for division. Shaded areas around these curves represent 95 per cent confidence intervals, indicating uncertainty in the results.

Estimated trends in the two-candidate preferred vote

In key seats in all other states and territories

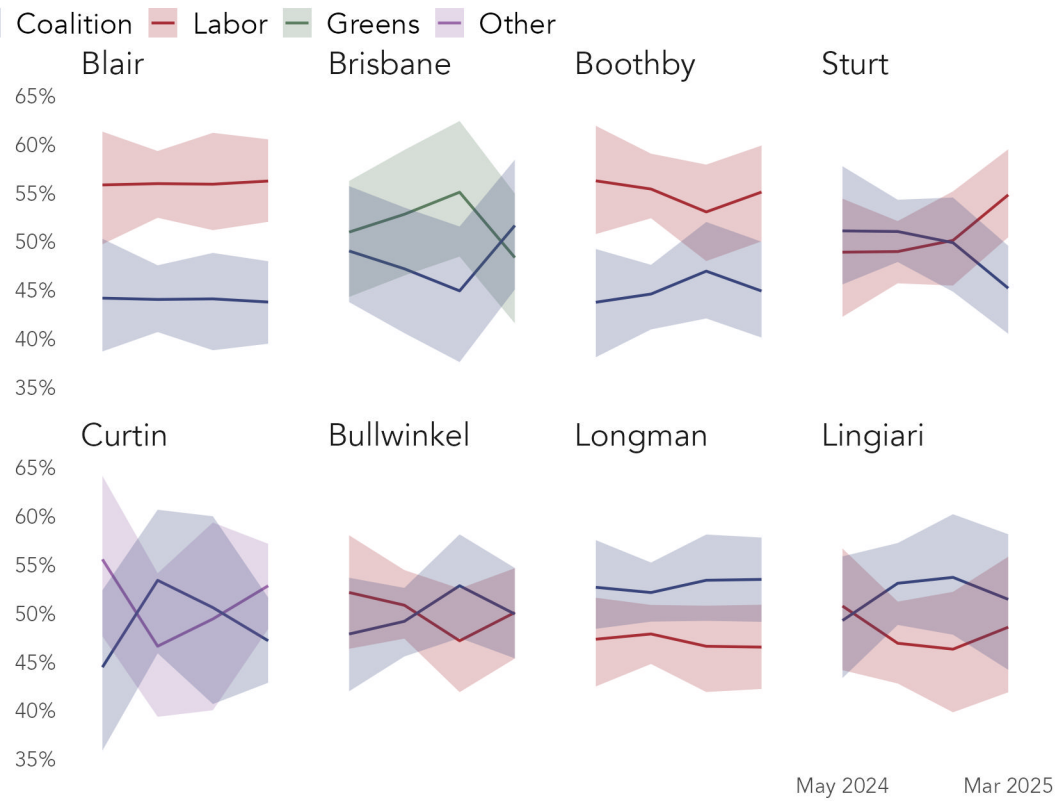


Figure 11: Estimated two-candidate results for key seats in all other states and territories across the four waves of the MRPs. Curves are the predicted two-candidate vote for division. Shaded areas around these curves represent 95 per cent confidence intervals, indicating uncertainty in the results.

