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SOUTH AUSTRALIA

2016

REPORT

OF THE

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS

BOUNDARIES COMMISSION

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THE ORDER OF THE COMMISSION


Pursuant to Part 5 of the *Constitution Act 1934* (SA) the Commission now makes and publishes an ORDER making an electoral redistribution, namely, the redistribution delineated and described in the district plans contained in the Schedule to this Order. The names at the top of the plans are the names of the electoral districts. The relationship of the electoral districts to one another is delineated in the three Rack Plans numbered 1094, 1095 and 1096 which are deposited with the Surveyor-General, Adelaide. (Any inconsistencies between the Rack plans and the district plans are to be resolved in favour of the district plans.)

The Commission DECLARES that the relevant date for the purpose of section 77 of the Act is 30 June 2016. The total number of electors on the electoral roll that day was 1,185,994, so that the quota for each of the 47 House of Assembly districts is 25,234.

This Order shall be published in the Gazette.

Made at Adelaide this 7th day of December 2016 by the Electoral Districts Boundaries Commission.

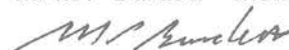
The Honourable Justice A M Vanstone – Chair



Mr D N Gully – Member



Mr M P Burdett – Member



Mr J Aquilina – Secretary



**ELECTORAL DISTRICTS BOUNDARIES COMMISSION
2016 REDISTRIBUTION – STATE WIDE**



**ELECTORAL DISTRICTS BOUNDARIES COMMISSION
2016 REDISTRIBUTION – OUTER METROPOLITAN REGION**



**ELECTORAL DISTRICTS BOUNDARIES COMMISSION
2016 REDISTRIBUTION – METROPOLITAN REGION**



1 PRELIMINARY

The Electoral Districts Boundaries Commission was established by an amendment to the *Constitution Act* in 1975. The Commission is a permanent and independent body. Its statutory members are the senior puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, the Electoral Commissioner and the Surveyor-General. Provision is made for a replacement in the event of a nominated officer not being available. It is the task of the Commission to redraw the boundaries of the House of Assembly electoral districts whenever a statutory occasion arises. The usual occasion is the holding of a general House of Assembly election. The Commission is required to commence proceedings for the purpose of making an electoral redistribution within 24 months after each polling day and to complete the proceedings with all due diligence.

The present members of the Commission are the Honourable Justice Ann Vanstone (Chair), Mr David Gully (the Acting Electoral Commissioner) and Mr Michael Burdett (the Surveyor-General).

A general election for the House of Assembly took place on 15 March 2014. The Commission commenced its present proceedings in February 2016 after publishing an advertisement in December 2015 in "The Advertiser" newspaper and other metropolitan and regional newspapers inviting representations from interested persons in relation to the proposed redistribution. The form of the advertisement and a list of all the newspapers in which it was published, with the respective publication dates, are set out in Appendix 1 to this Report. Appendix 2 contains the form of an advertisement relating to the Commission's regional hearings and a list of newspapers in which it was published.

The persons and bodies from whom the Commission received written representations are listed in Appendix 3. All were given the opportunity of appearing before the Commission, in person or by counsel or other representative, and of giving or calling oral evidence. The Commission held public hearings in Adelaide. They began on 2 February 2016. They were held in the Roma Mitchell Commonwealth Law Courts Building. The Commission

visited three country centres in June, conducting hearings in each. The draft report was published on 15 August 2016.

In late September, following the receipt of submissions addressing the draft report, the Commission held a final hearing at which further oral submissions were made on behalf of the major parties. Particulars of all public hearings are given in Appendix 4, along with the names of witnesses called before the Commission and the names of persons and bodies who made oral submissions. A list of all exhibits received is Appendix 5.

This year, for the first time, the Commission established and maintained its own website. It was launched on 4 May 2016. During the ongoing work of the Commission, the public has had access, in a timely manner, to the latest submissions lodged, transcripts of hearings and exhibits received by the Commission, as well as advance notice of future hearings. In addition, general information about the Commission, relevant legislation and previous Reports and exhibits dating back to 2003 are available for viewing. The website address is <http://edbc.sa.gov.au/>. Exhibits referred to in this Report but not reproduced as appendices may be viewed there.

By early November 2016 about 3600 unique users had visited the website, many of them more than once. Total visits were over 5100. The large number of visits since May demonstrates a keen interest in the work of the Commission.

The website will remain in place for the use of future Commissions.

During the hearings the Commission had the valuable assistance of Mr T A Besanko, who was instructed by the Commission, as well as Mr T Duggan SC with Mr J Teague for the Liberal Party of Australia (SA Division) (the "Liberal Party"), Mr R J Whittington QC with Mr B Doyle and Mr A Tisato for the Australian Labor Party (SA Branch) (the "Labor Party"), and Mr P A B Black for the Australian Democrats (SA Division) (the "Democrats").

2 THE LEGISLATION

2.1 The statutory redistribution criteria

We set out those sections of the *Constitution Act 1934* (SA) that are to govern any electoral redistribution.

77 – Basis of redistribution

(1) Whenever an electoral redistribution is made, the redistribution shall be made upon the principle that the number of electors comprised in each electoral district must not (as at the relevant date) vary from the electoral quota by more than the permissible tolerance.

(2) In this section –

electoral quota means the nearest integral number obtained by dividing the total number of electors for the House of Assembly (as at the relevant date) by the number of electoral districts into which the State is to be divided as at the first polling day for which the order is to be effective:

permissible tolerance means a tolerance of ten per centum:

the relevant date means a date specified in an order as the relevant date, being a date falling not earlier than six months before the date of the order.

83 – Electoral fairness and other criteria

(1) In making an electoral redistribution the Commission must ensure, as far as practicable, that the electoral redistribution is fair to prospective candidates and groups of candidates so that, if candidates of a particular group attract more than 50 per cent of the popular vote (determined by aggregating votes cast throughout the State and allocating preferences to the necessary extent), they will be elected in sufficient numbers to enable a government to be formed.

(2) In making an electoral redistribution, the Commission must have regard, as far as practicable, to—

(a) the desirability of making the electoral redistribution so as to reflect communities of interest of an economic, social, regional or other kind;

(b) the population of each proposed electoral district;

(c) the topography of areas within which new electoral boundaries will be drawn;

- (d) the feasibility of communication between electors affected by the redistribution and their parliamentary representative in the House of Assembly;
- (e) the nature of substantial demographic changes that the Commission considers likely to take place in proposed electoral districts between the conclusion of its present proceedings and the date of the expiry of the present term of the House of Assembly,

and may have regard to any other matters it thinks relevant.

- (3) For the purposes of this section a reference to a group of candidates includes not only candidates endorsed by the same political party but also candidates whose political stance is such that there is reason to believe that they would, if elected in sufficient numbers, be prepared to act in concert to form or support a government.

Also relevant is section 82(5) which provides:

82 – Electoral redistributions

...

- (5) Except where discontinuous or separate boundaries are necessary for the purpose of including an island within an electoral district, the boundaries of an electoral district shall, in any electoral redistribution made by the Commission, form an unbroken line.

Section 85 deals with representations by interested persons. Those who make representations are to receive a copy of the draft order and are to be invited, along with interested members of the public, to make any final submission in writing to the Commission. Having considered such submissions the Commission may proceed to finalise its order.

2.2 Section 83(1) and the popular vote

Section 83(1) of the *Constitution Act* refers to “the popular vote (determined by aggregating votes cast throughout the State and allocating preferences to the necessary extent)”. Successive Commissions have treated this expression as if it were interchangeable with the phrase “two-party preferred vote”. Since the Labor and Liberal parties have consistently received far more first preference votes than any other party or group, there is no difficulty with this terminology at this time.

The election result in any district is determined by successively excluding the candidate who scored the lowest or lower number of votes and redistributing those votes according to their second or subsequent preference. That process is repeated until only two candidates remain. The final tally is the “two-candidate preferred” figure for that district.

Determining the two-party preferred vote is straightforward and unexceptional where, at the end of the process, the Labor and Liberal candidates are the two remaining. In 2014 the Liberal candidate finished either first or second in all 47 districts after distribution of preferences. However, in Fisher and Frome – won by Independents – the Labor candidate finished third. That was also the position in Heysen and Mount Gambier, which were won by the Liberal candidates. In this situation, the votes for the non-Liberal winning or second placed candidate must be distributed according to the highest preference on the ballot paper as between the Labor Party and Liberal Party. Where the final number of votes of those two parties contain votes distributed from at least one “re-throw”, the two-party preferred vote is often described as “notional”. That is because the redistribution of votes in this way is undertaken only for the purpose of arriving at the two-party ratio. That redistribution may inflate the votes of a winning candidate (for example in Mount Gambier) and it takes no account of the way the voter ranked the Labor and Liberal candidates on the ballot paper relative to other candidates. Nonetheless, it is the two-party preferred vote, calculated in this way, which is traditionally used as a relevant comparison between the Labor and Liberal parties after each election.

