



# background paper



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**2011 NSW Election Preview – Analysis of Past  
Voting Patterns by Electorate  
Background Paper No 1/2011**

by Antony Green

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2011 New South Wales Election Preview  
Analysis of Past Voting Patterns by  
Electorate

**by**

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**2011 New South Wales Election Preview**  
**Analysis of Past Voting Patterns by Electorate**

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## Abbreviations

.. Zero or rounded to zero  
n.a. Not available

## Party Codes

ALP Australian Labor Party  
CDP Christian Democratic Party (previously Call To Australia)  
DEM Australian Democrats  
DLP Democratic Labor Party  
FFP Family First  
GRN Greens  
LIB Liberal Party  
ONP One Nation  
OTH Others  
NAT National Party  
SP Shooters Party (now Shooters and Fishers Party)

## The Author

Antony Green is an Election Analyst with the Australian Broadcasting Corporation. He has been producing publications on electoral matters for the NSW Parliamentary Library for two decades.

## Introduction

Over the last two decades I have prepared numerous publications for the New South Wales Parliamentary Library dealing with election results, redistributions, and comparisons of state and federal elections.

This paper draws together findings from a range of these publications to provide snapshots of the 93 Legislative Assembly electorates to be contested at the state election on 26 March.

At the end of the paper I also provide a brief overview of past Legislative Council results and a comparison with recent Senate elections. A summary of Newspoll opinion polls is also provided.

The new research carried out for this publication has been to convert the results of the 2004 and 2010 federal elections to match the current state electoral boundaries. The 2007 federal election was not used as it is unlikely to be a good guide to the 2011 state election, while the 1996 to 2001 federal results are derived from past publications.

Results from state elections between 1991 and 1999, as well as federal elections from 1996 to 2001 have been re-estimated based on boundary changes introduced by the 2004 redistribution. The older elections have not been re-calculated, just adjusted based on changes outlined in the publication "*2004 NSW Redistribution: Analysis of Final Boundaries*", Background Paper 1/2005. A full list of the sources for this publications can be found in the bibliography.

The estimates for elections before 2003 must be treated with caution. The estimates cannot take account of sitting member factors, or the rapid growth or turnover of electors that has occurred in some electorates. The aim of the publication has been to provide an overview of the history and voting patterns of each electorate, and older estimated margins must be treated as a guide only.

## Format of the Report

One page of information has been provided for each Legislative Assembly electorate.

At the top of each page is the name, party status and most appropriate margin for each electorate based on 2007 results and current knowledge of nominations. By-election margins have been used for Penrith, Port Macquarie and Penrith.

The name of the sitting member for each seat is also shown, with members who have stated they will not be contesting the 2011 election highlighted. A brief history of each electorate is also provided.

Underneath is a table summarising margins at state elections since 1991 and federal elections 1996-2004 and 2010. As noted above, these values have been derived from past publications as well as re-calculations of the 2004 and 2010 federal elections. Where an adjustment has been made owing to the 2004 redistribution, note is made beneath the table.

A second table lists first preference, 2-candidate preferred and 2-party preferred totals for each electorate at recent elections. Adjusted figures from the 2003 state election and 2010 federal election are included, as well as a summary of the 2007 state result. By-elections since 2007 are included where required.

Where warranted, some commentary is provided on the historical voting pattern in an electorate. Using 2006 Census data, a demographic profile is provided for electorates with distinctive features.

A current Electoral Pendulum is provided on page 4. A summary of Newspolls since 2007 on page 98, and summary tables of past Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council election results on page. 102. The Council summary includes a summary of recent Senate results using the quota for election to the Legislative Council.

### Summary of Findings for the Legislative Assembly

The 93 Legislative Assembly electorates have been summarised into categories based on state and federal election results since 1991. The table below summarise the main findings, the table ordered from Safe Labor to Safe Coalition, the battle ground seats in between.

	Category Description	Seats
A	Seats won by Labor at every state and federal election in this study	31
B	Seats won by Labor at every state election, but won by the Coalition at some or all federal elections since 1996.	10
C	Seats currently held by Labor that have been won by the Coalition at some state elections since 1991	9
D	Seats currently held by Independents	6
E	Seats held by the Coalition that have been held by state Labor since 1991 but have since returned to the Coalition	5
F	Seats previously held by Independents but since regained by the Coalition	2
G	Seats won by the Coalition at every state election though Labor held based on some Federal election results.	5
H	Seats held by the Coalition at every state and federal election in this study	25

The electorates in categories C and D correspond to the key marginal seats at the 2011 election. Those seats are:

**Category D - Seats currently held by Independents (6):** Dubbo, Lake Macquarie, Northern Tablelands, Port Macquarie, Sydney and Tamworth. Of these seats, Lake Macquarie and Sydney are the two seats with underlying Labor majorities, while the remaining four seats would normally be safe National Party seats.

**Category C - Seats currently held by Labor that have been won by the Coalition at some state elections since 1991 (9):** Blue Mountains, Camden, Kogarah (LIB held in 1991 based on current boundaries), Menai, Miranda, Monaro, Oatley, Strathfield and The Entrance.

Category B consists of seats that will help to determine the size of the majority if the Coalition win the 2011 election. These are seats that have been won by Labor at every state election since 1991, but which the Coalition may have held based on federal election results.

**Category B - Seats won by Labor at every state election, but won by the Coalition at some or all federal elections since 1996 (10):** Bathurst, Drummoyne, Gosford (formerly Peats), Heathcote, Kiama, Londonderry, Mulgoa, Riverstone, Wollondilly and Wyong

Labor's core seats are the 31 in category A.

**Category A – Seats won by Labor at every state and federal election in the study (31):** Auburn, Balmain, Bankstown, Blacktown, Cabramatta, Campbelltown, Canterbury, Cessnock, Charlestown, Coogee, East Hills, Fairfield, Granville, Heffron, Keira, Lakemba, Liverpool, Macquarie Fields, Maitland, Maroubra, Marrickville, Mount Druitt, Newcastle, Parramatta, Rockdale, Shellharbour, Smithfield, Swansea, Toongabbie, Wallsend and Wollongong.



Looking at seats that would fall to Labor if there was a swing against the Coalition, Categories E and F correspond to seats re-gained by the Coalition since the 1999 election.

**Category E – Seats held by the Coalition that have been held by state Labor since 1991 but have since returned to the Coalition (5):** Penrith, Port Stephens, Ryde, South Coast, Tweed (Nat)

**Category F - Seats previously held by Independents but since regained by the Coalition (2):** Manly, Pittwater

The remaining 30 seats would be classed as the Coalition's core seats at the 2011 election, though five in Category G would have been Labor held based on support for popular Labor MPs at federal elections.

**Category G – Seats won by the Coalition at every state election but would have been Labor held based on some Federal elections (5):** Ballina (Nat), Bega, Clarence (Nat), Lismore (Nat), Upper Hunter (Nat).

**Category H - Seats held by the Coalition at every state and federal election in this study (25):** Albury, Barwon (Nat), Baulkham Hills, Burrinjuck (Nat), Castle Hill, Coffs Harbour (Nat), Cronulla, Davidson, Epping, Goulburn, Hawkesbury, Hornsby, Ku-ring-gai, Lane Cove, Murray-Darling (Nat), Murrumbidgee (Nat), Myall Lakes (Nat), North Shore, Orange (Nat), Oxley (Nat), Terrigal, Vacluse, Wagga Wagga, Wakehurst, Willoughby

Antony Green

February 2011

## 2011 NSW Election Pendulum

Electorate	Margin	Electorate	Margin
<b>Labor (50)</b>		<b>Coalition (Lib 24 / Nat 13)</b>	
Miranda	0.8%	Port Stephens	0.1%
Newcastle (v IND)	1.2%	Tweed (NAT)	3.0%
Menai	2.7%	Bega	5.1%
Wollondilly	3.3%	South Coast	7.8%
Balmain (v GRN)	3.7%	Epping	8.0%
Camden	3.9%	Terrigal	8.4%
Gosford	4.9%	Goulburn	8.6%
The Entrance	4.9%	Lismore (NAT)	10.0%
Monaro	6.3%	Murray-Darling (NAT)	10.1%
Londonderry	6.9%	Baulkham Hills	10.5%
Wyang	6.9%	Clarence (NAT)	11.6%
Coogee	7.2%	Lane Cove	12.4%
Marrickville (v GRN)	7.5%	Ryde (*)	13.0%
Drummoyne	7.6%	Wagga Wagga	13.0%
Heathcote	8.8%	Ballina (NAT)	14.5%
Maitland	9.7%	Upper Hunter (NAT)	14.7%
Riverstone	10.1%	Oxley (NAT)	15.9%
Rockdale	10.3%	Murrumbidgee (NAT)	16.1%
Swansea	10.8%	Hornsby	16.5%
Blue Mountains	11.1%	Penrith (*)	16.5%
Granville	11.1%	Orange (NAT)	17.2%
Macquarie Fields	11.1%	Burrinjuck (NAT)	17.3%
Mulgoa	11.1%	Wakehurst	17.3%
Kiama	12.0%	Myall Lakes (NAT)	17.4%
Cessnock	12.4%	Cronulla	17.5%
Bathurst	13.0%	Coffs Harbour (NAT)	17.6%
Parramatta	13.7%	Vaucluse	17.9%
East Hills	14.1%	Barwon (NAT)	18.9%
Oatley	14.4%	Albury	19.0%
Toongabbie	14.5%	Castle Hill	19.1%
Charlestown	14.6%	North Shore	19.2%
Strathfield	15.1%	Hawkesbury	19.3%
Smithfield	15.5%	Willoughby	21.0%
Wallsend	15.8%	Manly	21.8%
Maroubra	16.1%	Davidson	24.7%
Kogarah	17.7%	Ku-ring-gai	29.0%
Campbelltown	18.5%	Pittwater	29.8%
Fairfield	20.4%		
Keira	22.0%	<b>Independents (6)</b>	
Blacktown	22.4%	Lake Macquarie (v ALP)	0.1%
Heffron	23.7%	Dubbo (v NAT)	0.9%
Wollongong	25.3%	Port Macquarie (*) (v NAT)	4.5%
Bankstown	25.4%	Tamworth (v NAT)	4.8%
Mount Druitt	25.4%	Sydney (v ALP)	16.6%
Shellharbour	26.8%	Northern Tablelands (v NAT)	30.2%
Liverpool	26.9%		
Canterbury	27.1%		
Auburn	28.7%		
Cabramatta	29.0%		
Lakemba	34.0%		

**Note:** Seats classified by their likely 2-candidate preferred margin at the 2011 election. (\*) indicates seats where by-election margins have been used. See notes on individual contests in this publication.

## Albury (Liberal 19.0%)

**Sitting Member** – Greg Aplin since 2003.

**History** – Albury has existed as an electorate since 1880 and has normally been represented by the Liberal Party and its predecessors. It has only been won by the Labor Party at the peak of the electoral cycle, returning Labor representatives for three periods 1930-32, 1946-47 and 1978-88.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections						
State Elections			Federal Elections			
1991	LIB	17.2	1996	NAT	17.5	
1995	LIB	17.4	1998	NAT	10.7	
1999	LIB	14.8	2001	LIB	14.1	
2003	LIB	22.4	2004	LIB	16.7	
2007	LIB	19.0	2010	LIB	14.5	

**Note:** An independent finished second to the Liberal Party at both the 1999 and 2003 elections. The Liberal 2-candidate preferred margins were 1.0% in 1999 and 11.5% in 2003 on the boundaries in place at the time.

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	13.5	27.4	24.4
Liberal	46.1	65.3	52.4
National	..	..	1.5
Greens	2.9	7.3	7.9
Independent	20.4	..	..
Christian Democrats	1.2	..	4.0
One Nation	1.0	..	..
Others	14.9	..	9.8
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	27.6	31.0	35.4
Liberal	72.4	69.0	64.6

**Commentary:** Albury lies almost entirely within the Federal electorate of Farrer, which was held by the National Party until being gained by the Liberal Party on the retirement of former member Tim Fischer at the 2001 federal election.

## Auburn (Labor 28.7%)

**Sitting Member** – Barbara Perry since 2001 by-election.

**History** – Auburn has been a safe Labor electorate since its creation in 1927. It was represented by former Labor Premier John Thomas (Jack) Lang from 1927 until his election to the House of Representatives in 1946, when he was succeeded in Auburn by his son James Christian Lang. The two Langs represented the breakaway Lang Labor Party from the early 1940s, Auburn returning to official Labor hands in 1950 on the defeat of the younger Lang.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections						
State Elections			Federal Elections			
1991	ALP	17.7	1996	ALP	14.4	
1995	ALP	17.2	1998	ALP	25.6	
1999	ALP	24.3	2001	ALP	19.6	
2003	ALP	26.5	2004	ALP	16.4	
2007	ALP	28.7	2010	ALP	12.7	

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	59.6	60.3	50.9
Liberal	16.7	14.3	32.2
Greens	8.3	4.0	10.1
Christian Democrats	2.8	3.9	2.7
Australian Democrats	1.4	2.7	..
Unity	7.2	9.6	..
One Nation	1.8	..	0.7
Others	2.2	5.2	3.4
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	76.5	78.7	62.7
Liberal	23.5	21.3	37.3

**2006 Census Profile:** Auburn is one of Sydney's middle-distance with a high migrant population and the state's most diverse ethnic mix. It has the state's second highest proportion of residents born overseas (50.4%), of people born in a non-English speaking country (47.3%), of people with both parents born overseas (68.9%), of people not fluent in English (16.8%) and people speaking a language other than English at home (64.5%). By religion Auburn has the state's highest proportion of people of Islamic faith (23.6%, ten times the state average), the second lowest proportion of Christians (40.1%), second lowest proportion of Anglicans (6.1%), fourth lowest proportion of Catholics (21.5%) and overall the second highest proportion of non-Christians (36.6%, five times the state average). By place of birth Auburn has the fourth highest level of people born in the Middle East (10.2%) and fifth highest proportion born in South East Asia (9.5%). The electorate also has the state's highest lowest proportion of women in the workforce (41.2%) and the third highest proportion of residents aged 15-24 (16.2%).

## Ballina (National 14.5%)

**Sitting Member** – Don Page since 1988.

**History** – Ballina existed between 1894 and 1904, but disappeared when the Legislative Assembly was reduced in size following Federation. Ballina re-appeared on the state's electoral map when the Legislative Assembly was expanded to 109 seats in 1988. Population growth on the North Coast has seen Ballina retained despite the Assembly being reduced to 99 seats in 1991 and 93 seats in 1999.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections						
State Elections			Federal Elections			
1991	NAT	13.0	1996	NAT	7.2	
1995	NAT	17.0	1998	NAT	0.2	
1999	NAT	12.0	2001	ALP	1.0	
2003	NAT	9.4	2004	ALP	3.4	
2007	NAT	14.5	2010	ALP	8.4	

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	25.7	23.1	40.0
Liberal	..	..	6.4
National	51.9	54.4	31.1
Greens	19.6	19.4	18.0
Australian Democrats		1.8	0.7
One Nation	1.2	..	..
Others	1.6	1.4	3.8
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	40.6	35.5	58.4
National	59.4	64.5	41.6

**Commentary:** Ballina is on the border between the federal seats of Page and Richmond, both won by Labor at the 2007 and 2010 elections. As a result, Ballina would have been won by Labor based on both elections, but Labor has not performed nearly as well at state elections. Where Labor currently has the advantage of incumbency at federal elections, at state elections Ballina is held by long serving state National MP Don Page.

Some of the difference can also be put down to the high Green vote in the district. Under compulsory preferential voting at federal elections, there has been a strong flow of preferences to Labor, while at state elections much of the Green vote has exhausted preferences, weakening Labor's 2-party preferred vote.

It is possible the Greens may outpoll Labor on first preferences in Ballina at the 2011 election.

**2006 Census Profile:** At 5.1% Ballina has the state's second highest proportion of caravan dwellings.

## Balmain (Labor 3.7% v Green)

**Sitting Member** – Verity Firth since 2007.

**History** – Balmain was first created in 1880 and for most of the 20<sup>th</sup> century was a safe Labor seat. It was won at the 1988 election by former Olympian Dawn Fraser, but Balmain was abolished for the 1991 election as the size of the Legislative Assembly was reduced to 99 seats. From 1991-2007 the local seat was known as Port Jackson and included the Sydney CBD and the Leichhardt Council area. Balmain was re-created ahead of the 2007 election. The local area has seen strong support for the Greens over the last two decades.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections					
State Elections			Federal Elections		
1991	ALP	14.0	v IND	1998	n.a.
1995	ALP	14.0	v No Aircraft Noise	2001	n.a.
1999	ALP	25.1	v LIB	2004	n.a.
2003	ALP	7.1	v GRN	2004	ALP 17.8
2007	ALP	3.7	v GRN	2010	ALP 16.9

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	42.1	39.2	43.5
Liberal	21.0	23.8	28.5
Greens	29.3	29.5	24.1
Australian Democrats	2.3	2.1	1.3
Unity	2.1	..	..
Others	3.1	5.4	2.6
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	67.6	67.8	66.9
Liberal	32.4	32.2	33.1
<b>2-Candidate Preferred</b>			
Labor	57.1	53.7	..
Greens	42.9	46.3	..

**Commentary:** Balmain may once have been a traditional Labor seat, but those were the days when Balmain was a seat of coal miners and dock workers. According to Census statistics, Balmain is now one of the state's most affluent electorates.

While there has been some rise in the Liberal vote with this growing affluence, most of the political impact can be measured by the rise of alternative Left politics, in particular the growth in support for the Greens. In the last two decades, Labor's first preference vote has continued to slide, the Green vote to rise.

The Liberal Party has finished third in four of the last five local elections. At the last two elections the Liberal Party has chosen to make no recommendation of preferences, delivering victory to whichever of the Labor or Green candidates led on first preferences. To date Labor has always led on first preferences, but that position will be under challenge at the 2011 election.

Around two-thirds of Balmain lies in the federal electorate of Sydney, one-third in Grayndler. The Liberal Party finished ahead of the Greens in areas transferred from both federal electorates.

It is possible that the Liberal Party may lead on the first preference vote at the 2011 election. The loss of Labor first preference vote in 2007 was matched by a rise in Liberal vote, not Green support. However, it is likely the Liberal vote would trail the combined Labor and Green first preference vote. Even taking account of optional preferential voting, it is likely that whichever party finishes third out of Labor and the Greens will elect the other party ahead of the Liberals on preferences.

## Bankstown (Labor 25.4%)

**Sitting Member** – Tony Stewart since 1999, having previously represented Lakemba 1995-99. (Not contesting)

**History** – Bankstown has existed since 1927 and has always been a safe Labor seat.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections					
State Elections			Federal Elections		
1991	ALP	7.9	1996	ALP	15.7
1995	ALP	16.4	1998	ALP	24.2
1999	ALP	28.2	2001	ALP	19.9
2003	ALP	26.4	2004	ALP	13.6
2007	ALP	25.4	2010	ALP	11.5

**Note:** The 2004 redistribution decreased the Labor 2-party preferred vote by around 2%.

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	61.5	64.2	51.9
Liberal	17.5	20.0	34.5
Greens	6.8	5.4	7.1
Christian Democrats	3.1	4.7	..
Unity	4.1	3.6	..
One Nation	2.2	..	1.2
Others	5.0	2.1	5.3
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	76.4	75.4	61.5
Liberal	23.6	24.6	38.5

**2006 Census Profile:** Bankstown is another of Sydney's middle distance migrant electorates. After Auburn to the north, Bankstown has the state's second highest proportion of residents of Islamic faith (21.6%) and of residents born in the Middle East (12.7%). It also has the third highest proportion of non-Christians (30.7%) and third lowest proportion of Anglicans (7.0%). Bankstown also has the state's third highest proportion of residents with both parents born overseas (66.3%), the fourth highest proportion of children aged under five (8.3%) and second lowest proportion of women in the workforce (41.6%)



## Barwon (National 18.9%)

**Sitting Member** – Kevin Humphries since 2007.

**History** – Barwon was first contested in 1894, abolished in 1904 when the Legislative Assembly was decreased in size following Federation, but has been in continuous existence since 1927. It has traditionally been a Country/National Party seat, held continuously by the party since 1950. It has had only two periods in Labor hands, during the second Lang government 1930-32 and the McKell and McGirr governments 1940-50. In recent years the electorate has increased substantially in area with the relative decline in rural population and the decrease in the size of the Legislative Assembly.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections						
State Elections			Federal Elections			
1991	NAT	15.9	1996	NAT	18.9	
1995	NAT	18.4	1998	NAT	16.2	
1999	NAT	17.2	2001	NAT	15.5	
2003	NAT	14.6	2001	NAT	19.8	
2007	NAT	18.9	2010	NAT	19.5	

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	28.3	19.5	21.0
National	52.5	44.3	59.4
Greens	2.5	3.0	4.7
Horan (Ind)	..	29.2	
Christian Democrats		2.3	
One Nation	3.3	..	..
Others	13.4	1.8	14.9
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	35.4	31.1	30.5
National	64.6	68.9	69.5
<b>2-Candidate Preferred</b>			
National	..	56.0	..
Independent	..	44.0	..