Divisions that are too close to call

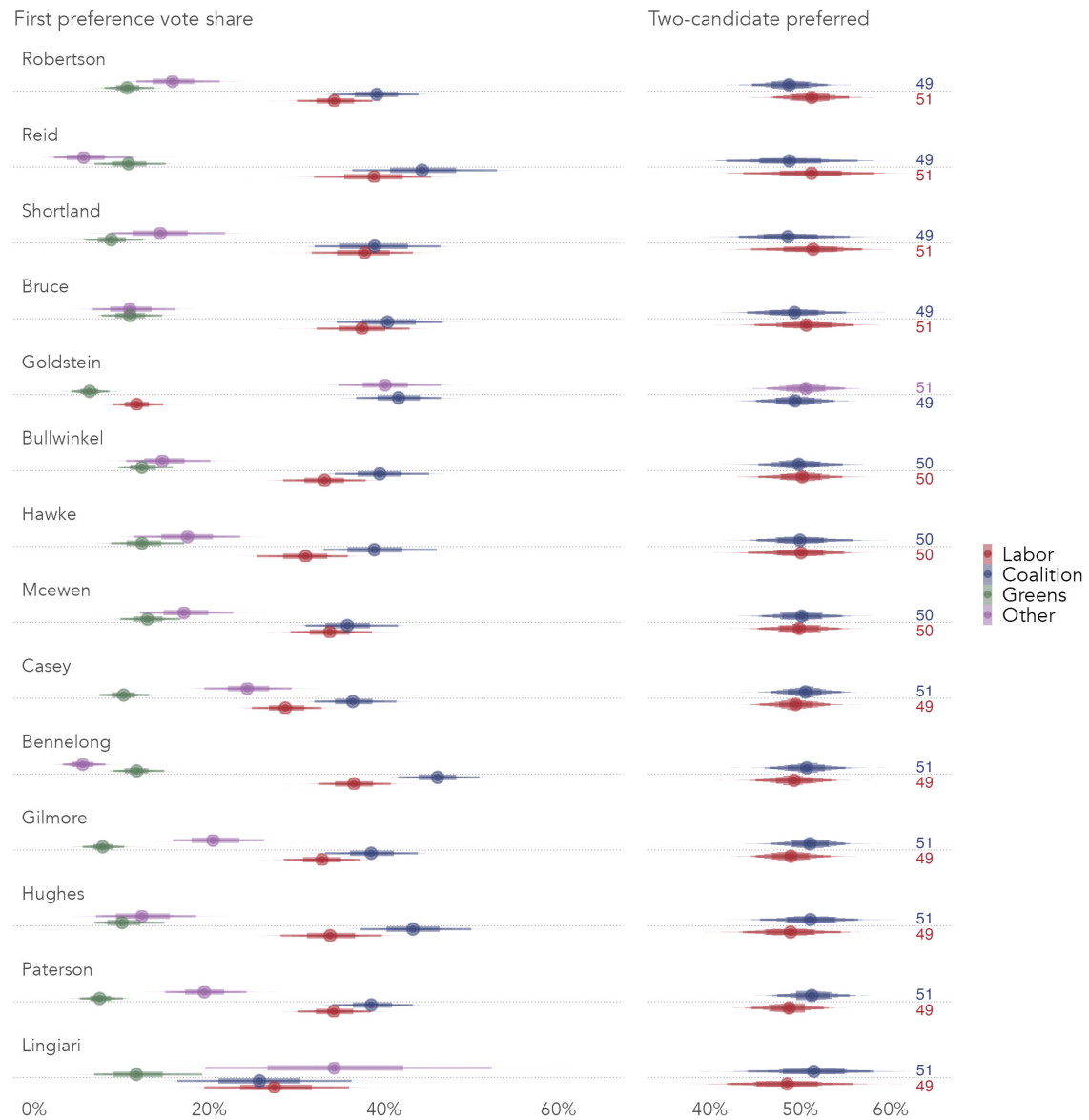


Figure 12: Estimated first preference and two candidate vote shares for divisions that are too close to call. Horizontal error bars represent 95 per cent confidence intervals, indicating uncertainty in the results.