2.3 The relationship of section 77 and section 83

The task of the Commission, in making the electoral redistribution it is required to make, is to construe and apply sections 77 and 83 of the *Constitution Act*. The Commission asked for and received submissions on the construction of sections 77 and 83. It was greatly assisted by those submissions, and in particular the submissions made by counsel.

The *Constitution Act* is an Act of the South Australian Parliament.¹ Accordingly, the Commission must begin the task of construing sections 77 and 83 with a consideration of the text of these provisions, and Part 5 of the *Constitution Act* more generally; extrinsic materials cannot be used to displace the clear meaning of the text.² However, in ascertaining the meaning of the text it is permissible to have regard to the “context” of the legislation, including the existing state of the law, relevant legislative history and the general purpose and policy of a provision.³ It is not necessary that there be ambiguity in the text for the Commission to have regard to the “context” of the *Constitution Act*.⁴ In determining the general purpose and policy of a provision or Act, it is permissible to have regard to the Second Reading Speech for the Bill that introduced the provision or Act.⁵

It is immediately apparent from the text of sections 77 and 83 that the Commission must comply with the requirements of section 77(1). Specifically, in making an electoral redistribution the Commission must ensure that the number of electors contained in each electoral district must not (as at the “relevant date”) vary from the “electoral quota” by more than the “permissible tolerance”, being 10 per cent. This is apparent from the use of the word “shall” in section 77(1) and the absence of the qualifying words “as far as practicable”, which appear in section 83(1) and (2).

Moreover, when sections 77 and 83 are read together, it is apparent that section 77 is intended to set a boundary that the Commission must operate within when making an electoral redistribution; each electoral district must be within 10 per cent of the electoral quota at the relevant date. Subject to operating within this

¹ Albeit the provisions contained in Part 5 may only be amended in accordance with section 88 of the *Constitution Act*.

² *Alcan (NT) Alumina Pty Ltd v Commissioner of Territory Revenue (NT)* (2009) 239 CLR 27 at [47] per Hayne, Heydon, Crennan and Kiefel JJ.

³ *Alcan (NT)* at [47] per Hayne, Heydon, Crennan and Kiefel JJ; *CIC Insurance Ltd v Bankstown Football Club Ltd* (1997) 187 CLR 384 at 408 per Brennan CJ, Dawson, Toohey and Gummow JJ. See also *Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Commission v May* (2016) 90 ALJR 626 at [10] per French CJ, Kiefel, Nettle and Gordon JJ; *Firebird Global Master Fund II Ltd v Republic of Nauru* (2015) 90 ALJR 228 at [173] per Nettle and Gordon JJ; *Ireland v Wightman* (2014) 119 SASR 266 at [43] – [44] per Parker J (with whom Vanstone and David JJ agreed).

⁴ *Ireland* at [43] – [44].

⁵ *Ireland* at [44].

parameter, the Commission must have regard as far as practicable to the matters in section 83(1) and (2) of the *Constitution Act*. The use of the words “as far as practicable” in section 83(1) and (2) recognises that these subsections are subordinate to section 77 in the sense that it is not permissible for the Commission to conduct an electoral redistribution that would, for example, give effect to the requirements of section 83(1) but create a district with a number of electors that exceeded the permissible tolerance.

However, it is also clear from the text of section 77(1) that, providing the Commission ensures that the number of electors in each electoral district does not vary from the electoral quota by *more* than 10 per cent at the relevant date, the Commission will have complied with the requirements of section 77. That is all that section 77(1) requires. There is nothing in the text of section 77(1) that requires the Commission to ensure that each electoral district has exactly the same number of electors in each electoral district, or even a similar number.

While section 77(1) is mandatory in the sense that it requires the Commission to proceed in accordance with the framework there provided, it is in substance a prohibitive section in that it prohibits the Commission from making an electoral redistribution outside the permissible tolerance. Moreover, it says nothing about how the Commission is to conduct an electoral redistribution within this parameter. This is left to section 83(1) and (2).

It was submitted to the Commission on behalf of the Labor Party that section 77 requires the Commission to make a redistribution on the basis that all electoral districts should have approximately the same number of electors, that is, that there be an “equality of numbers”, and that the 10 per cent tolerance only exists because it may not be possible, from a practical perspective, to draw boundaries in such a way as to achieve equality of numbers. However, there is nothing in the text of section 77, either read in isolation or in conjunction with section 83 or the other provisions in Part 5, that supports such a construction. If Parliament intended that an electoral redistribution be made on the basis that all electoral districts should have the same number of electors or, as near as practicable the same, it would have said so expressly. It would not have done

what it has done, which is set a parameter within which the Commission must work.

Moreover, the Labor Party's submission advocates for equality of numbers, not at the relevant date, but rather at the time of the next election, using the population projections accepted by the Commission. The provisions under discussion are silent as to any requirement of equality of numbers at the date of the next election. Section 77 speaks only to the relevant date. It would be an odd result if, while not requiring equality at the relevant date, section 77 was viewed as the basis for implying such a requirement at the date of the next election.

The words "as far as practicable" in section 83(1) and (2) do not render the requirements of section 83(1) or (2) discretionary. Rather, the inclusion of these words recognises that the Commission must operate within the confines of section 77(1). It also recognises that, at least so far as section 83(1) is concerned, the Commission is not able to predict with certainty what will be the result of the next election for the House of Assembly, given the number of matters that determine the result of an election which are beyond the knowledge or control of the Commission. The wording recognises that, so far as both section 83(1) and (2) are concerned, the Commission is constrained by the geography of South Australia and the requirement, contained in section 82(5) of the *Constitution Act*, that except where discontinuous or separate boundaries are necessary for the purpose of including an island within an electoral district, the boundaries of an electoral district shall form an unbroken line.

Submissions were put to the Commission about the interrelationship between section 83(1) and (2). The Commission is of the view that the text of section 83 supports the conclusion that section 83(1) should be given primacy over the considerations contained in section 83(2). Section 83(1) imposes an obligation on the Commission to "ensure, as far as practicable, that the electoral redistribution is fair to prospective candidates and groups of candidates so that, if candidates of a particular group attract more than 50 per cent of the popular

vote (determined by aggregating votes cast throughout the State and allocating preferences to the necessary extent), they will be elected in sufficient numbers to enable a government to be formed". By contrast, section 83(2) only requires the Commission to "have regard" to the matters such as communities of interest and demographic changes set out in section 83(2)(a) – (e), and any other matters it thinks are relevant. Whilst the Commission must give effect to section 83(2) by having regard to these matters, to the extent that doing so would be inconsistent with section 83(1), the text requires the Commission to give effect to the requirement imposed by section 83(1)

So far only the text of sections 77 and 83 has been considered. As set out above, in construing these provisions the Commission is permitted to have regard to the general purpose and policy of sections 77 and 83 including reference to the Second Reading Speech for the Bills that introduced these sections.

Counsel for the Labor Party referred to the Second Reading Speech for the Bill that introduced section 77 into the *Constitution Act*. That speech was made by the Honourable Don Dunstan MP, the then Premier of South Australia.⁶ The Labor Party relied upon it in support of a submission that section 77 was intended to capture what was described as the "one vote, one value principle". Accordingly, it was argued that section 77(1) should be construed as directing the Commission to make an electoral redistribution on the basis that all electoral districts should contain the same number of electors, albeit some "spill over" was permissible if the Commission was endeavouring to give effect to the requirements of section 83(1) and (2).

The concept of one vote, one value has been the subject of both praise and criticism. On the one hand it has been described as "an essential principle of democracy" that is "fundamental to a sense of meaningful participation in

⁶ South Australia, *Hansard*, House of Assembly, 30 September 1975 at 926-7.

Australia's democratic polity."⁷ On the other it has been labelled a "political slogan",⁸ a "slogan"⁹ and a "shibboleth",¹⁰ and it has been noted that "[e]xactly how a vote is valued is not clear."¹¹ The concept was the subject of extensive consideration by the High Court of Australia, in the context of different legislation, in *Attorney-General (Cth); ex rel McKinlay v The Commonwealth*¹² and *McGinty v The State of Western Australia*.¹³

Relevantly, in the former case, McTiernan and Jacobs JJ noted at 37, in the context of the percentage tolerance provided for in section 19 of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (Cth) (which shares some similarities with section 77(1) and section 83(2) of the *Constitution Act*) that:

Section 19 envisages a degree of inequality in electoral districts in that the Distribution Commissioners are required to give due consideration, in relation to each proposed division, to a number of factors and circumstances and may in that consideration depart from the equality which the quota represents; but the departure cannot be more than one-tenth either side of the quota. Equality is thus the objective to be sought but the need for some departure therefrom is recognized.