**Commentary:** In 2007 Barwon was contested by Independent and Mayor of Coonamble Tim Horan. He finished ahead of the Labor candidate and reduced the National margin in the seat, but Barwon remains a safe National Party seat in a contest versus Labor.

**2006 Census Profile:** Barwon has the state's highest proportion of workers employed in agriculture (28.0%) and the state's highest proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders (16.9%, state average 2.1%). Barwon has the state's third highest proportion of Anglicans (34.7%) and is at the bottom of the list on a range of migrant measures. These include the lowest proportion born in Southern Europe (0.08%), lowest born in South East Asia (0.26%), second lowest born overseas (4.7%), the second lowest of non-Christians (1%) and the lowest proportion of Buddhists (0.18%).

## Bathurst (Labor 13.0%)

**Sitting Member** – Gerard Martin since 1999. (Not contesting)

**History** – Bathurst has existed since 1859. For decades it was a stronghold for Labor member Gus Kelly, but it was gained by the Country party on his death in 1967. It remained in Country party hands until the 1981 election, when the industrial city of Lithgow was included in the electorate for the first time. Bathurst was won by Labor at the 1981 election and has been Labor held for 27 of the 30 years since. It fell to the Liberal Party for one term at the 1988 election.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections					
State Elections			Federal Elections		
1991	ALP	4.8	1996	ALP	3.2
1995	ALP	0.6	1998	ALP	2.3
1999	ALP	17.8	2001	ALP	6.7
2003	ALP	13.1	2004	ALP	3.3
2007	ALP	13.0	2010	NAT	3.4

**Note:** Bathurst lies in the federal seat of Calare, which was represented by Independent Peter Andren from 1996 to 2007. The Labor majorities shown for Bathurst based on federal results have been calculated using the alternative 2-party preferred counts carried out in Calare, but at all elections in the period Andren won a clear majority of the 2-candidate preferred vote.

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	54.1	53.4	34.9
Liberal	0.6	..	..
National	31.5	30.8	44.5
Greens	6.2	4.8	6.9
Christian Democrats	0.1	..	2.1
Others	7.5	11.0	11.6
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	63.1	63.0	46.6
National	36.9	37.0	53.4

**Commentary:** The current Labor margin in Bathurst looks inflated compared to results in the 1990s and at recent Federal elections. With the retirement of the sitting Labor MP, and the calculated National majority based on 2010 federal results, Bathurst is a more marginal seat than its current state margin suggests.

## Baulkham Hills (Liberal 10.5%)

**Sitting Member** – Wayne Merton since 1991, having previously represented Carlingford 1988-91. (Not contesting)

**History** – Baulkham Hills was first created ahead of the 1991 election covering the lower parts of the growing Hills district. It largely replaced the electorate of Carlingford, first contested at the 1988 election. Since 1988, the area has been continuously represented by the Liberal Party's Wayne Merton.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections					
State Elections			Federal Elections		
1991	LIB	18.6	1996	LIB	16.6
1995	LIB	16.0	1998	LIB	11.9
1999	LIB	6.1	2001	LIB	15.1
2003	LIB	4.0	2004	LIB	14.9
2007	LIB	10.5	2010	LIB	12.9

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	36.3	31.0	29.7
Liberal	45.6	51.5	58.4
Greens	6.8	7.5	8.4
Christian Democrats	4.4	4.8	3.4
Australian Democrats	2.4	..	..
Unity	2.1	2.8	..
Others	2.4	2.3	0.1
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	46.0	39.5	37.1
Liberal	54.0	60.5	62.9

## Bega (Liberal 5.1%)

**Sitting Member** – Andrew Constance since 2003.

**History** – Having previously existed between 1894 and 1920, Bega was re-created by the 1986/7 redistribution to cover the southern parts of the South Coast electorate. It has been held by the Liberal Party since first being re-contested at the 1988 election. Population growth on the South Coast has seen the electorate retained despite two reductions in the size of the Legislative Assembly.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections						
State Elections			Federal Elections			
1991	LIB	12.6	1996	LIB	8.0	
1995	LIB	13.6	1998	LIB	2.3	
1999	LIB	7.1	2001	LIB	4.2	
2003	LIB	4.7	2004	LIB	3.2	
2007	LIB	5.1	2010	ALP	2.4	

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	30.4	34.9	41.6
Liberal	36.1	46.9	44.1
National	4.1	..	..
Greens	10.2	7.5	9.8
Christian Democrats	1.2	1.7	0.8
Family First	..	..	0.8
One Nation	1.8	..	..
Others	16.2	9.0	2.9
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	45.3	44.9	52.4
Liberal	54.7	55.1	47.6

**Commentary:** Bega is contained entirely within the federal electorate of Eden-Monaro, which has been won by Labor at the last two federal elections. Based on 2010 Federal results, Bega has a Labor majority, but this owes much to the popularity of Federal Labor MP for Eden-Monaro Mike Kelly. Such a result is highly unlikely to be repeated at the state election.

**2006 Census Profile:** Bega has the lowest proportion of residents in the 15-24 age group (9.7%) and consequently the state's lowest proportion attending a tertiary institution (3.0%). Bega has the state's fifth highest proportion of residents aged 65 or over (21%) and fourth highest rate of couples with no children (49.3%).

## Blacktown (Labor 22.4%)

**Sitting Member** – Paul Gibson since 1999, having previously represented Londonderry 1988-99. (Not contesting)

**History** – First contested at the 1941 election, Blacktown has been won by Labor at all but one election since. The only Liberal victory occurred at the 1959 election when the electorate included large parts of the then rural Hills district.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections						
State Elections			Federal Elections			
1991	ALP	10.2	1996	ALP	8.2	
1995	ALP	13.9	1998	ALP	16.8	
1999	ALP	19.4	2001	ALP	10.4	
2003	ALP	24.9	2004	ALP	7.4	
2007	ALP	22.4	2010	ALP	8.3	

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	63.3	61.7	47.6
Liberal	19.6	20.8	33.6
Greens	4.1	4.8	8.5
Christian Democrats	5.0	7.1	5.2
Family First	..	..	0.4
Australian Democrats	1.9	..	1.3
Unity	0.8	1.0	..
One Nation	1.7	..	1.4
Others	3.6	4.6	2.0
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	74.9	72.4	58.3
Liberal	25.1	27.6	41.7

**Commentary:** Blacktown will be contested by Labor MLC John Robertson.

## Blue Mountains (Labor 11.1%)

**Sitting Member** – Phil Koperberg since 2007. (Not contesting)

**History** – Blue Mountains was first contested at the 1968 election, a new name adopted for the abolished electorate of Hartley. The electorate included Lithgow until the 1981 election. Blue Mountains was represented until 1976 by conservative Independent Harold Coates, his defeat by Labor's Mick Clough in 1976 one of the crucial victories that put the Wran government in office. Since 1976 Blue Mountains has been a litmus test seat for government, being gained by the Liberal Party in 1988 on the election of the Greiner government, and won by Labor on the election of the Carr government in 1995.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections						
State Elections			Federal Elections			
1991	LIB	2.8	1996	LIB	0.8	
1995	ALP	2.2	1998	ALP	2.1	
1999	ALP	11.8	2001	LIB	0.8	
2003	ALP	14.8	2004	ALP	0.4	
2007	ALP	11.1	2010	ALP	9.2	

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	45.6	40.8	37.7
Liberal	27.3	28.5	34.2
Greens	17.2	16.2	19.4
Christian Democrats	5.3	..	2.5
Family First	..	..	0.9
Australian Democrats	2.1	..	..
One Nation	2.0	..	..
Others	0.5	14.5	5.3
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	64.8	61.1	59.2
Liberal	35.2	38.9	40.8

**Commentary:** Blue Mountains has been a safe Labor seat for the last three elections, but has traditionally been a more marginal seat. It was won by the Liberal Party at the 1988 and 1991 state elections, and would have been won by the Liberal party based on the results of some Federal elections over the last two decades.

At the 2010 federal election, Blue Mountains lay entirely within the federal electorate of Macquarie, and Labor's result within Blue Mountains was stronger than in other parts of western Sydney. In part this is may be due to the consistently high vote for the Greens in the Blue Mountains.

At the 2010 Penrith by-election, the Greens outpolled Labor on first preferences in the four Penrith booths that lay within the boundaries of Blue Mountains City Council. If the Liberal vote in Blue Mountains returns to past levels, the Greens may come close to outpolling Labor on first preferences.

**2006 Census Profile:** At 13.7% Blue Mountains has state's highest proportion of the workforce employed in Education.

## Burrinjuck (National 17.3%)

**Sitting Member** – Katrina Hodgkinson since 1999.

**History** – Burrinjuck was first contested at the 1950 election and was held by the Labor Party until 1988. It was first represented by Billy Sheahan, who was succeeded in 1973 by his son Terry. Both served as senior ministers in Labor governments. Terry Sheahan was defeated in 1988 by Liberal Alby Schultz, the failure of the National Party to win the seat being the source of Coalition friction over the next decade. Schultz won the local Federal seat of Hume in 1998 and Burrinjuck has been represented by the National Party's Katrina Hodgkinson since 1999

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections					
State Elections			Federal Elections		
1991	NAT	12.7	1996	NAT	16.9
1995	NAT	15.2	1998	NAT	13.4
1999	NAT	9.2	2001	LIB	14.3
2003	NAT	12.4	2004	LIB	14.4
2007	NAT	17.3	2010	LIB	12.7

**Note:** The 2004 redistribution increased the National 2-party preferred vote by around 8%.

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	33.1	29.2	29.3
Liberal	..	..	54.5
National	57.2	64.7	3.4
Greens	4.3	6.1	6.0
Christian Democrats	0.9	..	1.6
Family First	..	..	2.2
Australian Democrats	..	..	1.5
One Nation	2.1	..	..
Others	2.5	..	1.5
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	37.6	32.7	37.3
Liberal	..	..	62.7
National	62.4	67.3	..

**Commentary:** Burrinjuck has been pushed back and forth by recent redistributions. The 1997/8 redistribution moved Burrinjuck east, absorbing the city of Goulburn from Southern Highlands. The 2004 redistribution abolished the seat of Lachlan, resulting in Burrinjuck moving west and the re-creation of the seat of Goulburn. The 2004 redistribution increased the National margin in Burrinjuck by around 8%.

**2006 Census Profile:** Burrinjuck had the third highest proportion of residents who stated they were Christian (82.0%) and also the third highest proportion of the workforce employed in agriculture (20.6%).

## Cabramatta (Labor 29.0%)

**Sitting Member** – Nick Lalich since a 2008 by-election.

**History** – Cabramatta was first contested at the 1981 election and has been won by the Labor Party at every election since. There was a swing of 21.8% against Labor at the October 2008 by-election.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections					
State Elections			Federal Elections		
1991	ALP	16.5	1996	ALP	20.3
1995	ALP	21.9	1998	ALP	30.2
1999	ALP	29.9	2001	ALP	24.9
2003	ALP	31.4	2004	ALP	24.2
2007	ALP	29.0	2010	ALP	9.1
2008 By	ALP	7.2			

Party	% First Preference Vote			
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2008 (Byelec)	2010 (Federal)
Labor	66.0	69.1	51.0	53.1
Liberal	11.6	16.3	36.5	36.5
Greens	3.1	6.9	9.0	6.8
Christian Democrats	1.5	..	1.6	..
Unity	7.6	7.7	..	..
One Nation	1.2	..	..	..
Others	9.0	..	1.9	3.6
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>				
Labor	81.4	79.0	57.2	59.1
Liberal	18.6	21.0	42.8	40.9

**Commentary:** The Liberal result in Cabramatta at the 2008 by-election was matched by local results at the 2010 Federal election. Cabramatta is contained entirely within the federal seat of Fowler. The Federal results may have been distorted by the very high rate of informal voting in Fowler.

**2006 Census Profile:** Cabramatta has the state's highest proportion of residents born overseas (54.3%), of residents born in South East Asia (32.0%, ten times the state average), of people born in non-English speaking countries (52.1%, three times state average), of people with both parents born overseas (75.3%) of people with at least one parent born overseas (79.5%), of people not fluent in English (26.3%, four times state average), and people using a language other than English at home (72.1%, four times state average). By religion, Cabramatta has the highest proportion on non-Christians (38.5%, five times state average), of Buddhists (35.0%, 15 times state average), lowest proportion of Anglicans (5.9%) and fourth lowest proportion of Christians (46.0%). In employment, Cabramatta has the lowest proportion of government and defence workers (2.5%), lowest proportion employed in education (3.1%), the lowest proportion in professional employment, the second lowest with tertiary qualifications (11.2%), and at the same time the highest proportion of workers with no qualifications (63.2%), working as tradesmen or labourers (30.6%) and people employed in manufacturing (23.8%). Together these lead to Cabramatta having the state's highest proportion of low income households, less than \$500 per week (24%). It also has the second highest proportion of single parent families (16.9%). It is also one of the state's most stable populations, with the second lowest proportion of residents who moved between the 2001 and 2006 Census (26.2%).



## Camden (Labor 3.9%)

**Sitting Member** – Geoff Corrigan since 2003.

**History** – Camden existed as a rural electorate until it was abolished in 1920, not re-appearing on the state's electoral map until 1981. Since then Camden has been held by both sides of politics, but the political complexion of the electorate has been heavily affected by rapid population growth and changing electoral boundaries. When the electorate of Camden extends into parts of Campbelltown, Labor's prospects of victory improve, while Liberal prospects are helped when the electorate includes more rural areas south of Camden.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections					
State Elections			Federal Elections		
1991	LIB	1.9	1996	LIB	7.3
1995	LIB	2.7	1998	LIB	2.5
1999	ALP	0.5	2001	LIB	9.1
2003	ALP	8.7	2004	LIB	13.1
2007	ALP	3.9	2010	LIB	4.9

**Note:** The 2004 redistribution increased the Labor vote by around 3%. Camden was won by the Liberal Party at the 1999 election on the boundaries in use at the time.

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	50.1	44.8	37.7
Liberal	34.8	38.6	49.8
Greens	4.8	5.2	6.8
Christian Democrats	0.1	3.8	1.0
Family First	..	..	1.5
Australian Democrats	0.9	..	0.6
One Nation	1.5	..	2.2
Others	7.9	7.6	0.4
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	58.7	53.9	45.1
Liberal	41.3	46.1	54.9

**Commentary:** The areas covered by the current boundaries of Camden would have recorded a Liberal majority at the 1991 and 1995 state elections, and the seat has also recorded a Liberal majority at all Federal elections used in this study. Camden has generally been in the federal electorate of Macarthur.

**2006 Census Profile:** Camden is an electorate with many families with young children. It has the state's fifth highest proportion of children under the age of five (8.3%), the second highest proportion aged 5-14 (17.3%) and the highest proportion attending school (19.4%).

## Campbelltown (Labor 18.5%)

**Sitting Member** – Graham West since 2001 by-election. (Not contesting)

**History** – Campbelltown was first contested at the 1968 election and won by the Liberal Party. At the time it lay in the Country Zone, but in 1971 it became more suburban in character when included in the new Central Zone. The electorate has since contracted and now covers only part of the Campbelltown area. Labor won Campbelltown at the 1971 election and has held it ever since.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections						
State Elections			Federal Elections			
1991	ALP	9.0	1996	ALP	4.4	
1995	ALP	10.9	1998	ALP	11.0	
1999	ALP	19.9	2001	ALP	0.7	
2003	ALP	19.9	2004	ALP	2.9	
2007	ALP	18.5	2010	ALP	6.1	

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	60.2	55.6	46.3
Liberal	25.2	24.4	38.5
Greens	5.2	6.6	10.5
Christian Democrats	1.1	6.2	1.1
Family First	..	..	1.2
Australian Democrats	1.4	..	0.5
One Nation	2.4	..	1.5
Others	4.5	7.2	0.4
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	69.9	68.5	56.1
Liberal	30.1	31.5	43.9

**Commentary:** Campbelltown has remained a Labor seat on the results of every election considered by this study. However, it has been a much more marginal seat at federal elections than it has been at any state election.

**2006 Census Profile:** Campbelltown has the state's fourth highest proportion of residents in the 15-24 age group, the third highest proportion of public housing residences (12.2%) and the third highest proportion of single parent families (15.5%).

## Canterbury (Labor 27.1%)

**Sitting Member** – Linda Burney since 2003.

**History** – Canterbury existed as an electorate from 1859 to 1920 at a time when it covered the rural fringe of Sydney. It has been a suburban seat since its re-creation in 1927 after the state abandoned its experiment with proportional representation, Canterbury had first been won by the Labor Party in 1913, and in the century since has only once left the Labor fold, being won by the United Australia Party for a single term in 1932 at the election following the sacking of the Lang government.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections					
State Elections			Federal Elections		
1991	ALP	7.0	1996	ALP	13.5
1995	ALP	11.7	1998	ALP	20.3
1999	ALP	25.2	2001	ALP	19.0
2003	ALP	27.4	2004	ALP	17.7
2007	ALP	27.1	2010	ALP	12.5

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	55.5	57.1	48.8
Liberal	16.2	18.3	34.2
Greens	11.4	13.0	14.8
Christian Democrats	0.1	3.1	..
Australian Democrats	0.3	..	0.4
Unity	5.9	6.5	..
Others	10.6	1.9	1.8
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	77.4	77.1	62.5
Liberal	22.6	22.9	37.5

**2006 Census Profile:** Canterbury has the state's fourth lowest proportion of residents who stated they were Anglicans (7.1%) and the third highest proportion of residents born in Southern Europe (4.8%).

## Castle Hill (Liberal 19.1%)

**Sitting Member** – Michael Richardson since 2007, having previously represented The Hills from a 1993 by-election until the seat adopted its new name in 2007. (Not contesting)

**History** – Castle Hill was first contested at the 2007 election, though the electorate is merely the new name adopted for the electorate previously known as The Hills. The Hills had first been contested in 1962 when it was a semi-rural electorate covering the north-west fringe of Sydney. Over the decades, population growth saw The Hills drawn into the metropolitan area, and with more than one electorate covering the districts known as 'The Hills', the new name Castle Hill was adopted in 2007. The electorate has always been held by the Liberal Party.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections					
State Elections			Federal Elections		
1991	LIB	19.8	1996	LIB	24.7
1995	LIB	24.6	1998	LIB	19.3
1999	LIB	14.7	2001	LIB	21.1
2003	LIB	10.8	2004	LIB	17.9
2007	LIB	19.1	2010	LIB	17.9

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	28.8	22.9	24.9
Liberal	49.8	56.5	63.0
Greens	6.9	9.0	7.8
Christian Democrats	4.4	5.3	3.1
Family First	..	..	0.3
Australian Democrats	1.4	..	..
Unity	3.7	4.5	..
Others	4.9	1.8	0.9
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	39.2	30.9	32.1
Liberal	60.8	69.1	67.9

**2006 Census Profile:** According to the 2006 census, Castle Hill is the electorate with the second highest proportion of households as traditional families (48.9%), and highest proportion of households with two or more cars (67.6%), the third lowest proportion of tenant dwellings (16.1%) and the fourth highest proportion of dwellings either owned or being purchased (78.5%).

## Cessnock (Labor 12.4%)

**Sitting Member** – Kerry Hickey since 1999. (Not contesting)

**History** – Cessnock was first created in 1913, disappeared in 1920 when it was absorbed into the five-member Newcastle district during the period of proportional representation, but was re-created in 1927. In nearly a century of existence, Cessnock has always been a safe Labor electorate, except for a single victory by the Liberal Party in 1988. That was the first election at which this traditional coal mining district was extended to include more rural areas around Singleton, and the argument over gun laws at the 1988 election played an important part in Labor's defeat. Cessnock was recovered by Labor in 1991, and the inclusion of Kurri Kurri in 2007 strengthened Labor's position in the seat. However, the steady replacement of coal mining by wine making as the major industry of Cessnock has weakened Labor's hold on the seat.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections					
State Elections			Federal Elections		
1991	ALP	11.7	1996	ALP	16.1
1995	ALP	19.4	1998	ALP	23.9
1999	ALP	26.9	2001	ALP	18.4
2003	ALP	19.1	2004	ALP	18.8
2007	ALP	12.4	2010	ALP	19.6

**Note:** The 2004 redistribution increased the Labor 2-party vote by around 3%.

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	58.6	54.8	60.3
Liberal	6.3	..	7.2
National	18.6	31.4	16.1
Greens	7.1	13.8	9.6
Christian Democrats	0.6	..	2.7
Australian Democrats	1.9	..	0.2
One Nation	3.6	..	2.5
Others	3.3	..	1.4
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	69.1	62.4	69.6
National	30.9	37.6	30.4

**2006 Census Profile:** The occupational structure of Cessnock is revealed by the census, the electorate having the state's lowest proportion of residents with a tertiary qualification (9.8%), the second highest proportion of residents employed as tradesmen or labourers (28.7%), the third highest proportion of residents with a trade qualification (22.9%) and the highest proportion of residents whose highest level of schooling was Year 10 or lower (62.6%).