Divisions predicted to be changing hands

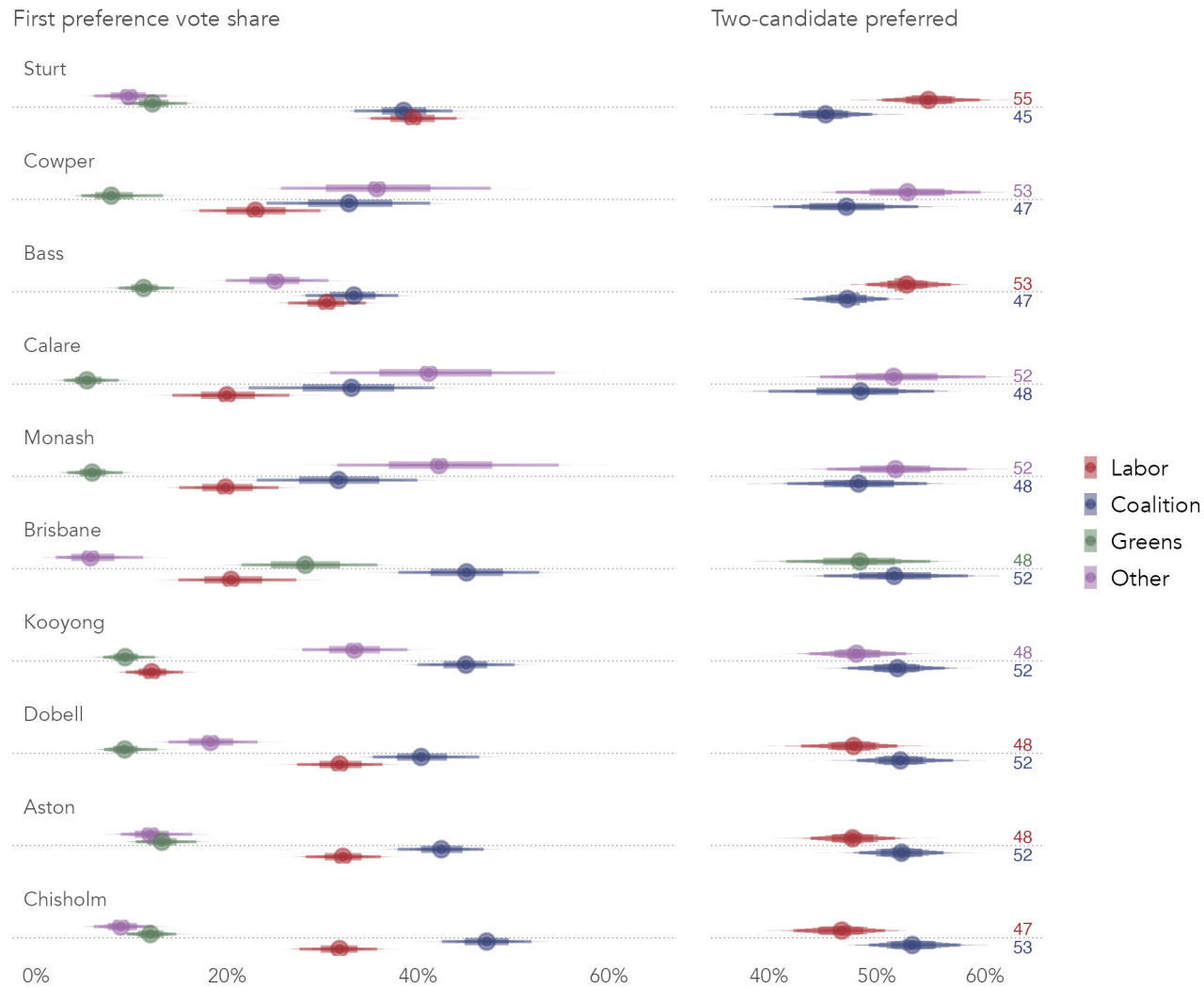


Figure 13: Estimated first preference and two-candidate vote shares for divisions that are predicted to change hands if an election were held now. Horizontal error bars represent 95 per cent confidence intervals, indicating uncertainty in the results.

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 9,953 Australian voters aged 18 and older. The fieldwork for this survey was conducted between Monday 3 February and Tuesday 1 April. 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 44 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, WA and the NT, 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 — to take into account the demographic difference in undecided and non-voters — 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 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 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) Table-Builder 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

	Division	First preference				Two-candidate preferred				
		Coalition	Labor	Greens	Other	Coalition	Labor	Greens	Other	
ACT										
	Bean	31	41	14	13	38	62			Labor retain
	Canberra	24	50	19	7		68	32		Labor retain
	Fenner	27	40	18	15	39	61			Labor retain
NSW										
	Banks	46	34	9	11	54	46			Coalition retain
	Barton	29	44	11	15	40	60			Labor retain
	Bennelong	46	37	12	6	51	49			Too close to call
	Berowra	42	30	11	16	54	46			Coalition retain
	Blaxland	33	44	12	11	42	58			Labor retain
	Bradfield	39	17	7	36	52			48	Coalition retain
	Calare	33	20	5	42	48			52	Other gain
	Chifley	29	46	13	13	40	60			Labor retain
	Cook	54	27	8	11	61	39			Coalition retain
	Cowper	33	23	8	36	47			53	Other gain
	Cunningham	28	46	12	13	37	63			Labor retain
	Dobell	40	32	9	18	52	48			Coalition gain
	Eden-monaro	35	41	9	14	43	57			Labor retain
	Farrer	43	20	6	31	63	37			Coalition retain
	Fowler	21	27	8	44		43		57	Other retain
	Gilmore	39	33	8	21	51	49			Too close to call
	Grayndler	21	54	15	10		72	28		Labor retain
	Greenway	35	43	14	8	42	58			Labor retain
	Hughes	43	34	10	12	51	49			Too close to call
	Hume	42	26	10	23	55	45			Coalition retain
	Hunter	24	36	8	32	47	53			Labor retain
	Kingsford Smith	30	44	14	12	40	60			Labor retain
	Lindsay	45	28	9	17	57	43			Coalition retain
	Lyne	34	22	6	38	61	39			Coalition retain