In other words, section 19 permitted the Distribution Commissioners to depart from the "equality which the quota represent[ed]" in order to achieve the other considerations contained in section 19, albeit the departure could not be by more than 10 per cent either side of the quota.

In the latter case, the question in issue was whether sections 2A(2), 6 and 9 of the *Electoral Distribution Act 1947* (WA), which had the effect that electoral districts for the Western Australian Legislative Assembly within the metropolitan area of Perth had approximately 23,000 electors plus or minus 15 per cent, and those for the rest of Western Australia had approximately 12,000 electors plus

⁷ See Commonwealth, Constitutional Commission, *Final Report of the Constitutional Commission* (1988), vol 1 at [4.145]. See also *McGinty v The State of Western Australia* (1996) 186 CLR 140 at 202 per Toohey J.

⁸ *McGinty's Case* at 179 per Dawson J.

⁹ Chief Justice Murray Gleeson, "The Shape of Representative Democracy" (2001) 27 Monash University Law Review 1 at 6.

¹⁰ *Attorney-General (Cth); ex rel McKinlay v The Commonwealth* (1975) 135 CLR 1 at 61 per Mason J.

¹¹ Gleeson, "The Shape of Representative Democracy", 6.

¹² (1975) 135 CLR 1.

¹³ (1996) 186 CLR 140.

or minus 15 per cent, offended the principle of representative democracy enshrined in the Commonwealth Constitution. In that case, Dawson J stated at 185:

As Barwick CJ pointed out in *McKinlay* no Australian colony at the time of federation insisted upon practical equality in the size of electoral divisions and the view was then plainly open that problems of communication and access in geographically large electorates outside a metropolitan area justify different numerical sizes in electoral divisions. That is a view which obviously still prevails in Western Australia under the current legislation.

Clearly there is force in the contrary view which holds that the effect of unequal electoral divisions – malapportionment – is to weight the value of votes in the numerically smaller divisions. But the extra weight is only in the consequence that an elector in a smaller electorate is required to share his or her representative with a lesser number of electors than in the larger electorate. There are other ways, perhaps more significant, in which the value of a vote may be affected as, for example, where electoral divisions are defined in such a way as to allow one party in a two party system to return a majority of representatives with less than a majority of the total votes, which may occur whether or not malapportionment also exists. Disproportion of this kind may be intentionally caused by a gerrymander.

(Footnotes omitted)

Notwithstanding these observations about the one vote, one value principle, section 77 must be construed in its own context. The Commission takes the view that the meaning of the text of section 77 is clear. In addition, the parts of the Second Reading Speech relied on amount to a description of the anticipated effect of section 77, rather than identification of the mischief at which it was directed. Further, and in any event, the extracts relied upon are not inconsistent with the Commission's interpretation.

Counsel for the Labor Party also referred to the observations of Barwick CJ in *McKinlay's Case* at 25, where his Honour said, in the context of section 19 of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act*, "I do not read that section as directing the percentage tolerance as itself a goal in the distribution." This quotation forms part of the following passage from his Honour's reasons:

Again, to ignore community of interest in the creation of electoral divisions and to insist on mere equality of numbers will be likely, in my opinion, to produce inequality rather than equality of voting value. It is probably impossible to devise a formula for electoral distribution which will necessarily produce equality in voting value, which will ensure that each vote is of equal weight in

an election as a whole or even as between electoral divisions. But s. 19, grounded as it is upon long parliamentary experience, in not insisting on practical equality in numbers in divisions, accepting a tolerance of inequality of numbers expressed in a percentage, and in nominating the various considerations to be regarded when effecting a distribution, in my opinion, represents a practical endeavour to solve the problem and does represent a scheme designed to produce equality of voting value. I do not read that section as directing the percentage tolerance as itself a goal in the distribution. The section directs consideration of the stated factors and allows the proper consideration and weighting of them to produce a result within the permitted tolerance of equality.

Although expressed in the context of a different piece of legislation, this statement supports the construction of section 77 adopted by the Commission. This is because it is clear that Barwick CJ recognised that section 19 required the Distribution Commissioners to consider and give weight to a number of matters, but could only do so to the extent that the number of electors in each electoral district did not fall outside the “permitted tolerance of equality”. In other words, the permitted tolerance set the parameter within which the Distribution Commissioners were required to operate in making a redistribution but, within that parameter, they were required to give effect to the other relevant considerations. Equality of numbers within the parameter was not a goal in itself.

For these reasons, the Commission takes the view that section 77 of the *Constitution Act* does not require each electoral district to have the same number of electors or require the Commission to keep the numbers within each district as close as possible to the quota. While it enshrines the one vote, one value principle, it does so only to the extent that the Commission is not permitted to make a redistribution that would have the effect of creating any district where the total number of electors was outside the 10 per cent tolerance at the relevant date. The text of section 77 says nothing about how the Commission is to conduct a redistribution within that tolerance. That is left to section 83(1) and (2). By providing for a 10 per cent tolerance, Parliament has recognised that equality of elector numbers in electoral districts is impractical, particularly having regard to the nature of South Australia’s coastline and the overwhelming concentration of electors in the metropolitan area, and would in large part render nugatory the considerations set out in section 83(1) and (2).

Dawson J recognised in *McGinty's Case* that there are many different ways in which the "value" of a vote may be affected, including, for example, where electoral divisions are made in such a way as to allow one party in a two-party system to return a majority of representatives with less than a majority of the total votes, and this may occur whether or not malapportionment also exists. By enacting section 83(1), and not requiring equality of elector numbers in electoral districts, Parliament has sought to address this possibility.

Ultimately, having ensured that the number of electors in each electoral district is not, at the relevant date, 10 per cent more or less than the "electoral quota", the Commission must give effect to the requirements of section 83(1) and (2).

Having made these observations about the interpretation of the provisions which govern the Commission's work, we would add that it should not be implied that the Commission depreciates or disregards the ideal of one vote, one value. Indeed, while section 77 speaks only to elector numbers at the relevant date, section 83(2)(e) requires the Commission to have regard, as far as practicable, to any likely substantial demographic changes. Plainly, the point of having regard to such changes is to allow for adjustments in the intervening period, that is, the period between the relevant date and the date of the next election. While a legislative aim that elector numbers within a district at the time of the election should remain within the permitted tolerance may be implied, there is no basis for implying that it should be an aim of the Commission to achieve equality in the number of electors in each district on election day.

As will be seen, the notion of one vote, one value has remained a relevant consideration throughout the Commission's work.

3 THE 2012 REDISTRIBUTION AND THE 2014 ELECTION RESULTS

3.1 The 2014 election result

The last South Australian election was held on 15 March 2014. Going into that election, the Labor Party held 26 seats and the Liberal Party held 18 seats. There were three independent Members, being Mr Pegler, the Member for Mount Gambier, Dr Such, the Member for Fisher, and Mr Brock, the Member for Frome. The two-party preferred figures for the 2010 election were 48.4 per cent for Labor and 51.6 per cent for the Liberals. Fisher and Mount Gambier were notionally Liberal. After the 2012 redistribution, Frome was notionally Liberal. That redistribution also placed Bright on the Liberal side. Accepting that classification, the Liberal Party needed an additional two seats to form government, assuming the support of the independent Members. To win those two seats – and again relying on the 2012 post redistribution pendulum – the Liberal Party needed a uniform swing to it of 1.5 per cent. That swing would have delivered the seats of Hartley and Ashford. The notional Liberal Party two-party preferred vote would then have been 53.1 per cent.

At the 2014 election, the Labor Party won 23 seats in its own right and the Liberal Party 22. The seats of Fisher and Frome were retained by the Independents, Dr Such and Mr Brock respectively. The swing to the Liberal Party was not uniform. On a notional two-party preferred basis the Liberal Party won 53.0 per cent of the vote and the Labor party 47.0 per cent. Again, those figures were reached by conducting a re-throw of the votes of the winning independent candidates in the seats of Fisher and Frome, and by doing the same in the seats of Heysen and Mount Gambier in relation to the second placed candidates. In all four of those districts, the Labor Party candidate finished third in the final outcome. These outcomes were published by the Electoral Commission of South Australia in its publication "Election Statistics". The two-party preferred split is given at page 230 of that publication. That publication was received as Exhibit 4 by the Commission.