## Charlestown (Labor 14.6%)

**Sitting Member** – Matthew Morris since 2003.

**History** – Labor has won Charlestown at every election since the seat was first contested at the 1971 election. Labor's narrowest victory was in 1988 when sitting Labor MP Richard Face was victorious by just 63 votes.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections						
State Elections			Federal Elections			
1991	ALP	12.9	1996	ALP	8.8	
1995	ALP	14.0	1998	ALP	14.5	
1999	ALP	19.3	2001	ALP	8.4	
2003	ALP	13.3	2004	ALP	8.7	
2007	ALP	14.6	2010	ALP	12.0	

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	49.8	43.5	50.9
Liberal	28.8	18.6	33.0
Greens	8.5	10.2	12.2
Scarfe (Ind)	..	24.6	..
Christian Democrats	2.2	3.1	0.7
Australian Democrats	0.7	..	0.2
One Nation	1.7	..	1.4
Others	8.4	..	1.6
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	63.3	64.6	62.0
Liberal	36.7	35.4	38.0
<b>2-Candidate Preferred</b>			
Labor	..	57.0	..
Scarfe (Ind)	..	43.0	..

**Commentary:** At the 2007 election, Lake Macquarie Councillor Parl Scarfe contested Charlestown as an Independent, reducing Labor's 2-candidate preferred margin.

## Clarence (National 11.6%)

**Sitting Member** – Steve Cansdell since 2003.

**History** – Apart from the period of proportional representation 1920-27, Clarence has existed as an electorate since 1859. It has been a safe Country/National Party seat since 1927, apart from three victories by Labor. It was won by Labor's Don Day for a single term 1981-84, moving to the seat after it absorbed parts of his former seat of Casino. It was then won by Labor's Harry Woods at a 1996 by-election, having lost his local seat of Page at the federal election earlier in the year. Woods was narrowly re-elected in 1999, staying ahead of his National opponent thanks to a high rate of exhausted Liberal preferences in a three-cornered contest. The National Party recovered Clarence when Woods retired in 2003.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections					
State Elections			Federal Elections		
1991	NAT	10.4	1996	NAT	8.2
1995	NAT	8.4	1998	NAT	6.7
1999	NAT	2.6	2001	NAT	7.0
2003	NAT	5.3	2004	NAT	6.6
2007	NAT	11.6	2010	ALP	1.6

**Note:** On the boundaries in use at the 1999 election, the Labor Party won Clarence with a margin of 0.2%, having gained the seat at a 1996 by-election. The addition of Casino in the 2004 redistribution would have wiped out Labor's 1999 majority.

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	36.8	30.0	44.8
National	48.9	52.9	44.6
Greens	5.8	7.0	6.2
Christian Democrats	1.9	..	0.4
Australian Democrats	0.7	..	0.5
One Nation	1.4	..	..
Others	4.5	10.1	3.5
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	44.7	38.4	51.6
National	55.3	61.6	48.4

**Commentary:** Clarence would have been Labor held based on the results of the 2010 Federal election, but there does not appear to be any prospect of Labor winning Clarence at the 2011 state election.

## Coffs Harbour (National 17.6%)

**Sitting Member** – Andrew Fraser since a 1990 by-election.

**History** – Coffs Harbour was first contested at the 1981 election and has been won by the National Party at every election since.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections					
State Elections			Federal Elections		
1991	NAT	5.0	1996	NAT	10.0
1995	NAT	6.8	1998	NAT	3.8
1999	NAT	6.3	2001	NAT	4.8
2003	NAT	11.9	2004	NAT	6.9
2007	NAT	17.6	2010	NAT	9.0

**Note:** The 2004 redistribution decreased the National margin by about 2%.

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	21.7	20.7	27.1
National	40.2	52.0	48.6
Greens	5.9	7.5	8.4
Christian Democrats	3.3	3.7	2.9
One Nation	1.4	..	
Others	27.4	16.1	12.9
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	38.1	32.4	41.0
National	61.9	67.6	59.0



## Coogee (Labor 7.2%)

**Sitting Member** – Paul Pearce since 2003.

**History** – Coogee was first created in 1927 and remained a swinging seat for several decades until being won by Labor at a 1974 by-election. It has been won by Labor at every election since 1974. Coogee absorbed parts of the abolished Labor electorate of Waverley at the 1991 election.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections						
State Elections			Federal Elections			
1991	ALP	1.1	1996	ALP	2.6	
1995	ALP	5.4	1998	ALP	4.4	
1999	ALP	12.3	2001	ALP	2.7	
2003	ALP	13.6	2004	ALP	6.6	
2007	ALP	7.2	2010	ALP	0.2	

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	45.9	39.0	34.4
Liberal	30.8	35.8	45.0
Greens	17.9	21.1	18.2
Australian Democrats	2.3	2.8	0.8
Unity	1.0	1.2	..
Others	2.0	..	1.6
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	63.6	57.2	50.2
Liberal	36.4	42.8	49.8

**Commentary:** Coogee recorded a narrow Labor majority based on results of the 2010 federal election. However, NSW elections are conducted under optional preferential voting, and the 2010 first preferences results would almost certainly have produced a Liberal victory thanks to exhausted Green preferences.

The Green vote in Coogee has been high at recent elections and the Greens have a chance of outpolling Labor at the 2011 state election.

If the Liberal Party can match or surpass the 2010 federal first preference vote, it would be very difficult for preferences to change the result, whoever finishes second.

**2006 Census Profile:** Coogee has the classic inner city mix of flats, tenants, families without children and high incomes. It has the state's second highest proportion of women in the workforce (49.6%), the fifth highest proportion of residents aged 25-64 (61.8%), the third highest proportion of flat and apartment dwellings (64.0%) and the fourth highest proportion of tenant dwellings (44.7%), causing the electorate to also have the state's third highest proportion of people who moved between the 2001 and 2006 Census (44.8%). Close to the city, Coogee has the state's fourth highest usage of public transport (30.0%) After neighbouring Vaucluse, Coogee has the second highest proportion of residents of Jewish faith (5.2%), and the seat also has the third highest proportion of children attending private schools (56.9%). According to the 2006 census there were only three dwellings in Coogee that could be classed as caravans.

## Cronulla (Liberal 17.5%)

**Sitting Member** – Malcolm Kerr since 1984. (Not contesting)

**History** – Cronulla was first contested at the 1959 election and has been held by the Liberal Party for all but two terms since. It was won by Labor's Michael Egan at the two 'Wranslide' elections in 1978 and 1981.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections						
State Elections			Federal Elections			
1991	LIB	11.9	1996	LIB	13.3	
1995	LIB	10.2	1998	LIB	9.9	
1999	LIB	5.1	2001	LIB	15.4	
2003	LIB	8.8	2004	LIB	15.6	
2007	LIB	17.5	2010	LIB	16.7	

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	29.1	26.1	25.4
Liberal	45.9	56.7	62.1
Greens	5.3	6.9	7.2
Christian Democrats	2.5	4.6	1.8
Family First	..	..	0.7
One Nation	0.9	..	1.1
Others	16.2	5.8	1.7
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	41.2	32.5	33.3
Liberal	58.8	67.5	66.7

## Davidson (Liberal 24.7%)

**Sitting Member** – Jonathan O'Dea since 2007.

**History** – Davidson has been won by the Liberal Party at every election since it was first contested at the 1971 election.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections					
State Elections			Federal Elections		
1991	LIB	29.5	1996	LIB	25.2
1995	LIB	28.2	1998	LIB	22.6
1999	LIB	21.1	2001	LIB	22.7
2003	LIB	20.9	2004	LIB	20.4
2007	LIB	24.7	2010	LIB	21.2

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	19.8	16.8	17.7
Liberal	60.2	60.4	67.8
Greens	11.8	13.5	14.5
Christian Democrats	2.7	4.6	..
Australian Democrats	1.9	2.7	..
Unity	2.4	..	..
Others	1.3	1.9	..
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	29.1	25.3	28.8
Liberal	70.9	74.7	71.2

**2006 Census Profile:** Davidson has the state's fifth highest proportion of traditional families (47.8%) and the lowest proportion of single parent families (5.5%). It has the lowest proportion of tenant dwellings (10.7%) and the highest proportion of dwellings owned or being purchased (85.3%). It has the third highest proportion of dwellings with two or more cars (66.3%). Davidson has the second lowest proportion of low income families, less than \$500 per week (4.5%) and the greatest concentration of high income families, greater than \$2,000 per week (48.8%). Only 2.6% of workers were employed in the government sector, the second lowest after Cabramatta, an electorate at the opposite end of Sydney's social scale. Davidson has the state's lowest number of residents of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent (59), and has the state's third highest proportion of people of Jewish faith (4.8%).

## Drummoyne (Labor 7.6%)

**Sitting Member** – Angela D'Amore since 2003. (Disendorsed, unlikely to contest)

**History** – Drummoyne existed from 1913 to 1920 and has been in continual existence since 1927. It has been won by the Labor Party at every election since 1962, though on several occasions new electoral boundaries have given the seat a notional Liberal majority.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections						
State Elections			Federal Elections			
1991	ALP	3.5	1996	LIB	1.5	
1995	ALP	2.7	1998	ALP	3.4	
1999	ALP	9.4	2001	ALP	2.3	
2003	ALP	8.7	2004	ALP	0.4	
2007	ALP	7.6	2010	LIB	2.8	

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	47.4	47.3	37.0
Liberal	35.3	36.7	49.2
Greens	8.6	9.4	10.9
Christian Democrats	..	..	2.1
Australian Democrats	1.3	..	..
Unity	1.5	1.6	..
Others	6.0	5.0	0.8
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	58.7	57.6	47.2
Liberal	41.3	42.4	52.8

**Commentary:** Drummoyne may have a long Labor history, but it would have been won by the Liberal Party based on 2010 federal election results. Drummoyne is contained entirely within the federal Labor seat of Reid.

Had the Federal first preference results been recorded under the NSW system of optional preferential voting, the Liberal margin of victory would have been even greater due to exhausted preferences.

**2006 Census Profile:** Reflecting an older migration pattern of Italian migrants, Drummoyne has the state's highest proportion of residents born in Southern Europe (6.4%) and the state's second highest proportion of Catholics (40.8%).

## Dubbo (Independent 0.9% v National)

**Sitting Member** – Dawn Fardell since 2004 by-election.

**History** – Dubbo has existed since 1930 and has been held by all parties in the years since. It was generally Labor held until 1959, Liberal held until 1981, then held by the National Party until being won by Independent Tony McGrane in 1999. Current Independent MP Dawn Fardell has held Dubbo since winning it at a by-election following the death of McGrane.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections						
State Elections			Federal Elections			
1991	NAT	18.4	1996	NAT	14.4	
1995	NAT	21.4	1998	NAT	11.6	
1999	n.a.		2001	NAT	14.6	
2003	IND	0.3	v NAT	2004	NAT	16.8
2007	IND	0.9	v NAT	2010	NAT	20.5

**Note:** An Independent margin for 1999 taking account of the 2004 redistribution has not been estimated. The actual Independent margin at that election versus the National Party was 0.02%.

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	15.7	11.1	20.3
National	43.8	42.6	61.8
Greens	2.7	2.4	4.9
Independent	33.7	41.7	..
Christian Democrats	0.1	2.2	0.8
One Nation	2.3	..	..
Others	1.7	..	12.2
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	29.4	25.0	29.5
National	70.6	75.0	70.5
<b>2-Candidate Preferred</b>			
National	49.7	49.1	..
Independent	50.3	50.9	..

**Commentary:** Both State and Federal results indicate that Dubbo would be a safe National Party seat were it not for the presence of Independents.

**2006 Census Profile:** Dubbo has the state's highest proportion of residents stating they were Christian (82.3%). Dubbo had the state's second highest proportion of residents of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander descent (9.2%). Conversely it had the lowest proportion of residents born overseas (4.5%) and the second lowest proportion born in a non-English speaking country (2.0%).

## East Hills (Labor 14.1%)

**Sitting Member** – Alan Ashton since 1999.

**History** – East Hills has been held by the Labor Party since the seat was first contested at the 1953 election.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections						
State Elections			Federal Elections			
1991	ALP	8.8	1996	ALP	3.6	
1995	ALP	11.6	1998	ALP	11.1	
1999	ALP	18.3	2001	ALP	5.2	
2003	ALP	17.9	2004	ALP	2.9	
2007	ALP	14.1	2010	ALP	3.8	

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	55.2	53.6	45.7
Liberal	24.7	27.4	41.4
Greens	6.0	6.1	6.7
Christian Democrats	3.9	6.6	1.2
Family First	..	..	0.8
Australian Democrats	0.8	..	..
Unity	1.8	2.7	..
One Nation	4.1	..	2.4
Others	3.5	3.6	1.8
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	67.9	64.1	53.8
Liberal	32.1	35.9	46.2

**Commentary:** East Hills has been a very safe Labor seat at state elections, but has been considerably more marginal based on federal election results.

**2006 Census Profile:** An area with a very stable population, East Hills recorded the state's third lowest proportion of residents who moved between the 2001 and 2006 census (26.7%).

## Epping (Liberal 8.0%)

**Sitting Member** – Greg Smith since 2007.

**History** – Epping was created in 1999 as the new name for the abolished electorate of Eastwood, a seat that had been held by the Liberal Party since it was first contested in 1950.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections						
State Elections			Federal Elections			
1991	LIB	21.9	1996	LIB	17.5	
1995	LIB	16.7	1998	LIB	11.1	
1999	LIB	7.1	2001	LIB	11.3	
2003	LIB	7.6	2004	LIB	7.4	
2007	LIB	8.0	2010	LIB	7.7	

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	28.7	25.9	31.1
Liberal	46.5	42.8	52.1
Greens	11.0	12.2	10.4
Christian Democrats	4.3	4.2	2.8
Family First	..	..	0.8
Australian Democrats	1.9	1.7	..
Unity	5.3	4.8	..
Others	2.3	8.4	2.8
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	42.4	42.0	42.3
Liberal	57.6	58.0	57.7

**2006 Census Profile:** Epping had the state's fourth highest proportion of residents born in North East Asia (13.8%).

## Fairfield (Labor 20.4%)

**Sitting Member** – Joe Tripodi since 1995. (Not contesting)

**History** – Fairfield has been held by the Labor Party since it was first contested at the 1953 election.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections						
State Elections			Federal Elections			
1991	ALP	10.7	1996	ALP	17.3	
1995	ALP	16.5	1998	ALP	25.6	
1999	ALP	28.3	2001	ALP	20.2	
2003	ALP	26.4	2004	ALP	15.7	
2007	ALP	20.4	2010	ALP	13.9	

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	64.0	58.3	54.4
Liberal	18.6	22.7	31.0
Greens	5.1	6.2	7.5
Christian Democrats	1.1	5.3	2.0
Unity	6.8	5.0	..
One Nation	2.1	..	0.9
Others	2.3	2.6	4.2
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	76.4	70.4	63.9
Liberal	23.6	29.6	36.1

**2006 Census Profile:** Fairfield is another of Sydney's migrant electorates. It has the state's highest proportion born in the Middle East (13.1%), fourth highest born overseas (47.4%), second highest born in South East Asia (13.6%) and fourth highest born in a non-English speaking country (44.2%). By religion it has the state's second highest proportion of Buddhists (12.6%), fifth highest for people of Islamic faith (10.6%) and the sixth highest proportion of non-Christians (25.1%). It has the third highest proportion of residents not fluent in English (16.6%), the second highest proportion of residents with no qualifications (58.7%) and the third highest proportion employed in manufacturing (18.9%).



## Gosford (Labor 4.9%)

**Sitting Member** – Marie Andrews has represented this part of the Central Coast since 1995, though the seat was known as Peats until the 2007 election. (Not contesting)

**History** – Gosford was first contested at the 1950 election. It remained the only Central Coast electorate until the creation of Wyong in 1962, followed by the new seats of Peats in 1973 and The Entrance in 1988. Until the 2007 election, the alignment of the electorates was generally Liberal-held Gosford east of Brisbane Water, and Labor-held Peats to the west. The redistribution before the 2007 election moved the Gosford CBD into Peats, with the old Gosford re-named Tuggerah, while Gosford became the new name for Peats. The Gosford/Peats electorate has been won by the Labor Party at every election since it was first contested in 1973. The old Gosford/Tuggerah electorate has been Liberal held since 1988.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections						
State Elections			Federal Elections			
1991	ALP	10.1	1996	LIB	1.1	
1995	ALP	7.7	1998	ALP	1.2	
1999	ALP	10.3	2001	LIB	3.7	
2003	ALP	8.6	2004	LIB	4.0	
2007	ALP	4.9	2010	ALP	3.6	

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	45.5	42.7	41.9
Liberal	31.5	34.8	41.2
Greens	5.3	6.9	9.2
Independent			
Christian Democrats	..	2.9	1.5
Family First	..	..	0.8
Australian Democrats	0.9	..	..
Others	16.9	12.8	4.8
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	58.6	54.9	53.6
Liberal	41.4	45.1	46.4

**Commentary:** Gosford is contained entirely within the federal electorate of Robertson and would have recorded a Liberal majority based on the results of three federal elections included in this study. The Labor Party recorded good results on the Central Coast at the 2010 election compared to seats in the Sydney basin, and Gosford would have recorded a Labor majority using the 2010 federal result.

## Goulburn (Liberal 8.6%)

**Sitting Member** – Pru Goward since 2007.

**History** – Goulburn was first created in 1859 and used as the name of an electorate until 1981, returning to the state's electoral map at the 2007 election. Goulburn was generally Labor held between 1927 and 1965, becoming a safe Country/National Party seat after 1965. The abolition of Goulburn in 1991 came about after the decision of the Greiner government to reverse Labor's previous decision to increase the size of the Legislative Assembly. The 1988 election had seen the Liberal Party win the neighbouring seats of Burrinjuck and Southern highlands, and the 1991 redistribution divided Goulburn between the two, the city of Goulburn transferred to Southern Highlands and the rural areas to Burrinjuck. This forced sitting National Party MP Robert Webster to move to the Legislative Council. The city of Goulburn was transferred into Burrinjuck by the 1997/98 redistribution, but the 2004 redistribution re-created Goulburn, giving it roughly the same boundaries as the seat known as Southern Highlands in 1991.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections						
State Elections			Federal Elections			
1991	LIB	5.9	1996	n.a.		
1995	LIB	9.9	1998	n.a.		
1999	LIB	2.8	2001	n.a.		
2003	LIB	4.5	2004	LIB	11.2	
2007	LIB	8.6	2010	LIB	5.5	

**Note:** At the 2007 state election, the Liberal margin versus Independent Paul Stephenson was 1.3%.

### Goulburn

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	39.0	22.6	33.4
Liberal	32.1	39.9	46.1
National	17.6	..	5.9
Greens	7.3	6.6	10.2
Stephenson (Ind)	..	24.7	..
Christian Democrats	0.6	4.2	1.0
Family First	..	..	1.3
One Nation	2.0	..	..
Others	1.3	2.0	2.1
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	45.5	41.4	44.5
Liberal	54.5	58.6	55.5
<b>2-Candidate Preferred</b>			
Liberal	..	51.3	..
Stephenson (Ind)	..	48.7	..

**Commentary:** The 2007 election was a close contest between new Liberal candidate Pru Goward and Goulburn-Mulwaree Mayor Paul Stephenson running as an Independent. Without a significant Independent challenger, Goulburn will be a much safer seat for the Liberal Party in a 2-party preferred contest versus Labor.

## Granville (Labor 11.1%)

**Sitting Member** – David Borger since 2007.

**History** – Granville was first created in 1894 and won by Labor at its first two elections in 1894 and 1895. It has been Labor held for most of the century since 1913, the exceptions being victories by the United Australia Party in 1932 and 1935 following the end of the Lang government.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections						
State Elections			Federal Elections			
1991	ALP	11.6	1996	ALP	9.7	
1995	ALP	14.2	1998	ALP	19.7	
1999	ALP	14.6	2001	ALP	14.0	
2003	ALP	19.2	2004	ALP	8.0	
2007	ALP	11.1	2010	ALP	5.7	

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	58.8	48.1	45.6
Liberal	25.3	28.2	38.8
Greens	5.1	4.0	7.0
Christian Democrats	3.5	4.5	3.2
Australian Democrats	1.1	..	..
Unity	2.3	3.9	..
One Nation	1.5	..	0.3
Garrard (Ind)	..	9.5	..
Others	2.4	1.8	5.1
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	69.2	61.1	55.7
Liberal	30.8	38.9	44.3

**2006 Census Profile:** Another of Sydney's migrant electorates, Granville has the state's third highest proportion born in the Middle East (12.3%). By religion Granville has the eighth highest concentration of non-Christians (23.4%) and fourth highest proportion of people of Islamic faith (14.8%).