Table 1: Detailed electorate results (*continued*)

Division	First preference				Two-candidate preferred				
	Coalition	Labor	Greens	Other	Coalition	Labor	Greens	Other	
Macarthur	35	39	13	13	46	54			Labor retain
Mackellar	41	13	7	39	48			52	Other retain
Macquarie	34	38	10	19	44	56			Labor retain
McMahon	31	40	10	19	44	56			Labor retain
Mitchell	51	28	10	11	59	41			Coalition retain
New England	45	23	7	26	61	39			Coalition retain
Newcastle	25	45	12	17	35	65			Labor retain
Page	40	24	7	29	56	44			Coalition retain
Parkes	38	20	6	36	64	36			Coalition retain
Parramatta	37	40	11	12	46	54			Labor retain
Paterson	39	34	8	20	51	49			Too close to call
Reid	44	39	11	6	49	51			Too close to call
Richmond	22	39	10	30	43	57			Labor retain
Riverina	37	26	6	32	57	43			Coalition retain
Robertson	39	34	11	16	49	51			Too close to call
Shortland	39	38	9	15	49	51			Too close to call
Sydney	23	51	18	8		69	31		Labor retain
Warringah	33	15	9	43	41			59	Other retain
Watson	26	45	13	16	38	62			Labor retain
Wentworth	39	20	10	31	47			53	Other retain
Werriwa	36	36	11	17	47	53			Labor retain
Whitlam	32	41	10	16	44	56			Labor retain
NT									
Lingiari	26	28	12	35	51	49			Too close to call
Solomon	27	45	12	16	39	61			Labor retain
QLD									
Blair	31	37	14	18	44	56			Labor retain
Bonner	44	34	11	11	53	47			Coalition retain
Bowman	42	31	10	17	56	44			Coalition retain

Table 1: Detailed electorate results (*continued*)

	Division	First preference				Two-candidate preferred				
		Coalition	Labor	Greens	Other	Coalition	Labor	Greens	Other	
	Brisbane	45	21	28	6	52		48		Coalition gain
	Capricornia	43	27	8	22	58	42			Coalition retain
	Dawson	44	24	8	24	60	40			Coalition retain
	Dickson	44	32	11	13	53	47			Coalition retain
	Fadden	39	23	10	28	58	42			Coalition retain
	Fairfax	40	24	12	23	56	44			Coalition retain
	Fisher	45	27	12	16	57	43			Coalition retain
	Flynn	41	31	7	21	56	44			Coalition retain
	Forde	38	27	11	24	55	45			Coalition retain
	Griffith	31	25	35	9	41		59		Greens retain
	Groom	46	23	8	24	58			42	Coalition retain
	Herbert	51	24	11	15	61	39			Coalition retain
	Hinkler	41	27	7	25	57	43			Coalition retain
	Kennedy	29	17	6	48	38			62	Other retain
	Leichhardt	41	29	11	19	54	46			Coalition retain
	Lilley	34	45	17	5	39	61			Labor retain
	Longman	42	32	9	16	53	47			Coalition retain
	Maranoa	58	16	5	21	72	28			Coalition retain
	McPherson	47	25	13	15	60	40			Coalition retain
	Moncrieff	44	24	12	20	58	42			Coalition retain
	Moreton	32	43	15	10	40	60			Labor retain
	Oxley	30	46	12	12	40	60			Labor retain
	Petrie	45	33	12	9	53	47			Coalition retain
	Rankin	32	39	13	17	45	55			Labor retain
	Ryan	39	20	33	8	47		53		Greens retain
	Wide Bay	42	22	9	27	61	39			Coalition retain
	Wright	41	22	8	29	61	39			Coalition retain
SA										
	Adelaide	29	43	14	14	38	62			Labor retain
	Barker	50	16	8	26	67	33			Coalition retain

Table 1: Detailed electorate results (*continued*)