As seen, the two seats won by independent candidates might have been described as conservative seats, and Dr Such in Fisher and Mr Brock in Frome might have been expected to enter into an arrangement with the Liberal Party. However, soon after the election it became known that, for reasons of ill-health, Dr Such might not be able to take his seat in the Parliament, at least on an ongoing basis. Mr Brock then agreed to support a Labor government. (Ultimately he took a position in the Labor ministry.) During his appearance before the Commission, Mr Brock explained that he was motivated by the desirability of stability. Had the numbers been reversed, he would have supported the Liberal Party.

A by-election for the district of Fisher was held on 6 December 2014. The Labor candidate won the seat over the Liberal candidate, with a margin of nine votes. Consequently, from that time, the Labor Party had a majority on the floor of the House of Assembly in its own right.

At the 2014 election, Mr Hamilton-Smith stood for re-election as a Liberal Party candidate in the district of Waite. Subsequent to being re-elected and in May 2014, he resigned from the Liberal Party and became a Minister in the Labor Government.

Appendix 6 shows the swing-to-lose figures following the 2014 election. Appendix 7 contains the comparison of the number of electors enrolled at the election, as against the projected number.

4 EVIDENCE AND ARGUMENT BEFORE THE COMMISSION

4.1 Adelaide hearings

At its initial hearing on 2 February 2016, the Commission heard evidence on demographic changes in South Australia and received a number of exhibits. These included the publication “Electoral Statistics” already referred to, a table of swing-to-lose figures following the 2014 election (Exhibit 5) referred to as a pendulum and a paper by Professor Clement Macintyre, Professor of Politics at the University of Adelaide (Exhibit 8). This last had been produced in July 2015 at the instigation of the Electoral Commission of South Australia. It is entitled “An Assessment of the Methodology used by the South Australian Electoral Boundaries Commission in applying Electoral Redistributions”. In that paper, Professor Macintyre discusses the distinctive features of the electoral environment in South Australia, including legislative and geographic factors, as well as voting patterns. He surveys the methodology by which the Commission has approached its task since 1991, when the “fairness clause” – section 83(1) – was introduced. In both his paper and in the evidence he gave to the Commission, Professor Macintyre made a number of suggestions about the way in which the Commission might analyse the 2014 election results and approach its present task.

In relation to measuring the two-party preferred vote, Professor Macintyre suggested that one option was to remove the Independents from the pendulum so as to calculate a two-party preferred vote on the basis of the 45 districts won or held by the major parties, and thereby to “regard Independents as outliers for the purposes of the calculation” (transcript 13). Subsequently, the Commission attempted something of this sort in its Exhibit 10A and B, omitting Fisher and Frome from the calculation of the two-party preferred vote. That saw two-party preferred figures of 47.3 per cent for Labor and 52.7 per cent for the Liberals. However, the Commission’s view is that a pendulum based on only 45 districts is of limited utility.

Professor Macintyre's paper included as Table 1 a display of South Australian election results since 1977. Aspects of the table were the topic of cross-examination of Professor Macintyre and of later submissions before the Commission. We have adapted that table slightly to make it easier to read, and the Electoral Commission of South Australia has verified the contents. It is now Exhibit 21 and is reproduced here.

**ADAPTED FROM TABLE 1 OF PROFESSOR MACINTYRE'S REPORT
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS 1977 – 2014**

Year	Labor Party			Liberal Party			Others
	Share of Primary Vote (%)	Two Party Preferred Vote (%)	Number of Seats Won	Share of Primary Vote (%)	Two Party Preferred Vote (%)	Number of Seats Won	Number of Seats Won
*2014	35.8	47.0	23	44.8	53.0	22	2
*2010	37.5	48.4	26	41.7	51.6	18	3
2006	45.2	56.8	28	34.0	43.2	15	4
*2002	36.4	49.1	23	40.0	50.9	20	4
1997	35.2	48.5	21	40.4	51.5	23	3
1993	30.4	39.0	10	52.8	61.0	37	0
*1989	40.1	48.1	22	44.2	51.9	22	3
1985	48.2	53.2	27	42.2	46.8	16	4
1982	46.3	50.9	24	42.7	49.1	21	2
1979	40.9	45.0	19	47.9	55.0	25	3
1977	51.6	53.4	27	41.2	46.6	17	3

Shading indicates party forming government

No source provided for two party preferred vote. Electoral Commission SA has verified those figures

* Indicates government subsequently formed following party receiving <50% two party preferred vote

The Commission also had evidence from Professor Nigel Bean, Chair of Applied Mathematics at the University of Adelaide. The Member for MacKillop, Mr Mitch Williams, commissioned a paper written by Professor Bean and his colleague, Dr Jono Tuke. They were asked to assess the "fairness" of election results in South Australia, as compared with other jurisdictions within Australia. The authors defined "fairness" for this purpose as describing an election where

the party with the highest two-party preferred vote formed government. The authors used comparative data from other Australian jurisdictions that use preferential voting in single member electorates. The paper of Professor Bean and Dr Tuke is Exhibit 14. Professor Bean's *curriculum vitae* is Exhibit 15.

There were two main findings. First, there is strong statistical evidence that the probability that an election in South Australia is unfair is higher than in the other seven jurisdictions under consideration. The results show that the predicted probability of an unfair election result in the other jurisdictions is 0.12, and in South Australia is 0.44. Second, if predicting the proportion of seats that will be delivered to either major party with a given two-party preferred vote in South Australia, it is necessary to know which of the two parties is the subject of prediction. For example, given a two-party preferred vote of 50 per cent, it is predicted that the Liberal Party will win 43 per cent of the seats. For the same vote, the Labor Party is predicted to win 51 per cent of the seats. Professor Bean concludes that the Electoral Districts Boundaries Commission has been unsuccessful in "delivering on" section 83(1), the fairness clause. Professor Bean suggests that "[o]ne possible cause of the demonstrated lack of fairness could be the lack of 'symmetry' in the political pendulum, leading to more wasted LIB votes than wasted ALP votes".

The Liberal Party was represented by Mr Duggan SC, with Mr Teague. The Liberal Party delivered a written submission and supplemented it orally.

The Liberal Party was critical of some aspects of the use made by successive Commissions of the swing-to-lose pendulum. In particular, it was put that by conducting a re-throw of the preferences in a seat won by an independent candidate and placing that seat on the side of the major party receiving most of the re-thrown votes, previous Commissions had fallen into error. It was said that to do this was to ignore the actual result of the voting in the relevant district and to act inconsistently with section 83(3) of the *Constitution Act*. An independent candidate should only be placed with a group where there was reason to believe that he or she would be prepared to act as part of that group. The Liberal Party suggested that independent candidates might be excluded

from the two-party preferred pendulum. Alternatively, the group of candidates which won the two-party preferred vote could be placed on one side of the pendulum and the balance on the other side.

This second alternative proposed by the Liberal Party is represented by Exhibit 11A and B which was generated within the Commission. It is a swing-to-lose pendulum (and supporting figures) showing endorsed Liberal candidates as a group. The two sides of the pendulum are non-Liberal as against Liberal. This exhibit shows the Liberal group receiving 527,483 votes from their own first preferences plus preferences distributed to them from those candidates excluded from the count. The total, as a percentage of total votes cast, equates to 51.8 per cent. This treatment addresses the Liberal Party submission that grouping independent Members with Liberal Members is contrary to section 83(3) of the *Constitution Act*. Counsel for the Liberal Party approved of this version of the swing-to-lose pendulum.

Consistent with these submissions, the Liberal Party was critical of the formulation of Appendix 6 which places the districts of Frome and Fisher on the Liberal side of the pendulum. That resulted in a distortion, illustrated by the fact that Frome was held by an Independent – now a member of the Labor Government Cabinet – with a margin of 8.8 per cent against the Liberal Party and not, as the diagram shows, a Liberal seat with a margin of 10.9 per cent. It was submitted that the past conduct of the Member for Frome pointed to a conclusion that, following the 2018 election, he would act in concert with the Labor Party to form government. In relation to the seat of Fisher, held by the Labor Party since the by-election, it was submitted that there was no basis for treating it as a seat on the Liberal side of the pendulum. It was suggested that the two-party preferred result in the by-election should be used in Appendix 6. In relation to the district of Waite it was submitted that, since the Member is now a member of the Labor Government Cabinet, that seat should be treated as one on the Labor side of the pendulum. Were the Commission not to accept these submissions, then the three seats should be excluded from the pendulum.