## Hawkesbury (Liberal 19.3%)

**Sitting Member** – Ray Williams since 2007.

**History** – With the exception of the three proportional representation elections in the 1920s, the electorate of Hawkesbury has existed since 1859. It has been held by the Liberal Party continuously since 1950.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections					
State Elections			Federal Elections		
1991	LIB	23.7	1996	LIB	23.3
1995	LIB	21.8	1998	LIB	20.3
1999	LIB	13.3	2001	LIB	23.0
2003	LIB	14.6	2004	LIB	25.0
2007	LIB	19.3	2010	LIB	22.6

**Note:** the 2007 Liberal margin versus Independent Steven Pringle was 6.0%.

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	22.9	16.0	20.1
Liberal	47.2	45.6	67.4
Greens	6.4	6.5	7.0
Pringle (Ind)	..	27.1	..
Christian Democrats	1.1	..	2.2
Family First	..	..	0.6
Australian Democrats	1.0	..	..
Unity	0.5	..	..
One Nation	1.3	..	..
Others	19.6	4.8	2.7
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	35.4	30.7	27.4
Liberal	64.6	69.3	72.6
<b>2-Candidate Preferred</b>			
Liberal	..	56.0	..
Pringle (Ind)	..	44.0	..

**Commentary:** In a Liberal pre-selection ballot ahead of the 2007 election, sitting Liberal MP Steven Pringle was defeated by challenger Ray Williams. Pringle contested the 2007 election as an Independent and reduced the Liberal margin to 6.0%, but Hawkesbury remained a safe Liberal electorate in a 2-party preferred contest versus Labor.

**2006 Census Profile:** Hawkesbury has the state's highest proportion of traditional families (49.6%), the highest proportion of dwellings with two or more cars (73.8%) and the second highest proportion of people of working age participating in the workforce (70.4%). It has the second lowest proportion of tenant dwellings (12.4%) and second highest proportion of dwellings owned or being purchased (81.2%). It has the lowest proportion of flat and apartment dwellings (1.1%) and only eight dwellings that could be categorised as public housing.

## Heathcote (Labor 8.8%)

**Sitting Member** – Paul McLeay since 2003.

**History** – An electorate covering the southern parts of Sutherland Shire and northern parts of the Illawarra has existed since 1930. It was known as Bulli between 1930 and 1971, and again between 1991 and 1999. Between 1971 and 1991, and again since 1999, the electorate moved closer to Sydney and has been known as Heathcote. Bulli has never been won by the Liberal Party, but Heathcote was won by the Liberal Party in 1988. At the time it was almost entirely a Sutherland Shire based seat, with the northern Illawarra having been transferred to the short lived electorate of Burragarang.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections					
State Elections			Federal Elections		
1991	ALP	7.5	1996	ALP	2.4
1995	ALP	6.4	1998	ALP	2.6
1999	ALP	14.4	2001	LIB	2.2
2003	ALP	12.3	2004	LIB	1.6
2007	ALP	8.8	2010	ALP	3.2

**Note:** The 2004 redistribution increased the Labor 2-party preferred vote by around 4%.

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	47.4	43.2	40.6
Liberal	29.7	32.2	42.2
Greens	13.7	14.5	13.0
Christian Democrats	3.8	5.7	1.2
Family First	..	..	0.6
One Nation	2.4	..	0.8
Others	3.0	4.4	1.6
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	62.3	58.8	53.2
Liberal	37.7	41.2	46.8

**Commentary:** Heathcote straddles the border between the federal seats of Cunningham and Hughes. Between 1996 and 2010 Hughes was held by popular Liberal MP Danna Vale. Her popularity allowed the Liberal Party to record a majority in Heathcote based on the 2001 and 2004 federal elections, and the Liberal vote has generally been higher at federal rather than state elections.

Using the 2010 federal results the Liberal Party had a higher first preferences vote than Labor. If the gap had been much wider, Labor would have struggled to record a majority of the 2-party preferred vote under the NSW system of optional preferential voting.

**2006 Census Profile:** At 23.3% Heathcote has the state's greatest concentration of people with trade qualifications.

## Heffron (Labor 23.7%)

**Sitting Member** – Kristina Keneally since 2003.

**History** – Heffron has been held by the Labor Party since its first contest in 1973.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections						
State Elections			Federal Elections			
1991	ALP	15.9	1996	ALP	17.3	
1995	ALP	17.2	1998	ALP	22.1	
1999	ALP	26.1	2001	ALP	16.9	
2003	ALP	24.2	2004	ALP	15.9	
2007	ALP	23.7	2010	ALP	13.2	

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	54.4	56.4	46.8
Liberal	17.8	21.8	32.7
Greens	12.8	19.7	16.5
Australian Democrats	1.1	..	1.5
Unity	2.5	..	..
Others	11.4	2.1	2.5
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	74.2	73.7	63.2
Liberal	25.8	26.3	36.8

**Commentary:** The Liberal Party only narrowly outpolled the Greens in Heffron at the 2007 election, but the gap between the two parties was much wider based on 2010 federal results.

Labor could be forced to preferences at the 2011 election, but it is likely that any decline in Labor vote would be matched by a rise in Liberal as well as Green support.

**2006 Census Profile:** Heffron has an odd demographic created by being close to the city, close to several tertiary institutions, and containing the state's highest concentration of public housing dwellings (12.5%). It has the fourth lowest proportion of children under five (5.0%) and children aged 5-14 (7.4%). Yet it has the sixth highest proportion of people aged 15-24 (16.0%) and the second highest proportion attending a tertiary institution (11.4%). It also has highest rate of tenant dwellings (45.6%) and the lowest proportion of dwellings owned or being purchased (41.1%).

## Hornsby (Liberal 16.5%)

**Sitting Member** – Judy Hopwood since 2002 by-election. (Not contesting)

**History** – Hornsby briefly disappeared from the NSW electoral map between 1991 and 1999, but otherwise has existed since 1927. It has always been represented by the Liberal Party or one of its predecessors.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections					
State Elections			Federal Elections		
1991	LIB	18.4	1996	LIB	14.0
1995	LIB	13.7	1998	LIB	9.4
1999	LIB	2.7	2001	LIB	12.4
2003	LIB	4.2	2004	LIB	9.3
2007	LIB	16.5	2010	LIB	10.9

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	33.3	22.8	25.3
Liberal	44.2	52.9	54.5
Greens	8.9	10.5	13.9
Christian Democrats	3.2	4.6	2.3
Family First	..	..	0.8
Australian Democrats	1.5	1.5	..
Unity	2.0	2.0	..
Others	6.9	5.6	3.1
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	45.8	33.5	39.1
Liberal	54.2	66.5	60.9

## Keira (Labor 22.0%)

**Sitting Member** – David Campbell since 1999. (Not contesting)

**History** – Keira was the new name adopted in 1988 for the northern Illawarra electorate previously known as Corrimal. Since Corrimal was first created in 1968, it and Keira have always elected Labor Party representatives.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections					
State Elections			Federal Elections		
1991	ALP	15.1	1996	ALP	12.3
1995	ALP	15.6	1998	ALP	19.2
1999	ALP	20.1	2001	ALP	11.3
2003	ALP	23.5	2004	ALP	11.8
2007	ALP	22.0	2010	ALP	14.2

**Note:** The 2004 redistribution decreased the Labor 2-party vote by about 2%. In 1999 the Labor margin versus an Independent was 7.9%.

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	54.8	57.8	51.6
Liberal	18.0	20.5	31.9
Greens	15.6	12.9	13.7
Christian Democrats	4.4	4.9	..
One Nation	1.9	..	..
Others	5.3	3.8	2.9
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	73.5	72.0	64.2
Liberal	26.5	28.0	35.8

**2006 Census Profile:** Keira has the state's third highest proportion of residents employed in education (12.0%).



## Kiama (Labor 12.0%)

**Sitting Member** – Matt Brown since 1999.

**History** – Kiama was first created as an electorate in 1859 and existed until the post-Federation reduction in size of the Legislative Assembly in 1904. Kiama was re-created in 1981 and has since been won by Labor at every election.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections					
State Elections			Federal Elections		
1991	ALP	5.7	1996	ALP	0.4
1995	ALP	6.6	1998	ALP	2.6
1999	ALP	9.7	2001	LIB	6.5
2003	ALP	8.3	2004	LIB	4.0
2007	ALP	12.0	2010	LIB	1.1

**Note:** The 2004 redistribution decreased the Labor 2-party vote by around 8%.

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	46.6	50.7	37.7
Liberal	32.6	30.5	45.7
National	..	..	1.5
Greens	9.3	8.7	11.7
Christian Democrats	4.2	4.8	1.8
Australian Democrats	0.9	..	..
One Nation	1.5	..	..
Others	4.9	5.4	1.6
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	58.3	62.0	48.9
Liberal	41.7	38.0	51.1

**Commentary:** Kiama is mainly contained within the Federal seat of Gilmore, a seat that has been represented since 1996 by popular Liberal MP Joanna Gash. Her popularity is revealed by Kiama being notionally Liberal held based on the results of several Federal elections used in this study.

The Liberal lead based on 2010 federal results would have translated into a greater Liberal majority under New South Wales's system of optional preferential voting. Green preferences would not have flowed as strongly to Labor, exhausted Green preferences inflating the Liberal lead.

## Kogarah (Labor 17.7%)

**Sitting Member** – Cherie Burton since 1999.

**History** – Kogarah has existed since 1930. It has been held by Labor since 1953 and in that time has had only three MPs.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections					
State Elections			Federal Elections		
1991	LIB	1.2	1996	ALP	3.0
1995	ALP	0.7	1998	ALP	8.5
1999	ALP	7.5	2001	ALP	6.4
2003	ALP	19.1	2004	ALP	7.6
2007	ALP	17.7	2010	ALP	3.3

**Note:** Kogarah was won by Labor in 1991, but would have been Liberal held based on current boundaries.

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	59.0	56.8	45.2
Liberal	27.9	27.0	44.0
Greens	6.6	7.1	10.1
Christian Democrats	..	4.0	..
Australian Democrats	1.6	..	..
Unity	4.5	5.1	..
One Nation	0.4	..	0.6..
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	69.1	67.7	53.3
Liberal	30.9	32.3	46.7

**Commentary:** The redrawing of Kogarah's boundaries by the 1997/98 redistribution made Kogarah a more marginal seat. It would have been Liberal held based on 1991 results, and on 1995 results was Labor's most marginal seat on its new boundaries going into the 1999 election.

The current Labor majority in Kogarah has been built by substantial swings to Labor at the 1999 and 2003 elections. Using recent Federal election results, Kogarah would have been a more marginal seat.

**2006 Census Profile:** Kogarah has the state's second highest proportion of residents born in South East Europe (7.4%) and the fifth highest proportion born in North East Asia (12.8%). At 29 it has the state's smallest number of people employed in Agriculture.

## Ku-ring-gai (Liberal 29.0%)

**Sitting Member** – Barry O'Farrell since 1999, having represented Northcott 1995-99.

**History** – Ku-ring-gai was first contested in 1973. It has always been a very safe Liberal seat.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections					
State Elections			Federal Elections		
1991	LIB	29.1	1996	LIB	23.0
1995	LIB	25.3	1998	LIB	20.2
1999	LIB	17.0	2001	LIB	19.8
2003	LIB	18.7	2004	LIB	17.4
2007	LIB	29.0	2010	LIB	18.4

**Note:** The 2004 redistribution decreased the Liberal 2-party vote by around 3%.

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	21.1	13.8	18.7
Liberal	58.2	65.6	64.7
Greens	12.0	13.2	16.6
Christian Democrats	3.0	3.3	.
Australian Democrats	2.0	2.4	..
Unity	2.8	1.9	..
Others	0.9	..	..
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	31.3	21.0	31.6
Liberal	68.7	79.0	68.4

**2006 Census Profile:** Ku-ring-gai has the state's second highest proportion of residents with a tertiary qualification (48.6%).

## Lake Macquarie (Independent 0.1% v Labor)

**Sitting Member** – Greg Piper since 2007.

**History** – Lake Macquarie was first contested at the 1950 election and was a safe Labor seat until the victory of Independent Greg Piper at the 2007 election.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections						
State Elections			Federal Elections			
1991	ALP	10.6		1996	ALP	6.8
1995	ALP	12.2		1998	ALP	10.8
1999	ALP	16.2		2001	ALP	4.9
2003	ALP	11.6		2004	ALP	6.6
2007	IND	0.1	v ALP	2010	ALP	7.8

**Note:** The 2004 redistribution decreased the Labor 2-party preferred vote by about 3%.

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	52.2	40.5	48.8
Liberal	33.2	19.5	35.9
Greens	8.2	5.7	8.7
Piper (Ind)	..	30.3	..
Christian Democrats	0.3	2.2	2.5
One Nation	2.9	..	..
Others	3.2	1.8	4.1
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	61.6	65.0	57.8
Liberal	38.4	35.0	42.2
<b>2-Candidate Preferred</b>			
Labor	..	49.9	..
Piper (Ind)	..	50.1	..

**Commentary:** Lake Macquarie has been a safe Labor seat based on both state and federal election results, but this has little bearing on the ability of sitting Independent Greg Piper to retain the seat at the 2011 election.

## Lakemba (Labor 34.0%)

**Sitting Member** – Robert Furolo since 2008 by-election.

**History** – Lakemba has been won by Labor at every election since the seat was first contested in 1927.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections					
State Elections			Federal Elections		
1991	ALP	8.6	1996	ALP	11.9
1995	ALP	14.7	1998	ALP	19.6
1999	ALP	24.7	2001	ALP	15.7
2003	ALP	28.8	2004	ALP	16.3
2007	ALP	34.0	2010	ALP	13.4
2008 By	ALP	20.5			

Party	% First Preference Vote			
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2008 (Byelec)	2010 (Federal)
Labor	64.8	73.9	58.2	55.4
Liberal	16.0	13.2	23.7	33.4
Greens	6.9	3.9	12.3	9.0
Christian Democrats	2.7	4.0	4.5	..
Australian Democrats	0.2	1.1	..	..
Unity	4.5	3.4	..	..
One Nation	0.2	..	..	0.5
Others	4.7	0.5	1.4	1.6
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>				
Labor	78.8	84.0	70.5	63.4
Liberal	21.2	16.0	29.5	36.6

**Commentary:** The swing against Labor at the October 2008 by-election was around half that recorded in the Cabramatta and Ryde by-elections held the same day, and also of the Penrith by-election held in June 2010.

**2006 Census Profile:** Lakemba is another electorate with a high migrant population with the fifth highest proportion born overseas (45.2%). It has the third highest proportions of people of Islamic faith (19.8%), the fourth highest proportion of non-Christians (27.2%) and the fifth lowest proportion of Anglicans (7.3%).

## Lane Cove (Liberal 12.4%)

**Sitting Member** – Anthony Roberts since 2003.

**History** – Lane Cove existed for two terms 1904-1910, and has existed continuously since 1927. Only once has it not been won by the Liberal Party or its predecessors, in 1944 when Labor won the seat on the re-election of the McKell government. Conservative politics was at a low ebb at the time, the 1944 election taking place after the demise of the United Australia Party and before the formation of the Liberal Party.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections					
State Elections			Federal Elections		
1991	LIB	14.9	1996	LIB	15.0
1995	LIB	12.4	1998	LIB	10.7
1999	LIB	7.4	2001	LIB	11.4
2003	LIB	2.8	2004	LIB	9.0
2007	LIB	12.4	2010	LIB	11.9

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	33.1	24.4	26.2
Liberal	45.6	52.3	57.9
Greens	14.9	14.7	12.6
Christian Democrats	0.2	2.3	0.3
Family First	..	..	0.9
Australian Democrats	2.8	4.4	1.0
Unity	2.1	2.0	..
Others	1.3	..	1.1
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	47.2	37.6	38.1
Liberal	52.8	62.4	61.9

## Lismore (National 10.0%)

**Sitting Member** – Thomas George since 1999.

**History** – Lismore was created and abolished twice between 1894 and 1920 and has been in continual existence since 1927. It was held by Labor for two terms between a 1959 by-election and 1965, but has been a safe Country/National Party seat through most of the rest of its history. It also left the National fold in 1984 when sitting MP Bruce Duncan was re-elected as an Independent without a National opponent. He had resigned to sit as an Independent in opposition to the party changing its name from Country to National. Duncan retired in 1988 and Lismore reverted to its traditional National Party status.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections					
State Elections			Federal Elections		
1991	NAT	8.5	1996	NAT	0.5
1995	NAT	9.9	1998	ALP	2.7
1999	NAT	4.5	2001	ALP	2.1
2003	NAT	8.1	2004	NAT	0.4
2007	NAT	10.0	2010	ALP	6.7

**Note:** The 2004 redistribution decreased the National 2-party vote by about 4%.

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	27.5	25.6	41.4
Liberal	..	..	4.4
National	50.5	54.2	35.2
Greens	17.1	17.7	15.3
Australian Democrats	1.5	2.5	0.7
Others	3.4	..	3.0
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	41.9	40.0	56.7
National	58.1	60.0	43.3

**Commentary:** Lismore would have been won by Labor based on several recent Federal election results, but Labor has not performed nearly as well in Lismore at state elections.

## Liverpool (Labor 26.9%)

**Sitting Member** – Paul Lynch since 1995.

**History** – Liverpool has been won by Labor at every election since it was first contested in 1950.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections						
State Elections			Federal Elections			
1991	ALP	17.9	1996	ALP	16.3	
1995	ALP	20.7	1998	ALP	22.6	
1999	ALP	28.6	2001	ALP	16.7	
2003	ALP	30.6	2004	ALP	17.6	
2007	ALP	26.9	2010	ALP	9.0	

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	69.7	64.9	52.7
Liberal	15.3	18.0	36.3
Greens	4.7	4.0	6.8
Christian Democrats	2.5	4.2	0.2
Family First	..	..	0.3
Unity	2.2	1.7	..
One Nation	3.0	..	0.5
Others	2.6	7.3	3.2
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	80.6	76.9	59.0
Liberal	19.4	23.1	41.0

**2006 Census Profile:** Containing the old Green Valley housing estate, Liverpool has the state's second highest proportion of public housing dwellings (12.4%). It has the fifth highest proportion of non-Christians (25.1%), sixth highest proportion born overseas (44.9%) and the third highest proportion born in South East Asia (11.1%). At 28.2% Liverpool has the third highest proportion of people employed as tradesmen or labourers, and the second highest proportion employed in manufacturing (19.1%)



## Londonderry (Labor 6.9%)

**Sitting Member** – Allan Shearan since 2003.

**History** – Londonderry was first contested at the 1988 election and has been won by Labor at every election since. Sitting Labor MP Jim Anderson died on the morning of the 2003 election, resulting in the election being deferred for several weeks, the Liberal Party not nominating a candidate at the supplementary election.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections					
State Elections			Federal Elections		
1991	ALP	7.1	1996	LIB	1.8
1995	ALP	7.6	1998	ALP	0.5
1999	ALP	10.9	2001	LIB	5.7
2003	ALP	10.9	2004	LIB	3.0
2007	ALP	6.9	2010	LIB	0.2

**Note:** The 2004 redistribution decreased the Labor vote by about 5%.

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	46.8	47.5	41.3
Liberal	8.4	34.4	44.3
Greens	7.5	6.7	6.4
Independent	18.5	..	..
Christian Democrats	4.4	6.6	2.5
Family First	..	..	1.2
One Nation	2.9	..	0.4
Others	11.5	4.8	3.9
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	60.9	56.9	49.8
Liberal	39.1	43.1	50.2

**Commentary:** Assessing past margins in Londonderry is difficult in the absence of a Liberal candidate at the 2003 supplementary election. The seat would have had a Liberal majority based on the results of several recent Federal elections.

Based on the Liberal Party's first preference vote lead on 2010 federal election results, the party would have been advantaged by optional preferential voting, the Liberal 2-party preferred margin boosted by the exhaustion of minor party preferences.

**2006 Census Profile:** Londonderry has the state's fourth highest proportion of single parent families (15.0%)

## Macquarie Fields (Labor 11.1%)

**Sitting Member** – Andrew McDonald since 2005 by-election.

**History** – An electorate covering the areas between Liverpool and Campbelltown was first contested at the 1981 election when it was known as Ingleburn. It was re-named Macquarie Fields in 1988, Moorebank in 1991, and reverted to Macquarie Fields in 1999. Whatever the electorate's name, it has always been won by the Labor Party.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections						
State Elections			Federal Elections			
1991	ALP	6.4	1996	ALP	4.6	
1995	ALP	13.0	1998	ALP	12.1	
1999	ALP	23.5	2001	ALP	7.1	
2003	ALP	23.3	2004	ALP	9.0	
2007	ALP	11.1	2010	ALP	6.5	

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	63.2	53.0	48.8
Liberal	22.0	33.1	39.0
Greens	4.7	5.1	12.1
Christian Democrats	3.2	4.4	..
Australian Democrats	0.9	..	..
Unity	1.1	..	..
One Nation	2.2	..	..
Others	2.6	4.5	..
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	73.3	61.1	56.5
Liberal	26.7	38.9	43.5

**2006 Census Profile:** Macquarie Fields has the state's third highest proportion of children aged under five (8.3%) and the fifth highest aged 5-14 (16.8%).