Division	First preference				Two-candidate preferred			
	Coalition	Labor	Greens	Other	Coalition	Labor	Greens	Other
Boothby	38	38	14	10	45	55		Labor retain
Grey	46	22	8	24	60	40		Coalition retain
Hindmarsh	34	41	14	11	42	58		Labor retain
Kingston	28	44	12	16	37	63		Labor retain
Makin	34	42	11	14	43	57		Labor retain
Mayo	35	19	9	37	45			55 Other retain
Spence	22	37	12	29	38	62		Labor retain
Sturt	39	39	12	10	45	55		Labor gain
TAS								
Bass	33	30	11	25	47	53		Labor gain
Braddon	42	26	10	22	54	46		Coalition retain
Clark	14	23	11	51		33		67 Other retain
Franklin	28	42	13	17	36	64		Labor retain
Lyons	37	31	11	21	48	52		Labor retain
VIC								
Aston	42	32	13	12	52	48		Coalition gain
Ballarat	36	38	12	14	46	54		Labor retain
Bendigo	30	38	12	20	44	56		Labor retain
Bruce	41	37	11	11	49	51		Too close to call
Calwell	29	38	11	21	43	57		Labor retain
Casey	37	29	10	24	51	49		Too close to call
Chisholm	47	32	12	9	53	47		Coalition gain
Cooper	20	45	21	14		65	35	Labor retain
Corangamite	40	35	14	11	47	53		Labor retain
Corio	26	42	14	17	38	62		Labor retain
Deakin	43	33	11	13	52	48		Coalition retain
Dunkley	34	36	12	19	46	54		Labor retain
Flinders	43	24	8	24	55	45		Coalition retain
Fraser	24	41	15	19	35	65		Labor retain

Table 1: Detailed electorate results (*continued*)

Division	First preference				Two-candidate preferred				
	Coalition	Labor	Greens	Other	Coalition	Labor	Greens	Other	
Gellibrand	31	40	17	12	42	58			Labor retain
Gippsland	38	16	6	40	71	29			Coalition retain
Goldstein	37	12	6	45	49			51	Too close to call
Gorton	29	42	16	13	38	62			Labor retain
Hawke	39	31	13	18	50	50			Too close to call
Holt	38	36	13	13	48	52			Labor retain
Hotham	33	43	14	10	40	60			Labor retain
Indi	33	10	4	53	41			59	Other retain
Isaacs	33	43	11	13	42	58			Labor retain
Jagajaga	32	43	13	12	39	61			Labor retain
Kooyong	40	12	9	38	52			48	Coalition gain
La Trobe	45	26	11	18	58	42			Coalition retain
Lalor	33	35	12	20	45	55			Labor retain
Macnamara	32	35	20	12	42	58			Labor retain
Mallee	44	19	6	30	65	35			Coalition retain
Maribyrnong	28	43	17	12	37	63			Labor retain
Mcewen	36	34	13	17	50	50			Too close to call
Melbourne	21	22	43	14		43	57		Greens retain
Menzies	47	33	12	7	53	47			Coalition retain
Monash	32	20	6	42	48			52	Other gain
Nicholls	42	19	6	33	55			45	Coalition retain
Scullin	25	46	13	17	35	65			Labor retain
Wannon	45	22	7	27	54			46	Coalition retain
Wills	22	47	22	9		67	33		Labor retain
WA									
Brand	26	42	15	17	38	62			Labor retain
Bullwinkel	40	33	12	15	50	50			Too close to call
Burt	26	48	15	10	36	64			Labor retain
Canning	44	27	10	19	56	44			Coalition retain
Cowan	33	44	15	9	40	60			Labor retain

Table 1: Detailed electorate results (*continued*)

Division	First preference				Two-candidate preferred				
	Coalition	Labor	Greens	Other	Coalition	Labor	Greens	Other	
Curtin	38	18	9	34	47			53	Other retain
Durack	43	23	9	24	58	42			Coalition retain
Forrest	42	26	9	23	56	44			Coalition retain
Fremantle	24	49	13	14	32	68			Labor retain
Hasluck	35	41	13	10	43	57			Labor retain
Moore	45	33	10	12	54	46			Coalition retain
O'Connor	33	26	6	35	54	46			Coalition retain
Pearce	32	40	15	13	42	58			Labor retain
Perth	28	45	12	15	37	63			Labor retain
Swan	30	46	14	10	37	63			Labor retain
Tangney	39	41	10	10	46	54			Labor retain