The Liberal Party was critical of the position taken by some past Commissions that district numbers should conform as closely as practicable to the notional quota ("the projected quota"). The Liberal Party submission was that, rather than attempting to standardise the sizes of all districts within an arbitrary band of, say, plus or minus 3 per cent, the Commission should use the full tolerance permitted by section 77 to assist in achieving fairness in terms of section 83(1).

The Liberal Party was critical of the 2012 redistribution. In essence it was submitted that, at the 2010 election, the Liberal Party received 51.6 per cent of the notional two-party preferred vote. The 2012 redistribution had the effect of making it more difficult for the Liberal Party to win government. It was said that this was borne out by the result at the 2014 election. It was submitted that the 2012 Report provided no explanation as to the approach there taken. It was contended that the ideal pendulum should show an equal number of safe seats on each side, as well as an equal number of marginal seats on each side. It was suggested that, in order to comply with section 83(1), the Commission might need to abandon its position of disregarding events since the election.

The Labor Party was represented by Mr Whittington QC, with Mr B Doyle and Mr Tisato. Again, both written and oral submissions were made. The Labor Party submitted that it was impossible for the Commission to guarantee that the group winning the popular vote was able to form government. Nor was there any requirement that a group win more than 50 per cent of the state wide two-party preferred vote before it could form government. Previous Commissions had stressed the difficulty of ensuring a result which met the aim of section 83(1). That the subsection included the words "as far as practicable" reflected the difficulty.

In relation to the 2014 election result, the Labor Party submitted that to ask whether the election was fair was to ask the wrong question. The only valid question to be asked was: "Did the Commission set fair boundaries?" All that the present Commission, and previous ones, could do was to set boundaries which were fair to each party. It could not possibly anticipate events which would occur in the future, either before or after the 2018 election.

It was submitted that since section 77 of the *Constitution Act* enshrines the concept of one vote, one value, the tolerance given in that section should not be used in order to address the section 83(1) fairness criterion, but was available where the factors enumerated in section 83(2) required its use. Section 83(1) aims could be achieved via the drawing of appropriate boundaries. These submissions are addressed earlier in this Report.

It was suggested that the Liberal Party submission that past Commissions had failed in the legislative objective implied a misapprehension of the role. Section 83(1) looked ahead to an election result at the next election, and the Commission's task was to set boundaries having regard to all aspects of any particular district, including the political nature of that district, quite independent of the identity of any candidate. Therefore, the districts of Fisher and Frome were properly to be allocated to the Liberal Party. In relation to non-aligned Independents, they should generally be allocated according to their two-party preferred preferences. Therefore, the methodology followed by previous Commissions was appropriate. It was submitted that in relation to three of the last four elections – where the Liberal Party submission was focussed – particular issues and events and indeed personalities were instrumental in the results. It was not so easy to say that any of the boundaries were unfair.

Mr Black appeared for the Democrats. In relation to section 83(1) of the *Constitution Act*, he argued that, although it was appropriate to calculate the two-party preferred voting ratio as between the two major parties, section 83(1) required, or might require, more than that. There might be occasion to attempt to identify one or more additional groups. Importantly, in the Commission's attempts to respond to section 83(1), it should not act in a way which positively disadvantaged any other candidates or parties. The Democrats supported the position of previous Commissions that changes in political stance of candidates subsequent to an election should not be taken into account. While the two-party preferred vote was to be calculated upon voting at a general election, the Commission was entitled to take into account the results of any by-election in attempting to meet the requirements of section 83(1).

Turning to the 2012 Commission, Mr Black suggested that the approach taken was not exactly the same as that of previous Commissions. What the 2012 Commission did was to assert that the 2007 Commission had created a fair set of boundaries, note that the swing throughout the State had not been uniform and then draw the conclusion that the 2010 election result might be regarded as anomalous. It did not seek to adjust boundaries in order to address the fact that the Liberal Party had won 51.6 per cent of the two-party preferred vote at the 2010 election. Mr Black noted that the 2012 Commission did not identify more than two groups which might be expected to win more than 50 per cent of the popular state-wide vote. Therefore, the course taken by the Commission was not, apparently, to preserve fairness to a third group. Nor did the Commission assert that the task facing it was not practicable, or impossible. On the Democrats' analysis, the Liberty party ought not to have needed to achieve a swing to it to "win" the election. It should have been for the Labor Party to achieve a swing in order to retain government. Instead, the Liberal Party achieved a significant swing, but was unable to form government in its own right.

Mr Black cautioned against the precise reliance on the Commission's methodology in predicting the results of boundary movement based on identification of trends in the polling booths used by electors as compared with the census collector districts within which those electors lived. He suggested that the process involves a "squashing" of the figures towards the centre, caused by the averaging process. He warned that identifying adjusted electorates as being marginal in circumstances where those electorates might have changed significantly from their 2014 state gave rise to potential for compounding the statistical error.

Mr Black did not support use of the section 77 tolerance to address the "wastage" of Liberal votes. A general aim of the Commission he said, should be to create more marginal seats.

4.2 Regional hearings

During the Adelaide hearing of 4 May 2016 the Commission, through its assisting counsel, Mr Besanko, gave notice that the Commission was considering making substantial changes to a number of districts, including Giles, Stuart and Flinders. Mr Besanko exemplified the possibility of combining the major centres of Port Augusta and Whyalla into one district with a view to reflecting a community of interest of the majority of those electors. The Commission invited oral submissions on that possibility. Other changes being contemplated by the Commission were also flagged. We shall return to those.

Then in mid-May the Commission gave more detail on its website as to changes under consideration, both in the country and metropolitan areas. The Commission described substantial changes to the country districts. Apart from combining Port Augusta and Whyalla into one district, the Commission noted the possibility of changing the district of Stuart so that it took in the city of Port Pirie as well as the outback areas to its north. In that way, Port Pirie would become the focal point of the north-eastern outback. The district of Frome would be affected. Areas south of Port Pirie and west of the Mount Lofty Ranges, including Jamestown, Clare and Kapunda, might then be amalgamated to form a new mid-north district. The Commission also described possible changes to Chaffey and Hammond, to bring Riverland towns such as Cadell, Morgan and Blanchetown into Chaffey, and to move part of Chaffey into Hammond.

Notice of forthcoming regional hearings was given on the Commission's website, in the many regional newspapers listed in Appendix 2, and on regional radio stations.

At the first of the country hearings, at Port Augusta on 27 June 2016, four large maps representing the changes under consideration throughout the State were received as Exhibit 19. These maps were available for inspection by those who attended the country hearings, as well as being posted on the Commission's website.

It is fair to say that almost all of those who made submissions to the Commission during the country hearings were critical of the Eyre Peninsula and far north proposals under consideration. Those who appeared before the Commission included the Honourable Mr Brock, Member for Frome, Mr van Holst Pellekaan, the Member for Stuart, Mr Pederick, the Member for Hammond, Mr Johnson, Mayor of Port Augusta, Mr Peter Slattery, the Mayor of Flinders Ranges Council, Ms Wiseman, Chief Executive Officer for Regional Development Australia Far North, Mr Cole, Chief Executive Officer of the District Council of Barunga West, Mr Greenfield, Chairman of the Northern Region, Livestock SA, Mr Brown, Councillor of the Northern Areas Council, as well as individuals having long-standing links with the northern and far northern areas. The general response to the mooted changes was that Port Augusta was the 'gateway' to the outback and the city servicing the outback, and its placement within an electorate taking in northern areas should continue to reflect that. It was put that many government services and agencies were based in Port Augusta for that reason.

It was said that there was no true community of interest between Port Augusta and Whyalla, and that Port Pirie and Whyalla had much more in common. Indeed, Mr van Holst Pellekaan MP presented a stylised map, Exhibit 20, which proposed an alternative redistribution combining those two cities across the Spencer Gulf. The Commission takes the view that, whatever the merits of that proposal, having regard to the terms of section 82(5) of the *Constitution Act*, it is not an available option. It was stressed that the Spencer Gulf electoral districts should retain the present representation of four members, and that it remained appropriate for each of Port Lincoln, Whyalla, Port Augusta and Port Pirie to be the focal point of a district with an extensive hinterland. It was put that, at a time when there were significant threats to regional industry, there should be no lessening of the representation in the affected areas. The preferred course was for minimal change in the four districts.

The Commission is grateful to those persons who attended at Port Augusta, Clare, Murray Bridge and at a supplementary hearing in Adelaide to put submissions relating to these proposals. The Commission derived much

assistance from them and, in the event, determined to abandon the proposals. Subsequent to the hearings, the Commission considered another option involving the coupling of Port Augusta and Port Pirie, and including a larger area of the north-east of the state. That would have left Frome as a purely 'mid-north' district. Finally, the Commission determined to abandon the aim of substantially altering the four Spencer Gulf districts, electing to address the issue of diminishing population and so-called "wasted" Liberal votes by other means.