## Maitland (Labor 9.7%)

**Sitting Member** – Frank Terenzini since 2007.

**History** – Maitland has existed as a single electorate since 1904. It was Liberal held 1932-1981 and 1991-99, Labor held 1981-91 and since 1999. Generally Maitland has been Liberal-held when its boundaries extend north of Maitland, Labor held when it extends south-east towards Newcastle.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections						
State Elections			Federal Elections			
1991	ALP	3.7	1996	n.a.		
1995	ALP	0.8	1998	n.a.		
1999	ALP	2.5	2001	n.a.		
2003	ALP	10.3	2004	ALP	7.4	
2007	ALP	9.7	2010	ALP	7.5	

**Note:** On the boundaries of the day, the Liberal Party won Maitland at both the 1991 and 1995 elections, but Labor's vote would have been boosted by the new boundaries introduced by subsequent redistributions. Changing federal boundaries have made it difficult to produce estimated margins for earlier federal elections.

### Maitland

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	48.9	39.7	49.4
Liberal	31.9	20.5	24.0
National	..	..	13.0
Greens	5.5	5.0	8.3
Blackmore (Ind)	..	26.6	..
Christian Democrats	0.1	..	2.1
Family First	..	..	0.4
Australian Democrats	1.0	..	0.2
One Nation	1.3	..	1.9
Others	11.3	8.2	0.7
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	60.3	59.7	57.5
Liberal	39.7	40.3	42.5
<b>2-Candidate Preferred</b>			
Labor	..	52.0	..
Blackmore(Ind)	..	48.0	..

**Commentary:** Like many regional seats, support for sitting members is important, and former member Peter Blackmore has had a considerable personal following. As a Liberal candidate he won Maitland at both the 1991 and 1995 elections and came close to retaining it against the state swing and on new boundaries in 1999. Blackmore also came close to victory contesting the seat as an Independent at the 2007 election.

Maitland has switched from the federal seat of Paterson to Hunter over the last two decades, and the sitting member factor in both seats makes it difficult to produce a sensible estimate of party support within the boundaries of the state seat of Maitland.

## Manly (Liberal 21.8%)

**Sitting Member** – Mike Baird since 2007.

**History** – Manly has existed since 1927 and has only twice been won by Labor, leaving the conservative fold at the 1978 and 1981 'Wranslide' elections. On three occasions, in 1944, 1962 and 1965, sitting Liberal MPs were re-elected after losing party endorsements. In 1991 the Liberal Party lost Manly to Independent Peter MacDonald. After two terms he was succeeded as Independent MP by David Barr, the seat not being re-gained by the Liberal Party until the 2007 election.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections						
State Elections				Federal Elections		
1991	IND	0.7	v LIB	1996	LIB	12.5
1995	IND	0.4	v LIB	1998	LIB	9.6
1999	IND	1.3	v LIB	2001	LIB	9.9
2003	IND	1.2	v LIB	2004	LIB	7.8
2007	LIB	3.4	v IND	2010	LIB	11.2

**Note:** State results have not been adjusted for boundary changes. There have been only minor changes to the boundaries in redistributions.

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	12.9	9.8	22.4
Liberal	41.0	45.1	56.8
Greens	8.5	9.7	17.7
David Barr (Ind)	32.1	31.2	..
Christian Democrats	1.0	1.4	..
Others	4.5	2.7	3.1
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	35.6	28.2	38.8
Liberal	64.4	71.8	61.2
<b>2-Candidate Preferred</b>			
Liberal	48.8	53.4	..
Savid Barr (Ind)	51.2	46.6	..

**Commentary:** As Federal results show, Manly is a safe Liberal district in a contest against Labor, but at state elections Manly was won narrowly by Independents at four elections from 1991 to 2003. The Liberal Party regained Manly in 2007.

Manly may be about to repeat the pattern of North Shore in the 1980s. The Liberal Party lost North Shore to Independents at four contests between 1981 and 1989, and defeated Independent challenges in 1991 and 1994. There has not been a significant challenge to the Liberal hold on North Shore since, a pattern that may be repeated in Manly.

## Maroubra (Labor 16.1%)

**Sitting Member** – Michael Daley since 2005 by-election.

**History** – Maroubra has been held by Labor since the seat was first contested at the 1950 election.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections						
State Elections			Federal Elections			
1991	ALP	10.6	1996	ALP	6.6	
1995	ALP	13.6	1998	ALP	10.7	
1999	ALP	19.9	2001	ALP	6.7	
2003	ALP	23.5	2004	ALP	7.2	
2007	ALP	16.1	2010	ALP	3.4	

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	63.3	52.9	43.9
Liberal	23.0	27.7	43.1
Greens	8.8	11.9	10.1
Australian Democrats	1.3	2.3	1.2
Unity	2.0	1.5	..
One Nation	..	..	1.0
Others	1.6	3.7	0.7
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	73.5	66.1	53.4
Liberal	26.5	33.9	46.6

**Commentary:** Based on 2010 Federal election figures, Maroubra has become a much more marginal seat. If the Labor Party first preference vote slipped from its most recent Federal level, Labor would face difficulties holding Maroubra under optional preferential voting.

**2006 Census Profile:** At 11.1%, Maroubra has the state's sixth highest proportion of public housing dwellings.

## Marrickville (Labor 7.5% v Greens)

**Sitting Member** – Carmel Tebbutt since 2005 by-election.

**History** – Apart from the three proportional representation elections in the 1920, Marrickville has existed since 1894 and been a Labor seat since 1910. In the last two decades, Labor's hold on the seat has been challenged by No Aircraft Noise and by the rise of the Greens.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections						
State Elections				Federal Elections		
1991	n.a.			1996	ALP	21.3
1995	n.a.			1998	ALP	27.0
1999	ALP	21.5	v GRN	2001	ALP	25.6
2003	ALP	10.0	v GRN	2004	ALP	27.2
2007	ALP	7.5	v GRN	2010	ALP	3.1 v GRN

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	47.7	46.6	45.9
Liberal	12.7	12.6	18.2
Greens	28.5	32.5	31.6
Christian Democrats	..	1.5	..
Australian Democrats	2.4	1.6	1.3
Unity	2.1	1.3	..
Others	6.5	3.8	3.0
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	81.4	81.2	76.0
Liberal	18.6	18.8	24.0
<b>2-Candidate Preferred</b>			
Labor	60.0	57.5	53.1
Greens	40.0	42.5	46.9

**Commentary:** Marrickville is mainly contained within the Federal seat of Grayndler, which at the 2010 election finished as a contest between Labor and the Greens. Under compulsory preferential voting, this produced a narrow Labor majority over the Greens within the boundaries of Marrickville.

However, the Green vote at the Federal election would not have been enough to win under optional preferential voting, especially if the Liberal Party chose not to recommend preferences.

Assuming the Liberal Party do not direct preferences, Marrickville is likely to be decided by whichever candidate out of Labor's Carmel Tebbutt and Green candidate Fiona Byrne finish with the higher first preference vote.

**2006 Census Profile:** Marrickville has the state's third lowest proportion of persons aged 5-14 (7.0%), and the fourth highest proportion aged 25-64 (63.3%). As the electorate includes Sydney University, it has the highest proportion of residents attending a tertiary institution (12.6%). Reflecting its cluster of train lines and bus routes, Marrickville has the state's highest rate of public transport usage (33.8%). It also has the highest proportion of people who state they have no religion (26.2%) and the fifth lowest proportion of Christians (47.6%).

## Menai (Labor 2.7%)

**Sitting Member** – Alison Megarrity since 1999. (Not contesting)

**History** – Menai was first created by the redistribution ahead of the 1999 election when the size of the Legislative Assembly was reduced from 99 to 93 seats. It joined the western parts of Sutherland Shire with eastern parts of Liverpool City Council. Based on 1991 and 1995 results the seat had a notional Liberal majority, but Menai has been won by Labor at the three elections where it has been contested.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections					
State Elections			Federal Elections		
1991	LIB	3.8	1996	LIB	7.7
1995	LIB	1.9	1998	LIB	5.1
1999	ALP	4.2	2001	LIB	9.7
2003	ALP	8.9	2004	LIB	12.5
2007	ALP	2.7	2010	LIB	9.2

**Note:** Menai was a new seat created by the 1997/98 redistribution and it was notionally Liberal held going into the 1999 election.

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	51.9	45.4	34.4
Liberal	37.2	42.6	53.4
Greens	5.0	4.5	5.9
Christian Democrats	0.3	..	2.6
Australian Democrats	1.0	1.8	
One Nation	1.9	..	1.5
Others	2.6	5.7	2.2
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	58.9	52.7	40.8
Liberal	41.1	47.3	59.2

**Commentary:** Menai may have been won by Labor at all three elections since it was created, but federal results and earlier state election results indicate it is more naturally a Liberal Party seat.

**2006 Census Profile:** Menai has the state's highest workforce participation rate (71.4%), the fourth highest proportion of traditional families (48.7%) and the fourth highest proportion of dwellings with two or more cars (65.1%). As the electorate includes an army base, it also has the fifth highest proportion of government employees (7.6%).

## Miranda (Labor 0.8%)

**Sitting Member** – Barry Collier since 1999. (Not contesting)

**History** – Miranda was created ahead of the 1971 election as a new central Sutherland Shire seat between Cronulla and Sutherland. It has generally been held by the Liberal Party, falling to Labor only at the 1978 and 1981 'Wranslide' elections, and at the three most recent state elections.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections					
State Elections			Federal Elections		
1991	LIB	7.5	1996	LIB	10.3
1995	LIB	5.3	1998	LIB	7.2
1999	ALP	2.3	2001	LIB	12.3
2003	ALP	9.1	2004	LIB	11.0
2007	ALP	0.8	2010	LIB	9.5

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	51.2	42.8	31.6
Liberal	36.3	42.4	54.6
Greens	6.4	6.6	8.0
Christian Democrats	0.4	3.6	2.0
Family First	..	..	0.9
Australian Democrats	..	0.8	..
Unity	0.6	..	..
One Nation	0.2	..	1.1
Others	4.9	3.8	1.8
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	59.1	50.8	40.5
Liberal	40.9	49.2	59.5

**Commentary:** Miranda is a seat that has only been won by Labor when its state wide vote reaches landslide levels. Comparison with federal results and older state elections suggests that Miranda is more naturally a Liberal electorate.



## Monaro (Labor 6.3%)

**Sitting Member** – Steve Whan since 2003.

**History** – Under various spellings, and with the exception of the three proportional representation elections in the 1920s, Monaro has been in existence since 1856. Until the last decade, Monaro was something of a litmus test electorate, changing party with government in 1941, 1965, 1976 and 1988. The pattern was broken in 1995 when Labor won office but the National Party retained Monaro. After another National victory in 1999, Labor then gained Monaro against the state trend in 2003 and increased its majority in 2007.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections						
State Elections			Federal Elections			
1991	NAT	12.9	1996	LIB	2.3	
1995	NAT	16.3	1998	ALP	2.4	
1999	NAT	0.2	2001	ALP	0.4	
2003	ALP	4.4	2004	ALP	0.2	
2007	ALP	6.3	2010	ALP	5.7	

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	46.3	47.9	44.9
Liberal	..	..	39.9
National	41.6	39.3	..
Greens	7.9	10.0	10.0
Christian Democrats	..	..	0.8
Family First	..	..	1.0
One Nation	1.3	..	..
Others	2.8	2.8	3.4
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	54.4	56.3	55.7
Liberal	..	..	44.3
National	45.6	43.7	..

**Commentary:** Monaro is a atypical district, dominated by the City of Queanbeyan, where much news is drawn from Canberra rather than Sydney. Many state services are also integrated with the neighbouring Australian Capital Territory.

Monaro has become a seat where the sitting member can develop a considerable personal following. Former National MP Peter Cochrane easily retained Monaro on the change of government in 1995, but new National candidate Peter Webb was only narrowly elected in 1999 and defeated in 2003. Current MP Steve Whan increased his majority in 2007 despite a general swing against Labor across the state.

Monaro lies within the Federal seat of Eden-Monaro and would have been Labor held based on all Federal elections since 1998.

**2006 Census Profile:** Positioned right next door to Canberra, Monaro has 17.4% of its workforce employed in the government sector, nearly four times the state average and twice the next highest electorate.

## Mount Druitt (Labor 25.4%)

**Sitting Member** – Richard Amery since 1991, having previously represented Riverstone 1983-1991.

**History** – Mount Druitt was first contested at the 1971 election, abolished in 1981 and re-created in 1991. It has always been held by the Labor Party.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections					
State Elections			Federal Elections		
1991	ALP	19.4	1996	ALP	17.5
1995	ALP	22.0	1998	ALP	24.0
1999	ALP	25.8	2001	ALP	17.9
2003	ALP	26.8	2004	ALP	15.0
2007	ALP	25.4	2010	ALP	13.8

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	66.0	64.0	53.2
Liberal	18.0	19.6	29.0
Greens	3.7	5.2	8.0
Christian Democrats	5.9	7.4	..
Australian Democrats	1.2	..	1.4
One Nation	..	..	1.8
Others	5.2	3.9	6.6
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	76.8	75.4	63.8
Liberal	23.2	24.5	36.2

**2006 Census Profile:** Mount Druitt has the state's highest proportion of children aged under 5 (9.1%), of children aged 5-14 (18.7%) and the second highest proportion of residents attending a school (19.4%). It also has the lowest proportion of couples with no children (21.0%) and the third lowest proportion of residents aged 65 or more (6.6%). It has the state's highest proportion of single parent families (17.0%) and fourth highest proportion of public housing dwellings (12.1%). It also has the state's fourth highest proportion of residents born in South East Asia (10.7%).

## Mulgoa (Labor 11.1%)

**Sitting Member** – Diane Beamer since 1999, having represented Badgerys Creek 1995-99. (Not contesting)

**History** – Mulgoa was first created in 1988 when the Legislative Assembly was increased from 99 to 109 seats, but abolished when the increase was reversed in 1991. Mulgoa was re-created in 1999 when the Assembly was further reduced to 93 seats, taking in parts of the abolished electorates of Badgerys Creek and St Marys. Mulgoa has been won by Labor at the four elections where it was contested.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections						
State Elections			Federal Elections			
1991	ALP	6.6	1996	ALP	3.0	
1995	ALP	8.7	1998	ALP	6.1	
1999	ALP	17.6	2001	ALP	0.3	
2003	ALP	16.6	2004	LIB	3.3	
2007	ALP	11.1	2010	ALP	2.0	

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	58.1	55.0	45.9
Liberal	28.6	35.3	42.6
Greens	4.1	4.9	5.3
Christian Democrats	..	..	3.1
Family First	..	..	0.9
Australian Democrats	1.2	..	..
One Nation	2.1	..	0.2
Others	5.9	4.8	2.0
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	66.6	61.1	52.0
Liberal	33.4	38.9	48.0

**Commentary:** While Mulgoa has been safely held by Labor at state elections, it has always been a more marginal seat based on Federal election results, and even recorded a Liberal majority based on 2004 Federal election results.

**2006 Census Profile:** Mulgoa has the state's second lowest proportion of residents aged 65 or over (6.6%) and the third highest proportion of Catholics (37.1%).

## Murray-Darling (National 10.1%)

**Sitting Member** – John Williams since 2007.

**History** – Murray-Darling was first contested at the 1999 election, a new electorate created when the Legislative Assembly was reduced in size from 99 to 93 seats. It incorporated parts of two abolished electorates, Labor-held Broken Hill and National-held Murray. It was won by Labor at both the 1999 and 2003 elections, but the 2004 redistribution brought in Deniliquin and further rural areas along the Murray River. It had already become a notional National Party before the 2007 election, when current MP John Williams defeated incumbent Labor MP Peter Black. It was the first time in NSW history that Labor had lost the state seat containing Broken Hill.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections					
State Elections			Federal Elections		
1991	NAT	8.7	1996	NAT	12.0
1995	NAT	11.5	1998	NAT	7.7
1999	NAT	3.8	2001	NAT	13.0
2003	NAT	1.4	2004	LIB	14.4
2007	NAT	10.1	2010	LIB	14.4

**Note:** The 2004 redistribution increased the National 2-party preferred vote by around 8%. Labor won Murray-Darling on the boundaries in place at the 1999 and 2003 elections, but using the new boundaries introduced in 2007, the seat would have had a National majority based on 1999 and 2003 results.

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	43.6	37.0	26.6
Liberal	..	..	47.5
National	46.0	56.5	1.7
Greens	2.9	2.4	3.5
Christian Democrats	..	..	1.8
One Nation	3.0	..	..
Others	4.6	4.0	18.9
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	48.6	39.9	35.6
Liberal	..	..	64.4
National	51.4	60.1	..

**2006 Census Profile:** Murray-Darling has the state's lowest proportion of non-Christians (0.9%), fourth lowest proportion of residents born overseas (5.3%), the state's second highest proportion employed in Agriculture (21.3%) and the third highest proportion of the workforce with no qualification (57.3%).

## Murrumbidgee (National 16.1%)

**Sitting Member** – Adrian Piccoli since 1999.

**History** – Murrumbidgee has existed as an electorate since the first NSW election in 1856. From 1904 until 1984 it was traditionally a Labor-held electorate. Changes in the rural workforce plus ever expanding boundaries saw Murrumbidgee fall to the National Party in 1984. Murrumbidgee has since become a very safe National seat.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections					
State Elections			Federal Elections		
1991	NAT	17.4	1996	NAT	22.4
1995	NAT	13.9	1998	NAT	16.2
1999	NAT	12.0	2001	NAT	20.1
2003	NAT	18.9	2004	NAT	21.4
2007	NAT	16.1	2010	NAT	22.0

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	28.4	31.9	21.2
Liberal	..	..	11.5
National	65.8	63.2	54.8
Greens	4.2	4.9	3.2
Christian Democrats	..	..	1.1
Family First	..	..	1.1
One Nation	1.6	..	1.3
Others	..	..	5.8
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	31.1	33.9	28.0
National	68.9	66.1	72.0

**2006 Census Profile:** Reflecting an earlier wave of migration from Italy, Murrumbidgee has the state's eleventh highest proportion of residents born in Southern Europe (2.5%), the highest of any National held seat and four times the rate in any other National held seat. It also has the state's fourth highest proportion of the workforce working in Agriculture (19.4%).

## Myall Lakes (National 17.4%)

**Sitting Member** – John Turner since 1988. (Not contesting)

**History** – Myall Lakes was first contested at the 1988 election when the Legislative Assembly was increased in size. It has since survived two cuts in size of the Legislative Assembly, reflecting population growth on the North Coast. Myall Lakes has been held by National John Turner since the seat's first contest in 1988.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections					
State Elections			Federal Elections		
1991	NAT	17.4	1996	NAT	14.8
1995	NAT	17.1	1998	NAT	9.5
1999	NAT	12.9	2001	NAT	8.4
2003	NAT	13.9	2004	NAT	11.5
2007	NAT	17.4	2010	NAT	11.2

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	20.3	20.4	22.5
Liberal	..	..	23.9
National	38.0	49.2	18.7
Greens	4.3	6.0	5.0
Oakeshott (IND)	..	..	27.7
Christian Democrats	0.3	..	0.3
Family First	..	..	0.3
Australian Democrats	0.4	..	..
One Nation	1.4	..	0.6
Others	35.3	24.4	1.0
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	36.1	32.6	38.8
National	63.9	67.4	61.2

**2006 Census Profile:** Myall Lakes has an enormous retiree population, reflected in the electorate having the state's second lowest proportion of residents aged 25-64 (48.1%), the third highest proportion aged 65 and over (22.9%) and the second lowest proportion of traditional families (27.7%).

## Newcastle (Labor 1.2% v Independent)

**Sitting Member** – Jodi McKay since 2007.

**History** – Newcastle has existed for most of the state's history and has been Labor held for all but two elections since 1910. It was won by a disendorsed Labor MP in 1917 following the conscription split, and by Independent George Keegan on the defeat of the Unsworth government in 1988.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections					
State Elections			Federal Elections		
1991	ALP	14.1	1996	ALP	12.1
1995	ALP	16.9	1998	n.a.	
1999	ALP	22.4	2001	ALP	8.1
2003	ALP	15.4	2004	ALP	11.2
2007	ALP	17.8	2010	ALP	11.4

**Note:** The contest in the Federal election of Newcastle was deferred in 1998 following the death of a candidate. The Liberal Party did not contest the supplementary election.

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	48.3	31.2	44.0
Liberal	26.2	9.8	32.1
Greens	15.4	11.2	18.7
Tate (Ind)	..	24.1	..
Gaudry (Ind)	..	21.0	..
Christian Democrats	1.7	1.3	1.5
Family First			
Australian Democrats	2.4	..	1.7
One Nation	2.3	..	..
Others	3.7	1.4	2.0
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	65.4	67.8	61.4
Liberal	34.6	32.2	38.6
<b>2-Candidate Preferred</b>			
Labor	..	51.2	..
Tate (Ind)	..	48.8	..

**Commentary:** At the 2007 election, new Labor candidate Jodi McKay faced two Independent challengers, Newcastle Lord Mayor John Tate, and former Labor MP for the seat Bryce Gaudry. Weak flows of preferences to Tate from Gaudry and the Liberal candidate resulted in McKay winning Newcastle with the lowest Labor first preference vote of any successful Labor candidate. Nearly a quarter of all votes in the count did not express a preference for either McKay or Tate.

Tate will again nominate for the 2011 election, and barring the emergence of another Independent, will provide another strong challenge to McKay.

## North Shore (Liberal 19.2%)

**Sitting Member** – Jillian Skinner since a 1994 by-election.

**History** – North Shore was first created in 1981 and won by Independent Ted Mack, defeating then Liberal Leader Bruce McDonald. Mack was succeeded by another Independent in Robyn Read at a 1988 by-election, but Read was defeated at the 1991 election and again at a 1994 by-election when current Liberal MP Jillian Skinner was first elected. The Liberal Party has not faced a serious Independent challenge since the 1995 election.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections					
State Elections			Federal Elections		
1991	LIB	4.9	1996	LIB	17.5
1995	LIB	20.2	1998	LIB	15.0
1999	LIB	12.3	2001	LIB	14.5
2003	LIB	12.1	2004	LIB	10.4
2007	LIB	19.2	2010	LIB	13.4

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	25.0	17.8	21.3
Liberal	49.9	53.4	59.1
Greens	15.5	17.9	16.8
Christian Democrats	..	1.7	..
Australian Democrats	1.7	1.9	0.8
Unity	1.3	..	..
Others	6.6	7.3	2.0
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	37.9	30.8	36.6
Liberal	62.1	69.2	63.4
<b>2-Candidate Preferred</b>			
Liberal	..	65.8	..
Greens	..	34.2	..

**Commentary:** Labor was pushed into second place by the Greens in 2007, a feat that may be repeated in 2011.

**2006 Census Profile:** Like many other inner-city electorates, North Shore is high in apartments and young working couples without children, though being the north of the harbour is more affluent than other inner-city seats. The electorate has the state's second highest proportion of apartment dwellings (66.4%), fifth highest proportion of tenant dwellings (44.7%) and the state's highest proportion of residents who moved between the 2001 and 2006 Census (50.6%). The electorate has the third lowest proportion of children aged under 5 (4.8%), second lowest 5-14 (7.0%) and the third highest of working age 25-64 (64.8%). It has the third lowest proportion of single parent families (6.0%), second highest of couples with no children (53.6%), the second highest proportion of single person households (38.0%), and third highest ratio of women in the workforce (49.1%). It has the lowest proportion of low income households, less than \$500 per week (3.8%) and the highest number earning more than \$2,000 per week (55.6%). By occupation, the electorate has the highest proportion working in Finance, insurance, property and business (39.8%), the highest in professional employment (54.8%) and lowest proportion of tradesmen and labourers (4.7%). North Shore has the highest proportion of tertiary qualifications (53.1%), the second lowest with trade qualifications (2.2%), the third highest proportion of workers using public transport (33.1%) and the second highest proportion of school students attending private schools (62.0%).



## Northern Tablelands (Independent 30.2% v National)

**Sitting Member** – Richard Torbay since 1999.

**History** – Northern Tablelands was first contested at the 1981 election, having been created by the amalgamation of Labor-held Armidale and National-held Tenterfield. It was held by Labor from 1981 until a 1987 by-election following the death of Labor MP Bill McCarthy. It was then held by National Ray Chappell until defeated by Independent Richard Torbay in 1999.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections					
State Elections			Federal Elections		
1991	NAT	12.5		1996	NAT 16.9
1995	NAT	14.6		1998	NAT 12.1
1999	IND	9.4	v NAT	2001	Ind held
2003	IND	30.0	v NAT	2004	Ind held
2007	IND	30.2	v NAT	2010	Ind held

### Northern Tablelands

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	6.5	4.3	9.0
National	19.8	17.7	27.3
Greens	3.8	3.2	5.0
Torbay / Windsor (Ind)	63.9	72.7	56.3
Christian Democrats	2.0	2.0	..
One Nation	1.3	..	0.9
Others	2.7	..	1.5
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	36.9	31.2	34.9
National	63.1	68.8	65.1
<b>2-Candidate Preferred</b>			
National	20.0	19.8	n.a.
Torbay / Windsor (Ind)	80.0	80.2	n.a.

**Commentary:** Northern Tablelands has been Independent held at both state and federal level for most of the past decade. Given the size of the first preference vote for Richard Torbay at the 2007 election, and the recorded vote for Tony Windsor in 2010, Northern Tablelands is the seat most likely to stay in Independent hands at the 2011 election.

**2006 Census Profile:** Northern Tablelands has the state's fifth highest proportion of the workforce employed in agriculture (18.5%). Reflecting the schools and university in Armidale, the electorate also has the state's second highest proportion of residents employed in education (12.4%).

## Oatley (Labor 14.4%)

**Sitting Member** – Kevin Greene since 2007, having previously represented Georges River 1999-2007.

**History** – An electorate called Oatley was first contested in 1927, but it was re-named Georges River in 1930. Originally created as an electorate that covered both sides of the Georges River, the electorate eventually contracted into the south-western corner of the St George district and was re-named Oatley in 2007 to better reflect its geography. The electorate has been held by both sides of politics over the years, but is generally stronger for the Liberal Party when it stretches along the Georges River to Kogarah Bay.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections					
State Elections			Federal Elections		
1991	LIB	6.1	1996	LIB	3.1
1995	LIB	2.0	1998	ALP	2.7
1999	ALP	6.3	2001	ALP	0.1
2003	ALP	14.2	2004	ALP	0.4
2007	ALP	14.4	2010	ALP	0.2

**Note:** Oatley was known as Georges River before the 2007 election.

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	52.5	52.4	41.0
Liberal	30.8	28.7	46.7
Greens	6.1	4.4	10.5
Christian Democrats	0.3	4.2	..
Unity	4.7	4.9	..
One Nation	1.2	..	1.8
Others	4.5	5.4	..
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	64.2	64.4	50.2
Liberal	35.8	35.6	49.8

**Commentary:** Then known as Georges River, Oatley was a Liberal held seat at state elections in the 1990s, and has been a very marginal seat based on results of federal elections.

While the 2010 federal results give Oatley a narrow Labor majority, the clear Liberal majority on first preferences would have been more likely to produce a Liberal majority under optional preferential voting.

**2006 Census Profile:** Oatley has the state's second highest proportion of residents born in North East Asia (15.1%).

## Orange (National 11.7%)

**Sitting Member** – Russell Turner since 1996 by-election. (Not contesting)

**History** – With the exception of the proportional representation period in the 1920s, Orange has existed as an electorate since 1859. It has been held continuously by the Country/National Party since 1947.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections						
State Elections			Federal Elections			
1991	NAT	6.1	1996	NAT	10.4	
1995	NAT	17.1	1998	LIB	9.6	
1999	NAT	6.3	2001	NAT	8.3	
2003	NAT	5.9	2004	NAT	7.4	
2007	NAT	17.2	2010	NAT	14.3	

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	33.7	20.5	25.6
National	43.3	50.6	55.9
Greens	4.9	5.3	6.8
Davis (Ind)	..	23.6	..
Christian Democrats	2.2	..	1.4
One Nation	0.9	..	..
Others	15.0	..	10.2
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	44.1	32.8	35.7
National	55.9	67.2	64.3
<b>2-Candidate Preferred</b>			
National	..	61.7	..
Davis (Ind)	..	38.3	..

**Commentary:** Orange was contested by Independent Mayor of Orange John Davis in 2007.

## Oxley (National 15.9%)

**Sitting Member** – Andrew Stoner since 1999.

**History** – Oxley has been contested at every state election since 1920, except for 1988 when the seat was abolished for one term. Since the 1940s it has traditionally been a safe Country/National seat. It was held by the Liberal Party for several years in the 1960s when sitting Country Party MP Les Jordan defected to the Liberal Party. It returned to the Country Party fold at a by-election following Jordan's death in 1965.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections						
State Elections			Federal Elections			
1991	NAT	11.9	1996	NAT	13.0	
1995	NAT	14.6	1998	NAT	8.3	
1999	NAT	8.0	2001	NAT	6.8	
2003	NAT	9.9	2004	NAT	8.1	
2007	NAT	15.9	2010	NAT	11.0	

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	30.9	25.0	24.5
National	51.1	59.1	50.3
Greens	9.7	10.7	9.5
Oakeshott (IND)	..	..	9.4
Christian Democrats	0.4	..	1.2
Australian Democrats	..	2.2	..
One Nation	4.3	..	..
Others	3.6	3.0	5.1
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	40.1	34.1	39.0
National	59.9	65.9	61.0

**Commentary:** Oxley includes part of the Federal seat of Lyne represented by Independent Rob Oakeshott.

**2006 Census Profile:** Oxley is one of the state's least affluent electorates, having the second highest proportion of low income families, less than \$500 per week (23.1%) and the lowest proportion of high income households, greater than \$2,00 per week (5.6%).

## Parramatta (Labor 13.7%)

**Sitting Member** – Tanya Gadiel since 2003. (Not contesting)

**History** – Parramatta has been used as an electorate since the first NSW election in 1856. Until the Second World War Parramatta was a semi-rural electorate on the edge of Sydney and generally conservative held. Since 1953 it has only been won by the Liberal Party once, in 1988 on the election of the Greiner government.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections					
State Elections			Federal Elections		
1991	LIB	0.7	1996	ALP	0.8
1995	ALP	3.5	1998	ALP	5.7
1999	ALP	14.5	2001	ALP	1.7
2003	ALP	13.6	2004	ALP	3.6
2007	ALP	13.7	2010	ALP	5.1

**Note:** Parramatta was won by the Labor Party in 1991, but based on the boundaries now in use, would have been a notionally Liberal seat.

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	50.2	51.4	44.8
Liberal	27.9	28.8	40.2
Greens	7.0	6.7	8.4
Christian Democrats	3.2	5.4	2.6
Australian Democrats	1.5	1.8	..
Unity	3.8	4.0	..
One Nation	1.4	..	0.2
Others	4.9	1.9	3.8
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	63.6	63.7	55.1
Liberal	36.4	36.3	44.9

**Commentary:** On its current boundaries Parramatta has been a safe Labor seat since 1999, but it was Liberal held in the early 1990s and has been a more marginal Labor seat based on recent Federal election results.

**2006 Census Profile:** Has the state's highest proportion of residents born in South Asia (10.2%) and the state's second highest proportion of tenant dwellings (44.8%).

## Penrith (Liberal 16.5%)

**Sitting Member** – Stuart Ayres since 2010 by-election.

**History** – Penrith was first contested at the 1973 election and has generally been a Labor held electorate. It was first won by the Liberal Party for a single term on the election of the Greiner government in 1988. It was won by the Liberal Party again at a June 2010 by-election after a record 25.7% swing.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections					
State Elections			Federal Elections		
1991	ALP	5.9	1996	LIB`	3.0
1995	ALP	4.3	1998	LIB	2.3
1999	ALP	16.7	2001	LIB	5.3
2003	ALP	6.6	2004	LIB	3.6
2007	ALP	9.2	2010	ALP	0.5
2008 By	LIB	16.5			

Party	% First Preference Vote			
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Byelec)	2010 (Federal)
Labor	46.4	48.7	24.5	41.6
Liberal	35.6	32.6	51.5	43.4
Greens	5.9	5.6	12.1	7.1
Christian Democrats	2.8	6.2	4.4	3.3
Family First	..	..	..	1.1
Australian Democrats	0.9	0.9	0.9	..
One Nation	2.2	..	..	..
Others	6.2	6.1	6.6	3.5
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>				
Labor	56.6	59.2	33.5	50.5
Liberal	43.4	40.8	66.5	49.5

**Commentary:** Penrith would be retained by the Liberal Party even if half the swing recorded at the June 2010 by-election were to return to Labor. Penrith would have been Liberal held based on the result of many Federal elections since 1996.

## Pittwater (Liberal 20.2%)

**Sitting Member** – Robert Stokes since 2007.

**History** – Pittwater was first contested at the 1973 election and was held by the Liberal Party until being lost to Independent Alex McTaggart at a November 2005 by-election. It was re-gained by the Liberal Party at the 2007 state election.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections					
State Elections			Federal Elections		
1991	LIB	22.7	1996	LIB	17.7
1995	LIB	20.3	1998	LIB	16.6
1999	LIB	18.8	2001	LIB	16.4
2003	LIB	20.1	2004	LIB	15.3
2007	LIB	29.8	2010	LIB	15.5

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	19.0	7.4	19.7
Liberal	60.3	50.3	61.6
Greens	14.1	9.8	18.6
McTaggart (Ind)	..	26.9	..
Christian Democrats	2.8	3.3	..
Australian Democrats	2.2	0.9	..
Others	1.7	1.6	..
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	29.9	20.2	34.5
Liberal	70.1	79.8	65.5
<b>2-Candidate Preferred</b>			
Liberal	..	59.4	..
McTaggart (Ind)	..	40.6	..

**Commentary:** The Liberal Party lost Pittwater to Independent Alex McTaggart at a 2005 by-election, but easily regained the seat at the 2007 state election. In the absence of an Independent, Pittwater is a very safe Liberal electorate.

## Port Macquarie (Independent 4.5% v National)

**Sitting Member** – Peter Besseling since a 2008 by-election.

**History** – Port Macquarie was first contested at the 1988 election when the size of the Legislative Assembly was increased. Population growth on the North Coast has seen the electorate retained despite two subsequent reductions in the size of the Assembly. It was a National Party seat until 2002 when sitting MP Rob Oakeshott resigned from the Party. He was re-elected as an Independent in 2003 and 2007. A 2008 by-election following Oakeshott's election to the House of Representatives resulted in Independent Peter Besseling elected in his place.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections							
State Elections			Federal Elections				
1991	NAT	17.8	1996	NAT	15.1		
1995	NAT	12.0	1998	NAT	8.7		
1999	NAT	16.6	2001	NAT	11.8		
2003	IND	31.9	v NAT	2004	NAT	13.7	
2007	IND	28.2	v NAT	2010	IND	13.9	v NAT
2008 By	IND	4.5	v NAT				

Party	% First Preference Vote			
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2008 (Byelec)	2010 (Federal)
Labor	9.9	9.1	..	12.2
National	18.6	19.4	33.7	33.6
Greens	3.8	2.8	4.7	4.0
Oakeshott/Besseling (Ind)	63.9	67.1	35.9	49.7
Christian Democrats	2.5	..	1.2	..
One Nation	0.4	..	..	..
Others	0.9	1.5	24.4	0.5
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>				
Labor	42.3	37.1	..	37.9
National	57.7	62.9	..	62.1
<b>2-Candidate Preferred</b>				
National	18.1	21.8	45.5	36.1
Oakeshott/Besseling (Ind)	81.9	78.2	54.5	63.9

**Commentary:** Port Macquarie was easily won by Independent Rob Oakeshott in 2003 and 2007, but the margin of Peter Besseling at the 2008 by-election was much narrower. Oakeshott would have easily won a majority based on the 2010 Federal election, but subsequent events concerning the formation of the new Gillard government may have damaged support for Independents within Oakeshott's Federal seat of Lyne. This may be a factor in Port Macquarie at the 2011 election.

**2006 Census Profile:** Reflecting Port Macquarie's status as a retirement haven, the electorate has the state's highest proportion of residents aged 65 and over (23.8%), second lowest proportion aged 15-24 (10.0%), fourth lowest of working age 25-64 (48.5%), the third lowest proportion of traditional families (28.0%) and the third highest proportion of couples with no children (50.0%).



## Port Stephens (Liberal 0.1%)

**Sitting Member** – Craig Baumann since 2007.

**History** – Port Stephens was first contested at the 1988 election when the size of the Legislative Assembly was increased. Population growth on the North Coast has seen it retained despite two subsequent decreases in the size of the Assembly. It was a relatively safe Labor seat until being won by the Liberal Party's Craig Baumann at the 2007 election.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections					
State Elections			Federal Elections		
1991	ALP	8.7	1996	ALP	2.1
1995	ALP	7.7	1998	n.a.	
1999	ALP	10.3	2001	ALP	0.9
2003	ALP	7.2	2004	LIB	2.7
2007	LIB	0.1	2010	LIB	0.9

**Note:** The 2004 redistribution decreased the Labor 2-party preferred vote by around 2%.

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	47.9	41.7	42.6
Liberal	33.8	42.5	46.8
National	2.7	..	..
Greens	6.3	6.0	6.0
Christian Democrats	1.6	2.9	1.3
Family First	..	..	0.7
Australian Democrats	1.7	..	0.2
One Nation	2.4	..	0.9
Others	3.7	6.9	1.5
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	57.2	49.9	49.1
Liberal	42.8	50.1	50.9

**Commentary:** Port Stephens is largely contained within the federal seat of Paterson. The support for that seat's sitting Liberal MP Bob Baldwin would have given Port Stephens a notional Liberal majority based on the 2004 and 2010 federal elections.

**2006 Census Profile:** Reflecting local defence establishments, Port Stephens has the state's second highest proportion of residents employed in the government sector (9.4%).

## Riverstone (Labor 10.1%)

**Sitting Member** – John Aquilina since 1991, having previously represented Blacktown 1981-91. (Not contesting)

**History** – Riverstone has been won by the Labor Party at every election since it was first contested in 1981.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections					
State Elections			Federal Elections		
1991	ALP	4.2	1996	LIB	3.2
1995	ALP	6.9	1998	ALP	2.8
1999	ALP	14.2	2001	LIB	3.4
2003	ALP	13.4	2004	LIB	8.9
2007	ALP	10.1	2010	LIB	4.0

**Note:** The 2004 redistribution reduced the Labor 2-party preferred vote by around 3%.

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	52.8	53.6	37.6
Liberal	26.0	35.1	46.6
Greens	4.6	4.3	5.6
Christian Democrats	4.3	..	3.1
Family First	..	..	1.6
Australian Democrats	1.7	..	0.6
One Nation	2.1	..	0.2
Others	8.5	6.9	4.7
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	63.4	60.1	46.0
Liberal	36.6	39.9	54.0

**Commentary:** Riverstone has been a safe Labor seat at recent State elections, but would have had a Liberal majority based on recent Federal election results. The retirement of long serving MP John Aquilina is also likely to hurt Labor's support in the electorate.

**2006 Census Profile:** Riverstone has the state's second highest proportion of children under five (9.0%), the lowest proportion of people aged 65 or over (6.0) and the third highest proportion of traditional families (48.8%).

## Rockdale (Labor 10.3%)

**Sitting Member** – Frank Sartor since 2003. (Not contesting)

**History** – Rockdale existed for one term as a Nationalist seat 1927-30, but has been a Labor seat since it returned to the state's electoral map in 1941. Only once since 1941 has the seat come close to being won by the Liberal Party. That was in 1986 when new Labor Premier Barrie Unsworth came within 54 votes of defeat contesting the by-election that allowed him to transfer from the Legislative Council.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections						
State Elections			Federal Elections			
1991	ALP	6.5	1996	ALP	9.3	
1995	ALP	7.8	1998	ALP	14.9	
1999	ALP	16.5	2001	ALP	10.1	
2003	ALP	15.8	2004	ALP	10.1	
2007	ALP	10.3	2010	ALP	6.2	

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	49.5	50.2	48.1
Liberal	24.1	33.3	41.2
Greens	6.4	7.5	10.7
Christian Democrats	1.8	..	..
Australian Democrats	0.7	..	..
Unity	1.7	2.5	..
Others	15.8	6.4	..
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	65.8	60.3	56.2
Liberal	34.2	39.7	43.8

**2006 Census Profile:** Has the state's highest proportion of residents born in South East Europe (8.4%).

## Ryde (Liberal 13.0%)

**Sitting Member** – Victor Dominello since a 2008 by-election.

**History** – Ryde was first created in 1894, but it has disappeared from the electoral map three times since, most recently between 1991 and 1999. Ryde was gained for the Liberal Party by Victor Dominello at an October 2008 by-election after a 23.1% swing against Labor.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections					
State Elections			Federal Elections		
1991	LIB	8.8	1996	LIB	7.1
1995	LIB	4.1	1998	LIB	2.5
1999	ALP	6.6	2001	LIB	5.3
2003	ALP	14.8	2004	LIB	2.6
2007	ALP	10.1	2010	LIB	2.7
2008 By	LIB	13.0			

**Note:** Ryde was re-created by the 1997/98 redistribution, taking in parts of the abolished Labor electorate of Gladesville and Liberal electorates of Ermington and Eastwood. The new Ryde was notionally Liberal held based on the 1991 and 1995 state elections.

Party	% First Preference Vote			
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2008 (Byelec)	2010 (Federal)
Labor	53.7	44.8	29.8	37.5
Liberal	30.7	28.6	54.3	48.0
Greens	7.3	7.9	11.2	7.8
Christian Democrats	2.8	3.7	..	2.3
Family First	..	..	..	0.7
Australian Democrats	1.8	1.4	1.7	..
Unity	3.6	3.6	..	..
Others	0.1	10.0	3.0	3.7
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>				
Labor	64.8	60.1	37.0	47.3
Liberal	35.2	39.9	63.0	52.7

**Commentary:** Ryde is contained within the Federal electorate of Bennelong, represented until 2007 by former Liberal Prime Minister John Howard. While Labor won Bennelong at the 2007 Federal election, it has been won by the Liberal Party at every other Federal election in the period. These results would have given Ryde a Liberal majority at all federal elections used in this study.