The Commission's ultimate inability to reconfigure the boundaries of the Spencer Gulf districts has another effect. For some years the Flinders Ranges Council has put to the Commission that it should form part of Stuart rather than Giles, the towns making up the Council area having a natural association with Port Augusta. The desirability of acceding to that request has long been plain. However, because of the lack of flexibility in voter numbers, the Commission has not been able to effect that change.

The issue of falling numbers in the country regions is one that continues to trouble the Commission. If the population decline continues, then it is likely that the Commission will need, in the future, to consider again reducing the number of members representing the area and to consider splitting Port Augusta. Only if that course were taken would it seem to be viable to remove the Flinders Ranges Council area from the district of Giles and place it in the region anchored by Port Augusta.

4.3 Metropolitan and outer metropolitan areas

The changes under consideration announced by counsel assisting the Commission, Mr Besanko, on 4 May 2016, included a number relevant to the metropolitan and outer metropolitan areas. These included combining Victor Harbor and Goolwa within one district, having regard to the communities of interest common to those towns. That would effectively move the existing boundary of Finniss to the east, having a flow-on effect to the district of Mawson. Mr Besanko noted that Mawson would then take voter numbers from Aldinga,

Willunga, McLaren Vale, the western towns of the Fleurieu Peninsula and Kangaroo Island to meet its quota. The electorate of Hammond would lose the town of Goolwa, but would expand to the north-east to take in the Lower Murray and local government area of Karoonda East Murray and, to the north, incorporate the areas east of the Mount Lofty Ranges escarpment to include towns such as Callington, Mannum, Sedan and Swan Reach.

Mr Besanko also noted that the Commission might make significant changes to the metropolitan coastal districts. He observed that districts such as Lee, Colton, Morphett, Mitchell, Bright, Reynell, Kaurna and Mawson had become elongated and distorted over time, due to rapid population changes. Mr Besanko said that a re-shaping of those districts to make them more compact and to incorporate more of the coastal hinterland – as opposed to the long and otherwise disconnected stretches of coastline – was under consideration. Again, the proposals were published by the Commission with more detail in late June. In its regional hearing held at Murray Bridge on 29 June 2016, there was no resistance to the proposals as mooted. At a final “regional” hearing in Adelaide on 5 July 2016, no objection to the proposals was made. Changes along these lines were made in the draft report.

4.4 Final submissions

Some 130 submissions were received in response to publication of the draft report. Broadly, they fell into three categories.

A great many complained of the removal of the suburb of Walkerville from the district of Adelaide. This was done mainly in order to achieve the aim of having roughly similar numbers in each metropolitan district. That aim does not outrank considerations of communities of interest and topography, and is less significant than section 83(1). In these circumstances, and with a view to restoring the margin in Adelaide, the Commission determined to reverse the decision to move Walkerville. There were similar complaints from a small number of electors in relation to a narrow tract of land in the suburb of Prospect being moved from the district of Adelaide into Croydon. The Commission

acknowledges that this was a valid complaint in that a railway line in that area – formerly the district boundary – creates a natural barrier. Accordingly, this has been restored to its position as at the last election. Further, the Commission had decided to alter the boundaries of Schubert and Morialta by using a council boundary which bisects the locality of Mount Pleasant. There were complaints regarding that and the Commission has chosen to retain the *status quo*.

The second main group of electors to object to proposals contained in the draft report were residents of a number of Adelaide Hills towns including Mount Barker, the group including the Members for Heysen and Kavel. They objected on historical grounds and on grounds of inconvenience to significant changes made to those two districts. The Commission considered that the views expressed were valid and restored the earlier position. There were other complaints of a like nature concerning a small number of voters, which the Commission addressed.

The third topic was raised in a number of submissions including several eloquent submissions provided by individuals. It concerns a matter of principle, namely, the result which would have ensued at the next election on the basis of the draft redistribution, assuming a uniform swing giving an evenly split two-party preferred vote.

It was widely argued, including by the Liberal Party and the Democrats, that section 83(1) required the Commission to draw boundaries that would have had each major party winning at least 23 seats in the event of a 50:50 two-party preferred voting pattern. It was argued that this should be demonstrated by provision of a pendulum drawn on such a basis. As will be seen, such a document has been provided.

It was on this last topic that the Commission sought additional submissions, including from the major parties. The Commission considered that, apart from being of assistance, this would particularly give the Labor Party an opportunity to address the quite extensive submissions going to this matter. The hearing

for that purpose took place on 29 September 2016. Submissions were received from Mr Teague, Mr Black and Mr Whittington QC.

The Liberal Party argued that one of the key tasks of the Commission was to produce a pendulum, showing the effect of the redistribution, where the two-party vote was set at 50:50. The Liberal submission went further and presented documents demonstrating redrawn boundaries designed to demonstrate that it was possible and practical to set boundaries which achieved the section 83(1) objective, given that vote. It was not suggested that those particular boundaries should be utilised.

Mr Black echoed the Liberal Party's submission, putting that the 50:50 point is that "most critically affected" by the fairness criteria.

Mr Whittington emphasised that the obligation imposed by section 83(1) is qualified by the words "as far as practicable". Mr Whittington was critical of the precision with which the Liberal Party's submission approached the task of creating a 50:50 pendulum based on the draft redistribution, giving rise, on its own series of redrawn boundaries, to four seats on the Labor side having a margin of 0.3 or 0.4 per cent. It was not, he put, as if the Commission should attempt to, or could, so accurately anticipate the political effect of the boundary changes it made. He suggested that the Commission should contemplate a margin of error of up to half a percentage point, and possibly up to one per cent.

The Commission is grateful for all the submissions it received throughout the process, some written, and those which were oral. Much assistance has been gained from them. Many of the matters raised in them have resulted in changes to the redistribution.

We make this general observation. Several of the submissions contained detailed maps showing an entire redistribution of the state. While the Commission appreciates the amount of work which must have gone into them, they were not based on the final data calculated to the relevant date and, necessarily, if one recommendation contained within them were not accepted

by the Commission, the balance of the maps would be affected. Generally speaking, submissions which address matters of principle, or which speak in terms of localities, have been found by the Commission to be most helpful.

4.5 Discussion following evidence and submissions

While the entitlement to form government is a corollary of enjoying the support of a majority of members (24) on the floor of the House of Assembly, section 83(1) of the *Constitution Act* makes relevant to the Commission's task the measure of the popular vote.

We are satisfied on the basis of the evidence and submissions before us, and having regard to election results over the last 40 years, that there is an innate imbalance, against the Liberal Party, caused by voting patterns in South Australia upon which have been imposed successive redistributions. It is manifested in the two-party preferred vote ratio against seats won, as seen in the adapted table of Professor Macintyre. These are sometimes referred to as "wasted" Liberal votes.

The nub of the problem is that a very small proportion of South Australia's population lives in the outback, which covers over 80 per cent of the area of the state. Most of them are conservative voters. Added to that, the State is cut by the two deep gulfs, St Vincent and Spencer, effectively creating blocks of electors placed in discrete areas, being the West Coast, Yorke Peninsula and the mid-north.

The Labor Party argued that the imbalance is a function of the Liberal Party pointlessly expending resources in safe Liberal districts. The Commission acknowledges that poor placement of resources during an election campaign can elevate a party's two-party preferred vote without increasing the number of seats won. While intuitively such an argument has appeal, there is no evidence before the Commission that this occurred at the last election.

The imbalance is of long-standing. It was identified explicitly in the 1991 Report and its causes discussed. The 1991 Commission called it “an enduring but uncontrived imbalance”. It said at [14.2]:

The analysis of certain records kept prior to 1989 by Dr. D. Jaensch and published by him, and a record made in 1989 by the State Electoral Department staff, coupled with other evidence, shows that there is an enduring but uncontrived imbalance in the South Australian electoral process which operates to the disadvantage of the Liberal Party. As a result of this imbalance it has been more difficult for the Liberal Party than for the Labor Party, even since the 1975 amendments to the Constitution, to gain the same number of seats with a given percentage of the popular vote. This disadvantage arises from a number of factors peculiar to South Australia which combine to isolate large surpluses of conservative rural votes in “enclaves” where the votes cannot be “mixed” effectively with Labor Party votes. The adverb “effectively” is used in the sense that the accumulated surplus votes have not been efficient in gaining another seat or seats for the Liberal Party in proportion to its share of the popular vote. The above factors include the shape of the State (mainly the contours of the coast line), the uneven distribution of its rainfall, the consequential uneven distribution of its population and the very strong support for the Liberal Party in rural areas. This strong rural support is naturally more accentuated in fertile rural areas and is clearly established in past voting patterns. The surplus rural votes, although useful for the purpose of building up the Liberal Party’s majority of the State-wide popular vote and the sympathetic operation of section 83 (1), are useless for the purpose of gaining that extra seat which would enable the Liberal Party to form government when its share of the popular vote is only slightly over 50 per cent.