Former Labor MP John Watkins recorded a substantial swing to him to win the seat in 1999, increased his majority in 2003 before his support eased in 2007. On the retirement of Watkins, Labor's support collapsed at the 2008 by-election.

The Liberal Party's majority based on 2010 Federal results would have been even larger at a state election using optional preferential voting given the Liberal lead on first preference votes.

**2006 Census Profile:** Of Ryde's residents, 40.2% were born overseas. This is only the thirteenth highest in the state, but is the highest of any electorate currently Liberal held. It has the third highest proportion of residents born in North East Asia (15.1%).

## Shellharbour (Labor 26.8%)

**Sitting Member** – Lylea McMahon since 2007. (Not contesting)

**History** – New name adopted at the 2007 election for the safe Labor seat of Illawarra. The new name better reflects the electorate's geography than the seat's old regional name. Illawarra had been in Labor hands continuously since 1927.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections					
State Elections			Federal Elections		
1991	ALP	18.0	1996	ALP	16.0
1995	ALP	19.7	1998	ALP	21.0
1999	ALP	24.8	2001	ALP	13.3
2003	ALP	26.8	2004	ALP	14.4
2007	ALP	26.8	2010	ALP	16.8

**Note:** The 2004 redistribution changed the name of the electorate from Illawarra to Shellharbour and added around 2% to the Labor 2-party vote.

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	60.8	57.8	55.5
Liberal	15.7	14.8	28.1
National	..	..	1.8
Greens	8.0	7.6	11.6
Darling (Ind)	..	17.3	..
Christian Democrats	3.3	..	0.6
Family First	..	..	0.4
One Nation	2.1	..	..
Others	10.1	2.5	2.0
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	76.8	76.8	66.8
Liberal	23.2	23.2	33.2
<b>2-Candidate Preferred</b>			
Labor	..	71.6	..
Darling (Ind)	..	28.4	..

**Commentary:** Shellharbour was contested at the 2007 election by Wollongong Lord Mayor Alex Darling.

## Smithfield (Labor 15.5%)

**Sitting Member** – Ninos Khoshaba since 2007.

**History** – Smithfield has been held by Labor since it was first contested at the 1988 election.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections						
State Elections			Federal Elections			
1991	ALP	5.0	1996	ALP	9.7	
1995	ALP	11.4	1998	ALP	15.5	
1999	ALP	22.8	2001	ALP	13.9	
2003	ALP	25.9	2004	ALP	5.7	
2007	ALP	15.5	2010	ALP	4.8	

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	66.2	52.4	48.5
Liberal	20.1	27.5	39.3
Greens	4.6	8.2	7.6
Christian Democrats	2.8	5.4	4.3
Australian Democrats	1.3	..	..
Unity	2.5	3.0	..
One Nation	1.6	..	..
Others	0.9	3.4	0.3
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	75.9	65.5	54.8
Liberal	24.1	34.5	45.2

**2006 Census Profile:** The suburbs around Bossley Park have a long connection with the Italian community, giving the Smithfield electorate the state's second highest proportion of residents born in Southern Europe (5.7%) and the state's highest proportion of Catholics (49.8%). The electorate has the state's most stable population, only 24.2% moving between the 2001 and 2006 Census, and has the state's second highest proportion of residents aged 15-24 (16.4%). The electorate has the second lowest proportion of flat and apartment dwellings (1.1%).

## South Coast (Liberal 7.8%)

**Sitting Member** – Shelley Hancock since 2003.

**History** – South Coast was first created in 1927 and has generally been a conservative electorate. It originally extended from the Shoalhaven to the Victorian Border. Since the creation of Bega in 1988, South Coast has generally covered Nowra and the Jervis Bay area. It has only been won by Labor once, on the re-election of the Carr government in 1999. South Coast was held by high profile Independent John Hatton from 1973 until his retirement in 1995.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections					
State Elections			Federal Elections		
1991	IND held		1996	LIB	6.6
1995	LIB	4.6	1998	LIB	4.2
1999	ALP	0.5	2001	LIB	15.9
2003	LIB	1.6	2004	LIB	9.0
2007	LIB	7.8	2010	LIB	8.0

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	35.8	32.9	33.7
Liberal	38.4	49.0	53.8
Greens	6.0	9.2	8.2
Christian Democrats	2.4	6.3	2.7
Family First	..	..	0.9
One Nation	1.2	..	..
Others	16.3	2.4	0.7
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	48.4	42.2	42.0
Liberal	51.6	57.8	58.0

**2006 Census Profile:** South Coast is another retiree haven, with the fourth highest proportion of residents aged 65 and over (21.8%), fifth lowest of working age 25-64 (48.8%) and third lowest of age 15-24 (10.2%). It has the third highest proportion of low income households, less than \$500 per week (22.0%) and the state's lowest employment participation rate (46.1%). The electorate has the state's second highest proportion of workers with trade qualifications (22.9%), and the presence of a few military establishments means it has the third highest proportion of government employees (8.4%).

## Strathfield (Labor 15.1%)

**Sitting Member** – Virginia Judge since 2003.

**History** – Strathfield was first contested at the 1988 election, replacing the traditionally Liberal-held electorate of Burwood. Strathfield was Liberal held from 1988 to 1999 when it was gained by Labor. The 1997/98 redistribution amalgamated Strathfield with parts of the abolished Labor electorate of Ashfield, reducing the Liberal margin in Strathfield. There was a substantial swing to Labor in 1999 and 2003.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections					
State Elections			Federal Elections		
1991	LIB	7.0	1996	ALP	0.1
1995	LIB	2.7	1998	ALP	10.6
1999	ALP	8.4	2001	ALP	9.2
2003	ALP	15.2	2004	ALP	8.4
2007	ALP	15.1	2010	ALP	3.8

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	51.6	52.1	41.5
Liberal	29.7	29.4	41.8
Greens	8.9	9.3	12.8
Christian Democrats	0.2	3.3	1.1
Australian Democrats	1.5	1.4	0.4
Unity	6.2	4.5	..
Others	2.0	..	2.4
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	65.2	65.1	53.8
Liberal	34.8	34.9	46.2

**Commentary:** Like Kogarah, Oatley and Ryde, Strathfield were the state's key marginal seats going into the 1999 election, but all four recorded substantial swings to Labor at the 1999 and 2003 elections.

Compared to results in the 1990s, Strathfield appears to have an inflated majority and has been a more marginal electorate based on the results of federal elections.

**2006 Census Profile:** Strathfield has the state's third highest proportion of residents born overseas (50.1%), the highest proportion born in North East Asia (18.6%), the second highest born in South East Asia (8.5%) and the third highest proportion born in a non-English speaking country. The electorate has the second lowest proportion of children under five (4.7%), the fifth highest aged 15-24 (16.0%) and has the state's second highest proportion of workers using public transport (33.1%).



## Swansea (Labor 10.8%)

**Sitting Member** – Robert Coombs since 2007.

**History** – Swansea was first contested at the 1981 election and has been won by Labor at all but one election since. The exception was the 1988 victory of Independent Ivan Welsh, campaigning for the building of a new high level bridge over the mouth of Lake Macquarie. He was defeated at the 1991 election.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections						
State Elections			Federal Elections			
1991	ALP	6.5	1996	ALP	7.5	
1995	ALP	10.7	1998	ALP	12.6	
1999	ALP	16.6	2001	ALP	8.1	
2003	ALP	17.1	2004	ALP	10.0	
2007	ALP	10.8	2010	ALP	12.4	

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	57.3	45.9	54.4
Liberal	28.3	23.8	33.8
Greens	6.3	8.6	9.1
Christian Democrats	0.4	3.2	..
Australian Democrats	2.4	1.3	..
One Nation	2.1	..	2.0
Others	3.1	17.2	0.6
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	67.1	60.8	62.4
Liberal	32.9	39.2	37.6

## Sydney (Independent 16.6% v Labor)

**Sitting Member** – Clover Moore since 2007, having previously represented Bligh 1988-2007.

**History** – Sydney was first contested at the 2007 election, largely replacing the abolished electorate of Bligh. The electorate had changed its name after it gained the Sydney CBD in a redistribution. Bligh had been held by Independent Clover Moore since 1988.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections						
State Elections				Federal Elections		
1991	IND held			1998	n.a.	
1995	IND held			2001	n.a.	
1999	IND held			2004	n.a.	
2003	IND	15.0	v ALP	2004	ALP	11.6
2007	IND	16.6	v ALP	2010	ALP	4.1

### Sydney

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	26.7	20.0	33.3
Liberal	20.6	21.6	40.1
Greens	15.2	15.6	22.8
Moore (Ind)	32.4	39.6	
Christian Democrats	0.5	..	..
Australian Democrats	0.4	..	0.8
Unity	3.1	1.5	..
Others	1.1	1.8	3.0
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	63.3	56.9	54.1
Liberal	36.7	43.1	45.9
<b>2-Candidate Preferred</b>			
Labor	35.0	33.4	..
Moore (Ind)	65.0	66.6	..

**Commentary:** In her early years representing Bligh, Clover Moore's main opponent was the Liberal Party. As the seat has shifted westward with each redistribution, Labor's vote has overtaken the Liberal tally.

Based on 2010 Federal results, Moore appears to draw support from both major parties as well as the Greens. It is likely that the Liberal Party will outpoll Labor at the 2011 election, and may even finish ahead of Moore on first preferences. Moore may need Green and Labor preferences to retain Sydney in 2011.

**2006 Census Profile:** Sydney has the state's highest ratio of flat and apartment dwellings (77.9%), the third highest rate of tenant dwellings (44.7%) and the lowest proportion of dwellings owned or being purchased (26.7%). This gives the electorate a characteristic inner-city family structure, with the highest rate of lone person households (43.9%), highest rate of couples with no children (63.4%), the lowest proportion of traditional families (17.4%), second lowest proportion of single parent families (5.9%) and second highest proportion of residents moving between the 2001 and 2006 census (46.9%). The electorate has the lowest proportion of children under five (3.0%), lowest age 5-14 (3.4%) but highest aged 15-24 (17.2%) and third highest attending a tertiary institution (11.4%). The electorate has the lowest proportion of workers with trade qualifications (2.0%) and the lowest proportion with no qualifications (21.7%). It has the lowest proportion of residents attending school (2.9%) and the lowest proportion with two or more cars (9.3%).

## Tamworth (Independent 4.8% v National)

**Sitting Member** – Peter Draper since 2003.

**History** – Tamworth was first contested at the 1880 election. It became a safe Country/National Party seat after the Second World War, but was lost to Independent Tony Windsor on the retirement of long serving NP Noel Park in 1991. Windsor was elected to the House of Representatives in 2001 and Tamworth was re-gained by the National Party at a by-election, only to be lost to current Independent MP Peter Draper at the 2003 election.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections					
State Elections			Federal Elections		
1991	IND held		1996	NAT	20.7
1995	IND held		1998	NAT	13.5
1999	IND	35.2 v NAT	2001	IND held	
2003	IND	1.9 v NAT	2004	IND held	
2007	IND	4.8 v NAT	2010	IND	20.1 v NAT

### Tamworth

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	13.1	8.6	7.6
National	39.3	40.3	26.7
Greens	2.0	1.2	2.0
Draper/Windsor (Ind)	36.1	46.2	62.3
Christian Democrats	4.1	2.2	..
One Nation	1.8	..	0.7
Others	3.5	1.5	0.7
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	30.8	25.1	30.9
National	69.2	74.9	69.1
<b>2-Candidate Preferred</b>			
National	48.1	45.2	29.9
Draper/Windsor (Ind)	51.9	54.8	70.1

**Commentary:** Labor's vote in Tamworth is now so low that Labor's preferences barely matter. Tamworth is likely to be won by whoever leads on first preferences out of the National Party and Independent MP Peter Draper.

**2006 Census Profile:** Tamworth has the state's highest proportion of Anglicans (38.5%), second highest proportion of Christians (82.2%) and third lowest proportion of non-Christians (1.0%). It has the state's third highest proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander descendents (7.5%), third lowest proportion born overseas (4.8%) and lowest proportion born in a non-English speaking country (1.8%).

## Terrigal (Liberal 8.4%)

**Sitting Member** – Chris Hartcher since 2007, though he had previously represented the district then known as Gosford 1988-2007.

**History** – Terrigal was the new name adopted at the 2007 election for the former electorate of Gosford. The name Gosford is now applied to the neighbouring electorate, previously known as Peats.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections					
State Elections			Federal Elections		
1991	LIB	6.7	1996	LIB	7.3
1995	LIB	5.5	1998	LIB	6.1
1999	LIB	2.3	2001	LIB	9.9
2003	LIB	0.6	2004	LIB	10.1
2007	LIB	8.4	2010	LIB	3.3

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	42.7	34.0	36.1
Liberal	46.3	49.9	47.9
Greens	7.3	8.6	9.2
Christian Democrats	0.2	3.0	2.0
Family First	..	..	1.0
Australian Democrats	1.4	..	..
Others	2.1	4.4	3.8
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	49.4	41.6	46.7
Liberal	50.6	58.4	53.3

## The Entrance (Labor 4.9%)

**Sitting Member** – Grant McBride since a 1992 by-election. (Not contesting)

**History** – The Entrance was a new Central Coast electorate first contested at the 1988 election and won by the Liberal Party. It was narrowly retained by the Liberal Party at the 1991 election, but the result was later declared void by the Court of Disputed Returns. A by-election was held in January 1992 and won by Labor's Grant McBride, who has represented the seat to this day.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections					
State Elections			Federal Elections		
1991	LIB	0.2	1996	LIB	1.3
1995	ALP	4.0	1998	ALP	1.6
1999	ALP	9.7	2001	LIB	0.7
2003	ALP	9.7	2004	LIB	5.3
2007	ALP	4.9	2010	ALP	4.6

**Note:** The Entrance was won by the Liberal party in 1991 but gained by Labor at a January 1992 by-election.

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	50.1	47.5	45.1
Liberal	33.6	39.8	40.1
Greens	5.3	8.8	8.9
Christian Democrats	1.8	..	2.7
Family First	..	..	2.3
Australian Democrats	1.0	..	..
One Nation	0.9	..	0.1
Others	7.2	3.9	0.8
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	59.7	54.9	54.6
Liberal	40.3	45.1	45.4

**Commentary:** Labor has retained The Entrance at every state election since 1992, but the seat has recorded Liberal majorities based on several Federal elections over the last 15 years.

## Toongabbie (Labor 14.5%)

**Sitting Member** – Nathan Rees since 2007.

**History** – New electorate first contested at the 2007 election. It replaced Wentworthville as the name for the electorate lying between Parramatta and Blacktown. Wentworthville had been held by Labor since it was first created in 1962.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections					
State Elections			Federal Elections		
1991	ALP	7.1	1996	ALP	3.8
1995	ALP	9.9	1998	ALP	7.6
1999	ALP	17.4	2001	ALP	3.1
2003	ALP	16.7	2004	ALP	1.6
2007	ALP	14.5	2010	ALP	3.9

**Note:** The 2004 redistribution changed the name of the electorate from Wentworthville to Toongabbie.

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	56.4	51.7	44.9
Liberal	27.2	27.6	38.7
Greens	4.8	6.8	6.7
Independent			
Christian Democrats	4.7	7.9	3.5
Family First	..	..	1.4
Australian Democrats	1.9	..	0.5
Unity	1.2	1.9	..
One Nation	0.9	..	..
Others	2.8	3.9	4.3
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	66.7	64.5	53.9
Liberal	33.3	35.5	46.1

**Commentary:** Toongabbie has been a more marginal electorate based on recent Federal election results.

**2006 Census Profile:** Has the state's third highest proportion of residents born in South East Asia (6.3%).

## Tweed (National 3.0%)

**Sitting Member** – Geoff Provest since 2007.

**History** – An electorate called Tweed previously existed 1894-1904, but did not re-appear as the name for an electorate until 1999. The electorate in this region was known until 1988 as Byron, then Murwillumbah until being re-named Tweed in 1999. It had been safe Country/National Party territory until 1999 when it was gained by Labor's Neville Newell. Re-elected in 2003, Newell was defeated by the National Party in 2007.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections					
State Elections			Federal Elections		
1991	NAT	3.1	1996	NAT	7.3
1995	NAT	2.1	1998	NAT	2.0
1999	ALP	2.6	2001	NAT	3.8
2003	ALP	4.0	2004	NAT	2.8
2007	NAT	3.0	2010	ALP	3.0

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	45.5	38.6	41.6
Liberal	..	..	25.1
National	41.7	46.2	20.4
Greens	7.5	7.7	9.1
Australian Democrats	1.2	..	0.6
One Nation	1.5	..	..
Others	2.6	7.4	3.1
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	54.0	47.0	53.0
National	46.0	53.0	47.0

**Commentary:** Tweed is contained entirely within the federal seat of Richmond and would have been Labor held based on the results of the 2007 and 2010 federal elections.

**2006 Census Profile:** Another retiree seat, Tweed Heads has the lowest proportion of residents of working age 25-64 (48.0%), second highest proportion aged 65 or over (23.4%) and the fourth lowest proportion of traditional families (28.2%). At 6.5%, Tweed has the state's highest proportion of dwellings classed as caravans.

## Upper Hunter (National 14.7%)

**Sitting Member** – George Souris since 1988.

**History** – Upper Hunter has existed for most of the period since 1859. It has been held by the Country/National Party since a 1931 by-election.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections						
State Elections			Federal Elections			
1991	NAT	10.0	1996	NAT	10.3	
1995	NAT	13.5	1998	ALP	1.6	
1999	NAT	5.5	2001	NAT	2.5	
2003	NAT	7.2	2004	NAT	5.4	
2007	NAT	14.7	2010	NAT	1.4	

**Note:** The 2004 redistribution reduced the National 2-party preferred vote by about 5%.

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	35.7	31.3	40.0
Liberal	5.8	..	8.2
National	43.2	60.2	33.0
Greens	5.7	8.5	6.1
Christian Democrats	..	..	1.6
One Nation	3.2	..	2.5
Others	6.4	..	8.6
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	42.8	35.3	48.6
National	57.2	64.7	51.4

**Commentary:** The Labor vote has been substantially higher within the boundaries of Upper Hunter based on federal election results. The seat overlaps with the safe federal Labor seat of Hunter. As with many seats in rural and regional areas, support for sitting members seems to create different patterns of party support when comparing state and Federal elections.

**2006 Census Profile:** Reflecting the growth of the mining industry, Upper Hunter has the state's fourth highest proportion of the workforce categorised as tradesmen or labourers (28.0%). It has the state's second highest proportion of Anglicans (38.1%).



## Vaucluse (Liberal 17.9%)

**Sitting Member** – Peter Debnam since a 1994 by-election. (Not contesting)

**History** – Vaucluse has been held by the Liberal Party and its predecessors since the seat was first contested in 1927.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections						
State Elections			Federal Elections			
1991	LIB	13.8	1996	LIB	14.1	
1995	LIB	16.6	1998	LIB	12.3	
1999	LIB	12.5	2001	LIB	13.0	
2003	LIB	10.3	2004	LIB	11.5	
2007	LIB	17.9	2010	LIB	23.3	

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	25.4	19.6	16.0
Liberal	53.8	59.9	68.6
Greens	16.7	20.4	13.7
Unity	1.2	..	..
Others	2.9	..	1.7
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	39.1	32.1	26.7
Liberal	60.9	67.9	73.3
<b>2-Candidate Preferred</b>			
Liberal	..	66.1	..
Greens	..	33.9	..

**Commentary:** Labor was beaten into third place at the 2007 state election by the Greens, a feat that may be repeated at the 2011 election.

**2006 Census Profile:** Vaucluse has a number of oddities created by the seat having the highest concentration of residents of Jewish faith, 20.2% compared to a state average of 0.5%. This gives the seat the third lowest proportion of Christians (40.9%), the second lowest proportion of Catholics (18.3%) and the seventh highest ratio of non-Christians (23.0%). The state has the fourth highest proportion of dwellings as apartments (63.1%) and the highest proportion of school students attending private schools (78.6%). The seat has the third highest proportion of workers in professional occupations (50.8%) and the third highest proportion of high income households, greater than \$2,000 per week (47.4%).