[Footnotes omitted.]

To these considerations could be added the fact that, even in the strongest metropolitan Labor districts, the percentage of Labor votes does not approach the percentages favouring the Liberals in their strongest country seats. Therefore, inevitably the pendulum lacks symmetry. This, of itself, tends towards a separate consideration of the country and city districts.

It is important to observe that this imbalance is but one factor at play in any given election result. It has often been acknowledged by the Commission that it has no control over the way in which campaigns are waged, the quality of candidates, the allocation of resources, or indeed the issues which are topical at the time. Thus, in any election, the imbalance may be swamped by other influences. Nonetheless, the Commission takes the view that section 83(1) requires that some measure be taken to reduce it.

The 1991 Commission addressed the imbalance by creating the district of Frome to include Port Pirie and the areas generally to the east of it, taking in Burra and Peterborough. It added Kangaroo Island to Flinders to provide sufficient numbers to allow for population decline on Eyre Peninsula and to enable it to move sections of the population from Flinders into the old district of Eyre and into Giles. The result was anticipated to be that the Liberals would gain an extra seat in the Spencer Gulf area, at the expense of Labor. So it turned out. However, the 1993 election resulted in a landslide victory to the Liberals for quite separate reasons. Nonetheless, the 1994 Commission expressed the view that the Liberals' complaint that it went into the 1993 election with a residual imbalance of 0.5 per cent was not made out: [8]. In response to an enthusiastic campaign, the 1994 Commission returned Kangaroo Island to the district of Finniss, but otherwise it retained the structure of the Spencer Gulf districts much as they were after 1991.

Since that time, three of the four of those districts have remained in conservative hands. The district of Giles, containing the city of Whyalla, has been held continuously by Labor. As already mentioned, Frome has been held by the independent Member, Mr Brock, rather than the Liberal Party, since 2009. As it seems unlikely that Giles could fall to the Liberal Party without significant boundary changes, a measure such as that adopted by the 1991 Commission is not available at the present time. The continuation of population decline in rural areas only exacerbates the problem facing the Commission.

The Commission has given a good deal of consideration to what measures should be adopted to address the innate imbalance. It is difficult to quantify its extent. However, it is clearly a factor in the lack of "fairness" in several of the recent elections demonstrated in the analysis of Professor Bean and Dr Tuke.

In circumstances where there has been substantial criticism of successive Commissions for failing to achieve the object of section 83(1), and bearing in mind that the analysis undertaken earlier in this Report indicates that use of the section 77 tolerance is permitted for all proper purposes, the Commission is prepared to use it to assist in addressing the issue of fairness.

Such a use will mark a departure from the approach taken by previous Commissions. For example, the 1991 Commission aimed at “optimum compliance” with section 77: [10.4], although it noted that “fairness between electors is not the be-all and end-all of electoral fairness”: [12.2]. The 1994 Commission observed that it would be futile to aim for absolute numerical equality and acknowledged the need to have regard to section 83: [4.1 – 4.2]. The 2003 Commission endeavoured to keep the variation from the projected quota to 4 per cent for country seats and 3.5 per cent for metropolitan seats: [34]. The 2007 Commission attempted to ensure that the numbers in each district were “as near as practicable to the projected quota”: [6.15]. In that context it said:

There is an obvious potential for tension between the requirements of section 77 and the need to consider the relevant matters, including those specified in section 83(2): [6.16].

The 2012 Commission described its aim as being “to ensure that districts are as near as practicable to the projected quota at the time of the election”: [9.9].

The Commission considers it is appropriate to address the imbalance in the country districts by reducing the area and number of electors in each of those districts. In fact, the reduction in numbers has also been a function of falling population.

An additional factor is that, having slightly fewer electors in the larger electorates in the outlying districts allows for the needs of those electors to be better met. It should impact to a small extent on the time available to each Member to service each district. The demands on those Members – particularly for Giles and Stuart – in terms of time spent travelling are acknowledged to be onerous. Under the 2012 redistribution many of the country districts were below quota. In this redistribution, they have been brought below quota to the extent of a fairly even seven or eight per cent on projected figures. In relation to the semi-rural areas closer to Adelaide, we have aimed for voter numbers to be roughly equal, and that has seen them at a level of about two to three per cent under quota on projected figures. However, that is not always the case. Most

of the metropolitan districts are slightly over quota. An exception is Port Adelaide, which is below, but which may well enjoy an increase in numbers in the next few years. By this means, the long-standing imbalance should be addressed, if only to a modest extent. The Commission has made an attempt to measure the overall effect of these adjustments.

In terms of a wider consideration of section 83(1), several issues arise. The first is to what extent an adjustment should be made. This involves a consideration of the two seats won by independent candidates in 2014.

Relying on published Electoral Commission figures, the Liberal Party would have had the Commission proceed on the basis that it secured 53 per cent of the two-party preferred vote. Yet, because the Members for Fisher and Frome did not form part of the Liberal group and because of events since the 2014 election, it would place Frome, Fisher and Waite, on the Labor side of the pendulum, ostensibly leading to a more significant adjustment in its favour. (It was acknowledged that this stance had less force in respect of Waite). This argument was based primarily on the independent Members not being part of the Liberal group and was also supported by events since the election.

The Labor Party suggested that, because the 2014 boundaries provided “a level playing field” – a term used in the 2012 Report at [10.3] – no adjustment at all is warranted. In terms of the treatment of the three districts mentioned, it argued that events since the election should be disregarded and all three districts should count as conservative.

The alternative analysis found in Exhibit 11A and B, which has been referred to already, places the independent Members in the non-Liberal group and so addresses the Liberal argument. Under that analysis, treating the Liberal Party candidates as a group and adding the number of their votes plus preferences gained from excluded candidates gives them 51.8 per cent of the state wide vote. Therefore, even without Frome or Fisher, the Liberal Party achieved a significantly higher two-party preferred vote at the last election than did the Labor Party.

Traditionally, the Commission has allocated seats won by independent candidates in accordance with a re-throw of their votes. The two-party preferred votes in 2014 in Frome and Fisher strongly favoured the Liberal Party. Reference has already been made to the circumstances in which the Member for Frome gave his support to the Labor Party. Having weighed these arguments, the Commission accepts that Frome is properly placed on the Liberal side of the pendulum. To do otherwise would involve an element of double counting. With respect to the district of Fisher, its boundaries have, under this redistribution, been markedly altered. It now appears to be a Labor seat. For that reason, rather than because it was won by the Labor Party in the by-election, it should be viewed as a Labor Party seat. That outcome has been kept in mind in the final redistribution. In relation to Waite, it remains on the Liberal side, as the Member was elected as a Liberal Party candidate.

The Commission received competing arguments about whether, and to what extent, the incumbency of a Member should be taken into account. Mr Whittington made the point that any benefit from incumbency is diminished in circumstances where boundary changes will affect a significant proportion of the population. The Commission declines to take incumbency into account.

The table at page 18 shows that on the occasions when the Labor Party achieved a two-party preferred vote of 53.2 per cent or 53.4 per cent, it won 27 seats. The Commission takes the view that, leaving aside any significant role of a third party, a party receiving 53 per cent of the popular vote could expect to win at least 26 seats.

In the metropolitan area, the Commission has made a determined effort to make changes with a view to restoring communities of interest and has utilised suburb boundaries and natural topographical features wherever possible. On the metropolitan coast, a number of districts have been reconfigured to address distortions which have occurred over time with rapid population increase. While effort has been made to avoid making changes without tangible justification, perhaps less emphasis has been placed on stability than did the 2012 Commission. Until 1991, section 83 contained a provision obliging the

Commission to bear in mind the desirability of leaving boundaries undisturbed where it could do so consistently with other principles. That consideration was removed by the same amendment which introduced the fairness provision, section 83(1).

5 THE COMMISSION'S METHODOLOGY

5.1 The relevant date

The Commission must specify a "relevant date" for the purpose of reckoning the electoral quota under section 77 of the *Constitution Act*. It must be a date falling not earlier than six months before the date of the Commission's final order. It is necessary for this purpose to have regard to the Commission's likely timetable, and also to the state of the joint electoral roll that is used by the Australian Electoral Commission and the Electoral Commission of South Australia within the relevant period. This redistribution is made on the basis that the relevant date is 30 June 2016. That date was selected as the latest convenient date within six months of the final order.