## Wagga Wagga (Liberal 13.0%)

**Sitting Member** – Daryl Maguire since 1999.

**History** – Wagga Wagga was held by the Country Party in the 1930s, by Labor from 1941 to 1957, and has been a safe Liberal Party seat since 1957.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections						
State Elections			Federal Elections			
1991	LIB	17.6	1996	NAT	20.2	
1995	LIB	12.8	1998	NAT	15.4	
1999	LIB	7.5	2001	NAT	21.1	
2003	LIB	12.7	2004	NAT	20.1	
2007	LIB	13.0	2010	NAT	15.0	

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	32.8	32.6	22.6
Liberal	48.5	59.1	21.8
National	9.5	..	34.9
Greens	5.5	8.4	5.8
Christian Democrats	0.3	..	1.9
Family First	..	..	1.2
Australian Democrats	1.6	..	..
One Nation	1.8	..	1.7
Others	0.2	..	10.1
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	37.3	37.0	35.0
Liberal	62.7	63.0	..
National	..	..	65.0

**Commentary:** Wagga Wagga is in the federal seat of Riverina which is held by the National Party.

**2006 Census Profile:** Reflecting the major army base, Wagga Wagga has the state's fourth highest proportion of government employees (8.1%).

## Wakehurst (Liberal 17.3%)

**Sitting Member** – Brad Hazzard since 1991.

**History** – Wakehurst has generally been a safe Liberal seat since it was first contested at the 1962 election. It has only been won by Labor twice, at the 1978 and 1981 'Wranslide' elections.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections					
State Elections			Federal Elections		
1991	LIB	14.7	1996	LIB	13.9
1995	LIB	14.8	1998	LIB	11.7
1999	LIB	10.8	2001	LIB	12.9
2003	LIB	13.2	2004	LIB	13.5
2007	LIB	17.3	2010	LIB	14.8

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	23.7	24.0	23.0
Liberal	48.0	56.9	61.1
Greens	10.4	12.6	14.8
Christian Democrats	3.1	..	..
Australian Democrats	1.4	3.6	..
Unity	1.4	..	..
Others	11.9	2.9	1.1
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	36.8	32.7	35.2
Liberal	63.2	67.3	64.8

## Wallsend (Labor 15.8%)

**Sitting Member** – Sonia Hornery since 2007.

**History** – Wallsend has been abolished and created several times since the seat was first created in 1894. It has always been won by the Labor Party.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections						
State Elections			Federal Elections			
1991	ALP	14.8	1996	ALP	11.9	
1995	ALP	16.2	1998	ALP	16.3	
1999	ALP	22.6	2001	ALP	8.9	
2003	ALP	19.8	2004	ALP	10.6	
2007	ALP	15.8	2010	ALP	14.7	

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	55.4	51.0	53.3
Liberal	22.9	25.4	28.7
Greens	9.5	12.2	11.4
Christian Democrats	2.7	4.7	2.7
Australian Democrats	2.1	..	0.7
One Nation	3.1	..	..
Others	4.3	6.7	3.2
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	69.8	65.8	64.7
Liberal	30.2	34.2	35.3

## Willoughby (Liberal 21.0%)

**Sitting Member** – Gladys Berejiklian since 2003.

**History** – Willoughby has been contested at most elections since 1894. It is a traditional Liberal seat, having been won by Labor only twice, in 1913 and 1978.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections					
State Elections			Federal Elections		
1991	LIB	12.1	1996	LIB	15.8
1995	LIB	18.9	1998	LIB	11.0
1999	LIB	11.1	2001	LIB	12.2
2003	LIB	7.0	2004	LIB	9.8
2007	LIB	21.0	2010	LIB	14.6

**Note:** At the 2003 and 2007 elections, the Liberal Party's main opponent was an independent, Mayor of Willoughby Pat Reilly. At the 2003 election the 2-candidate preferred Liberal margin versus Reilly was 0.2% on the electoral boundaries used at that election..

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	21.7	15.2	21.8
Liberal	36.7	50.2	60.4
Greens	10.9	11.2	15.2
Reilly (Ind)	23.4	17.8	..
Christian Democrats	1.3	1.7	..
Family First	..	..	1.1
Australian Democrats	1.6	1.1	1.2
Unity	3.9	2.8	..
Others	0.6	..	0.3
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	43.0	29.0	35.4
Liberal	57.0	71.0	64.6
<b>2-Candidate Preferred</b>			
Liberal	..	64.5	..
Reilly (Ind)	..	35.5	..

**2006 Census Profile:** 37.4% of Willoughby residents were born overseas, the state's seventeenth highest, but the highest proportion of any seat won by the Liberal Party at the 2007 election. The electorate has the sixth highest proportion of residents born in North East Asia (12.6%) and the third highest proportion of the workforce with tertiary qualifications (48.6%).

## Wollondilly (Labor 3.3%)

**Sitting Member** – Phil Costa since 2007.

**History** – Wollondilly was an electorate name revived in 2007, having previously been contested at elections from 1904 to 1978. The old Wollondilly had usually extended further into the Southern Highlands than the current electorate and was traditionally a Liberal held seat.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections						
State Elections			Federal Elections			
1991	ALP	2.0	1996	n.a.		
1995	ALP	1.3	1998	n.a.		
1999	ALP	6.3	2001	n.a.		
2003	ALP	4.6	2004	LIB	9.9	
2007	ALP	3.3	2010	LIB	3.1	

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	46.7	44.3	37.3
Liberal	39.5	39.2	47.5
Greens	6.1	7.0	6.9
Christian Democrats			2.1
Family First			2.5
Australian Democrats	0.8	..	0.9
One Nation	2.7	..	1.6
Others	4.1	9.5	1.2
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	54.6	53.3	46.9
Liberal	45.4	46.7	53.1

**Commentary:** In its modern incarnation, Wollondilly was first contested at the 2007 election and Federal figures from the 1990s are not available. The seat would have been narrowly Labor held at every state election since 1991, but is a notional Liberal seat based on the 2004 and 2010 Federal elections.

**2006 Census Profile:** Wollondilly has the state's third highest proportion of children aged 5-14 (17.0%).

## Wollongong (Labor 25.3%)

**Sitting Member** – Noreen Hay since 2003.

**History** – An electorate called Wollongong existed earlier in the twentieth century, but has only existed in its current form since the 1968 election. It was won at its first contest in 1968 by the Liberal Party, and for two terms between 1984 and 1981 by Independent Frank Arkell, but at other elections Wollongong has been a very safe Labor seat.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections						
State Elections			Federal Elections			
1991	ALP	10.0	1996	ALP	20.2	
1995	ALP	20.3	1998	ALP	24.6	
1999	ALP	28.7	2001	ALP	17.7	
2003	ALP	26.9	2004	ALP	17.6	
2007	ALP	25.3	2010	ALP	17.6	

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	48.9	58.4	54.9
Liberal	10.3	16.8	28.1
National	..	..	0.9
Greens	11.8	9.8	13.4
Christian Democrats	3.4	5.6	..
Australian Democrats	..	1.6	..
Others	25.6	7.8	2.7
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	76.9	75.3	67.6
Liberal	23.1	24.7	32.4

**2006 Census Profile:** Wollongong has the fourth highest proportion of residents born in Southern Europe (4.2%) and third highest born in South East Europe (6.5%).

## Wyong (Labor 6.9%)

**Sitting Member** – David Harris since 2007.

**History** – Wyong was first contested in 1962, abolished in 1973, and re-created for the 1988 election. It has always been won by the Labor Party.

Estimated Margins at Recent Elections						
State Elections			Federal Elections			
1991	ALP	10.2	1996	ALP	3.6	
1995	ALP	9.7	1998	ALP	7.6	
1999	ALP	15.5	2001	ALP	4.2	
2003	ALP	12.3	2004	LIB	0.1	
2007	ALP	6.9	2010	ALP	9.7	

Party	% First Preference Vote		
	2003 (Redist)	2007	2010 (Federal)
Labor	55.1	42.5	51.6
Liberal	33.1	31.6	36.1
Greens	4.9	5.0	7.8
Christian Democrats	2.2	2.7	1.8
Family First	..	..	2.1
Australian Democrats	1.0	..	..
One Nation	1.4	..	0.5
Others	2.4	18.1	0.1
<b>2-Party Preferred</b>			
Labor	62.3	56.9	59.7
Liberal	37.7	43.1	60.3

**Commentary:** Wyong overlaps with the Federal seat of Dobell, but several of Dobell's best Liberal booths lie in the state seat of Terrigal, while Wyong includes several strong Labor booths from the federal seat of Shortland.

Wyong would have recorded a very narrow Liberal majority based on 2004 federal election results.



## Newspoll 2008-2011 - Voting Intention and 2-Party Preferred Vote

**Question:** If a state election for the lower house was held today, which one of the following would you vote for? If "uncommitted", to which one of these do you have a leaning?

2-Party preferred percentages have been estimated based on preference flows at the 2007 Election

Year	Months	First Preference %				2-Party %	
		Labor	Coalition	Greens	Others	Labor	Coalition
2007	Election Result <b>(Iemma Premier)</b>	39.0	37.0	9.0	15.0	52.3	47.7
2008	January-March	34	39	14	13	50	50
	March-April	35	38	14	13	51	49
	May-June	32	41	13	14	48	52
	July-August <b>(Rees Premier)</b>	33	40	13	14	48	52
	September-October	29	42	11	18	44	56
	November-December	26	43	14	17	41	59
2009	January-February	30	42	15	13	44	56
	March-April	33	40	13	14	47	53
	May-June	31	41	14	14	45	55
	July-August	32	41	14	13	46	54
	September-October	30	42	12	16	45	55
	November-December <b>(Keneally Premier)</b>	26	44	17	13	41	59
2010	January-February	30	44	12	14	43	57
	March-April	31	42	14	13	45	55
	May-June	25	46	16	13	39	61
	July-August	25	46	14	15	39	61
	September-October	23	46	17	14	37	63
	November-December	24	45	15	16	39	61
2011	January-February	23	46	17	14	38	62

**Source:** <[www.newspoll.com.au](http://www.newspoll.com.au)> Newspoll is published exclusively in *The Australian*.

Note that Newspoll did not undertake state opinion polls during the second half of 2007.

**Newspoll 2008-2011 – Preferred Premier**

**Question:** Who do you think would make the better Premier?

Year	Month	Preferred Premier %		
		Iemma	O'Farrell	Uncommitted
2008	January-March	37	30	33
	March-April	36	33	31
	May-June	32	39	29
	July-August	32	39	29
	<b>(Rees Premier)</b>	<b>Rees</b>	<b>O'Farrell</b>	<b>Uncommitted</b>
	September-October	35	28	37
	November-December	30	33	37
2009	January-February	34	29	37
	March-April	33	31	36
	May-June	33	32	35
	July-August	32	33	35
	September-October	31	36	33
	November	35	36	29
	<b>(Keneally Premier)</b>	<b>Keneally</b>	<b>O'Farrell</b>	<b>Uncommitted</b>
December	35	34	31	
2010	January-February	40	31	29
	March-April	45	30	25
	May-June	44	36	20
	July-August	39	39	22
	September-October	35	42	23
	November-December	35	40	25
2011	January-February	32	47	21

**Source:** <[www.newspoll.com.au](http://www.newspoll.com.au)> Newspoll is published exclusively in *The Australian*.

**Newspoll 2008-2011 – Premier Rating**

**Question:** Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way (Premier's name) is doing his/her job?

Year	Month	% Satisfaction with Premier		
		Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Uncommitted
<b>(Iemma Premier)</b>				
2008	January-March	32	52	16
	March-April	28	56	16
	May-June	26	63	11
	July-August	26	60	14
<b>(Rees Premier)</b>				
2009	September-October	39	26	35
	November-December	34	47	19
	January-March	37	42	21
2009	March-April	34	46	20
	May-June	30	49	21
	July-August	33	51	16
	September-October	31	53	16
	November	34	53	13
	<b>(Keneally Premier)</b>			
2010	January-March	41	26	33
	March-April	47	31	22
	May-June	47	37	16
	July-August	39	44	17
	September-October	38	50	12
	November-December	35	49	16
2011	January-February	30	57	13

**Source:** <[www.newspoll.com.au](http://www.newspoll.com.au)> Newspoll is published exclusively in *The Australian*.

## Newspoll 2008-2010 – Opposition Leader Rating

**Question:** Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way Mr Barry O'Farrell is doing his job as Leader of the Opposition?

Year	Month	% Satisfaction with Opposition Leader		
		Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Uncommitted
<b>(Iemma Premier)</b>				
2008	January-March	32	32	36
	March-April	34	33	33
	May-June	37	34	29
	July-August	40	32	28
<b>(Rees Premier)</b>				
	September-October	41	30	29
	November-December	40	32	28
<b>(Keneally Premier)</b>				
2009	January-March	39	32	29
	March-April	35	37	28
	May-June	34	34	32
	July-August	36	36	28
	September-October	38	37	25
	November-December	44	30	26
2010	January-March	41	30	29
	March-April	41	34	25
	May-June	44	33	23
	July-August	43	33	24
	September-October	48	32	20
	November-December	42	33	25
2011	January-February	43	35	22

**Source:** <[www.newspoll.com.au](http://www.newspoll.com.au)> Newspoll is published exclusively in *The Australian*.

## New South Wales Election Results 1947-2007

Percentage Vote By Party – Legislative Assembly									
Election	ALP	LIB	NAT	DLP	DEM	CDP	GRN	ONP	OTH
1947	45.9	30.5	10.2	..	..	..	..	..	13.4
1950	46.7	37.5	9.0	..	..	..	..	..	6.8
1953	55.0	27.9	11.6	..	..	..	..	..	5.4
1956	47.2	36.1	10.2	..	..	..	..	..	6.5
1959	49.1	35.4	8.4	1.3	..	..	..	..	5.8
1962	48.6	34.9	9.4	1.5	..	..	..	..	5.7
1965	43.3	39.6	10.2	2.1	..	..	..	..	4.8
1968	43.1	38.5	10.6	2.3	..	..	..	..	5.5
1971	45.0	36.1	8.6	3.2	..	..	..	..	7.1
1973	42.9	33.8	10.5	6.0	..	..	..	..	6.8
1976	49.8	36.3	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	3.9
1978	57.8	27.0	9.9	..	2.6	..	..	..	2.7
1981	55.7	27.6	11.2	..	2.5	..	..	..	2.9
1984	48.8	32.2	10.8	..	2.8	..	..	..	5.4
1988	38.5	35.8	13.7	..	1.8	0.4	..	..	9.7
1991	39.1	34.2	10.5	..	5.4	1.2	0.5	..	9.2
1995	41.3	32.8	11.1	..	2.8	1.4	2.6	..	7.9
1999	42.2	24.8	8.9	..	3.3	1.5	3.9	7.5	7.9
2003	42.7	24.7	9.6	..	0.9	1.7	8.3	1.3	10.8
2007	39.0	26.9	10.1	..	0.5	2.5	9.0	..	12.1

**Note:** National Party known as the Country Party until 1981. Christian Democratic Party previously known as Call to Australia.

Seats Won by Party – Legislative Assembly						
Election	ALP	LIB	NAT	DLP	OTH	Total
1947	<u>52</u>	19	15	..	4	90
1950	<u>46</u>	29	17	..	2	94
1953	<u>57</u>	22	14	..	1	94
1956	<u>50</u>	27	15	..	2	94
1959	<u>49</u>	28	16	..	1	94
1962	<u>54</u>	25	14	..	1	94
1965	45	<u>31</u>	<u>16</u>	..	2	94
1968	39	<u>36</u>	<u>17</u>	..	2	94
1971	45	<u>32</u>	<u>17</u>	..	2	96
1973	44	<u>34</u>	<u>18</u>	1	2	99
1976	<u>50</u>	30	18	..	1	99
1978	<u>63</u>	18	17	..	1	99
1981	<u>69</u>	14	14	..	2	99
1984	<u>58</u>	22	15	..	4	99
1988	43	<u>39</u>	<u>20</u>	..	7	109
1991	46	<u>32</u>	<u>17</u>	..	4	99
1995	<u>50</u>	29	17	..	3	99
1999	<u>55</u>	20	13	..	5	93
2003	<u>55</u>	20	12	..	6	93
2007	<u>52</u>	22	13	..	6	93

**Note:** Underlining indicates the party/parties that formed government after each election.

**Source:** Antony Green, NSW Elections Database

<http://www.parliament.nsw.gov.au/resources/nswelectionsanalysis/homepage.htm>

### Legislative Council elections 1978-2007

#### Number of Candidates and Groups contesting election

Election	1978	1981	1984	1988	1991	1995	1999	2003	2007
Groups	8	9	8	13	12	28	81	16	20
Candidates	46	48	43	56	54	99	264	284	333

**Note:** Groups total includes 'Ungrouped' column.

#### Percentage vote by Party

	ALP	LIB/NAT	DEM	CDP	GRN	SP	ONP	Others	Informal
1978	54.9	36.3	2.8	..	..	..	..	6.0	4.1
1981	51.8	33.8	4.0	9.1	..	..	..	1.3	6.8
1984	46.9	42.6	3.2	6.1	..	..	..	1.2	6.7
1988	37.5	46.1	2.7	5.7	1.6	..	..	6.3	8.1
1991	37.3	45.3	6.7	3.6	3.3	..	..	3.6	5.7
1995	35.3	38.5	3.2	3.0	3.7	2.8	..	13.5	6.1
1999	37.3	27.4	4.0	3.2	2.9	1.7	6.3	17.2	7.2
2003	43.5	33.3	1.6	3.0	8.6	2.0	1.5	6.5	5.3
2007	39.1	34.2	1.8	4.4	9.1	2.8	..	8.6	6.1

**Note:** National Party known as the Country Party until 1981. Christian Democratic Party previously known as Call to Australia. Shooters Party now known as Shooters and Fishers Party.

#### Seats won by Party

	ALP	LIB/NAT	DEM	CDP	GRN	SP	ONP	Others	Elected
1978	9	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
1981	8	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	15
1984	7	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	15
1988	6	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	15
1991	6	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	15
1995	8	8	1	1	1	1	..	1	21
1999	8	6	1	1	1	..	1	3	21
2003	10	7	..	1	2	1	..	..	21
2007	9	8	..	1	2	1	..	..	21

#### Composition of the Legislative Council by Party 1978-2007

	ALP	LIB/NAT	DEM	CDP	GRN	SP	ONP	Others	Seats
1978	23	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
1981	24	18	1	1	..	..	..	..	44
1984	24	18	1	2	..	..	..	..	45
1988	21	19	2	3	..	..	..	..	45
1991	18	20	2	2	..	..	..	..	42
1995	17	18	2	2	1	1	..	1	42
1999	16	14	2	2	2	1	1	4	42
2003	18	13	1	2	3	1	1	3	42
2007	19	15	..	2	4	2	..	..	42

**Note:** Composition based on results at elections and does not take account of changes of party by elected members between elections.

#### Current Party Composition of Retiring and Continuing Legislative Councillors

	ALP	LIB/NAT	CDP	GRN	SP	DEM	Others	Seats
Retiring	10	5/2	..	2	1	..	1	21
Continuing	9	5/3	1	2	1	..	..	21
Legislative Council	19	10/5	1	4	2	..	1	42

**Note:** Gordon Moyes was elected as a Christian Democrat, but has since left the party and now represents Family First.

## Legislative Council and Senate Elections 2003-2011

### Percentage Vote by Party at Recent Legislative Council and Senate Elections

Party	NSW Senate			Legislative Council	
	2004	2007	2010	2003	2007
Labor Party	36.4	42.1	36.5	43.5	39.1
Liberal/National	44.1	39.3	39.0	33.3	34.2
Greens	7.3	8.4	10.7	8.6	9.1
Christian Democrat	2.6	2.0	1.9	3.0	4.4
Shooters Party	..	1.1	2.3	2.1	2.8
Australian Democrats	2.2	0.9	0.7	1.6	1.8
Family First	0.6	0.6	0.9	..	..
One Nation	1.9	0.4	0.6	1.5	..
Unity	..	..	..	1.4	1.2
Pauline Hanson	..	1.0	..	1.9	..
Aust. Against Further Immigration	..	..	..	0.9	1.6
Others	4.9	4.3	7.4	2.2	5.7
Informal	3.5	2.2	4.2	5.3	6.1

### Council Percentage Vote by Party at Recent Legislative Council and Senate Elections

Party	NSW Senate			Legislative Council	
	2004	2007	2010	2003	2007
Labor Party	8.00	9.26	8.04	9.58	8.61
Liberal/National	9.71	8.65	8.57	7.33	7.53
Greens	1.62	1.85	2.35	1.89	2.01
Christian Democrat	0.57	0.43	0.43	0.67	0.97
Shooters Party	..	0.24	0.51	0.45	0.61
Australian Democrats	0.48	0.20	0.15	0.35	0.39
Family First	0.12	0.13	0.21	..	..
One Nation	0.42	0.09	0.12	0.33	..
Unity	..	..	..	0.31	0.27
Pauline Hanson	..	0.21	..	0.42	..
Aust. Against Further Immigration	..	..	..	0.20	0.36
Others	1.08	0.94	1.62	0.48	1.25

**Note:** Table calculated using state quota of 4.55%.

### Estimated Seats Won Based on Senate Results

**2004:** Labor 8, Liberal/National 10, Greens 2, Christian Democrat 1

**2007:** Labor 9, Coalition 9, Greens 2, probable Christian Democrat 1

**2010:** Labor 8, Coalition 9, Greens 2 plus two others with Shooters Party and Christian Democrats most likely.

**Note:** The different composition of parties contesting Senate elections makes estimation of the final seats difficult.

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