5.2 The electoral quota

The State's enrolled elector population on the relevant date was 1,185,994. The electoral quota, which is the basis of any redistribution, is obtained by dividing the total number of electors at the relevant date by the number of electoral districts and is the nearest integral number which results. The quota for this redistribution is therefore 25,234.

The elector numbers for any electoral district must not diverge from the quota by more than 10 per cent. However, the Commission is also required by section 83(2)(e) of the *Constitution Act* to have regard to any substantial demographic changes that are likely to take place in the proposed electoral districts before the expiry of the present term of the House of Assembly. Demographic changes which are expected to occur between the relevant date and the period within which the next election will take place were the subject of evidence before the Commission. That evidence was presented on the first of our hearing days. No challenge was made to that evidence either at that time or later. The Commission was greatly assisted by the evidence and analysis presented by Mr Andrew Gear, Mr Anthony Melhuish, Mr Christopher Rudd and Ms Deborah Burrows, officers of the Department of Planning, Transport

and Infrastructure. Our elector projections for 2018 are heavily reliant upon their work.

Population projections provided to the Commission are formulated by reference to 30 June 2018. The elector population at that time is estimated to be 1,179,228. On that basis, the projected quota is 25,090. These figures appear in Appendix 8: Present and projected enrolments for Assembly Districts before redistribution.

It will have been noted that the projected population is less than the population at the relevant date. The calling of a federal election this year, with a close of rolls date of 23 May 2016, saw a sudden and large increase in the number of enrolled electors. This is partly as a result of persons enrolling or updating their enrolment ahead of the federal election. The federal election took place on 2 July 2016. Some of this increase will have abated in the months following the election as those who did not vote because they were no longer eligible for enrolment or were no longer resident will have been removed. It is expected that any decline due to this effect will be spread fairly evenly across all electoral districts. In those circumstances, the decrease in elector numbers from the relevant date to the date of the Commission's projections should not be of significance.

5.3 Approach

The Commission's approach to its task has been discussed in previous Reports. It has been fairly well established. The use of the swing-to-lose pendulum is familiar to those with an interest in the work of the Commission. That familiarity has been assumed for the purposes of this Report. The pendulum is a tool available to the Commission, but its limitations must be acknowledged. Many of them have been referred to already. They include that swings are not uniform and that it is not possible to estimate accurately numbers of swinging voters, that it is not possible to assess precisely the impact of movement of boundaries and that the greater the number of voters moved in or out of a district, the greater the "error" will be.

The various formulations of the pendulum referred to in this Report have informed the Commission's work; but the pendulum would have the Commission's work appear deceptively easy.

As has been explained already, the 2016 Commission has chosen to utilise some of the tolerance provided in section 77 of the *Constitution Act* to bring down slightly the numbers of electors in the Eyre Peninsula and far north electorates, and to a lesser extent the remaining regional electorates. The Commission has chosen not to simply rely on adjustments to metropolitan boundaries aimed at delivering more seats to the Liberal Party in recognition of the greater two-party preferred vote it achieved at the last election.

6 THE REDISTRIBUTION

The new electoral districts are shown on the district plans that form the schedule to the order.

Appendix 9 summarises the boundary changes and their impact on electors. It includes the number of electors affected by the changes.

Appendix 10 sets out the present and projected enrolments for each district after the redistribution.

Appendix 11 uses the 2018 population projections and shows the variation from the projected quota in each district. Each district is allocated to either the Liberal Party (blue) or the Labor Party (red) in accordance with the swing-to-lose figures based on the 2016 redistribution (Appendix 12). The districts which exceed quota are shaded. Both parties have 14 districts which exceed quota. In aggregate, the average variance for each party is in the order of one per cent. The figures of 5748 for Labor and -5748 for the Liberals given as the variance from the aggregated quota are derived by multiplying the projected quota (25,090) by the number of seats attributed to a party and then subtracting that figure from the total of projected electors for each party.

Appendix 12 represents, in the form of a swing-to-lose pendulum, the political consequences of the redistribution. The pendulum is, again, lacking in symmetry. Complete symmetry is unobtainable for the reasons already discussed. However, it can be seen that there is a good spread of marginal seats on each side. In addition, in the event of a 'landslide' election result, either party should be able to mount a viable opposition.

It can be seen from Appendix 12 that, counting Fisher (now Hurtle Vale) as a Labor seat, and Frome and Waite on the Liberal side, and using the voting patterns exhibited in the last election (but using the Commission's population projections), the Liberal Party might have been expected to win government with 26 seats in its own right, that is, not counting the seat of Frome. It can also

be seen that, assuming a uniform swing to the Labor Party of 3.2 per cent, it would win the seats of Newland, Adelaide, Mitchell (now Black) and Mawson from the Liberal Party and achieve a majority of 24 seats in its own right.

Therefore it appears that, based on 2014 voting patterns, the measures taken to address the imbalance, coupled with the changes made in the metropolitan area, notionally have the effect of delivering four extra seats to the Liberal Party, namely Elder, Colton, Mawson and Newland. However, Fisher (now Hurtle Vale) is now on the Labor side, although fairly marginal.

Appendix 13 amounts to a recasting of Appendix 12. It illustrates the fall of districts assuming a 50:50 split of the 2014 two-party preferred vote on the basis of the 2016 redistribution. It can be seen that each party would hold 23 seats in its own right.

The total number of electors affected by the redistribution is of the order of 398,710. The number of electors moved as a result of the 2012 redistribution was 89,000.

7 THE NAMING OF THE ELECTORAL DISTRICTS

At the Adelaide hearing of the Commission on 4 May 2016, Mr Besanko raised the issue of receiving further submissions about possible name changes to districts. To that point, several submissions had been received proposing certain changes. One of those was from the Labor Party, which suggested that the name of Little Para be changed to Elizabeth. Subsequently, at the hearing held in Clare, the Commission received a suggestion that Goyder be renamed Narungga.

The Commission has been mindful of the Resolution of the House of Assembly of 19 March 1998, which took this form:

That this House advise the Electoral Districts Boundaries Commission to consider the option of naming State districts after city, town or district names and deceased persons.

The 1998 Report notes, at [6.2] that the Speaker of the House notified the Commission of that Resolution. While geographic names have the advantage of tending to locate an electoral district, most districts contain multiple locality names. In addition, boundary movements can render geographic names obsolete. On the other hand most names of deceased persons do not have a link to a particular district and so give no indication of locality.

The Commission considered all the suggestions put to it. It was accepted that the two changes specified above were appropriate. The name Elizabeth was abandoned by an earlier Commission by reason of the fact that, over time, little of the City itself had remained within that district. That position has now changed and we consider it appropriate to accede to the Labor Party's request.

The name of Goyder, though a well-known and respected name, has no particular connection of which we are aware with the Yorke Peninsula. That area, the Commission was told, is part of the traditional lands of the Narungga people. We consider that changing this district name is appropriate.

The balance of the name changes determined upon arise because of substantial changes made to the boundaries of the districts concerned. In circumstances where some districts have changed markedly, it is considered that changes of name are indicated. The Labor Party's submission that, in general, electorates should bear place names, rather than the names of persons has not been overlooked. The changes foreshadowed include place names as well as those of significant South Australians, including two women and, as mentioned, an Indigenous group.

After publication of the draft report, various submissions were received in respect of the proposed name changes. While each has been considered, the Commission does not propose to depart from those changes that were foreshadowed.

Now provided is some information in respect of the new names.

Badcoe in place of Ashford

Peter John Badcoe VC (1934 – 1967) was born on 11 January 1934 and grew up in Adelaide before joining the army. He entered the Officer Cadet School at Portsea, Victoria in 1952. Major Badcoe was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the Australian Staff Corps in December 1952. He was allocated to the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery and served in a number of regimental and staff postings. In August 1966 he transferred to the Royal Australian Infantry Corps and joined the Australian Army Training Team Vietnam. He was posted as Sector Operations Officer to Thua Thien Province, South Vietnam. Between 23 February and 7 April 1967, Major Badcoe repeatedly performed extraordinary feats. While under fire he attacked across open ground; he rescued an American adviser; he captured a machine-gun; he led attacks and he provided leadership and example to other troops. In 1967 Major Peter Badcoe was killed by a burst of enemy fire as he rose to throw a grenade. He was awarded the Victoria Cross, as well as service medals for the Vietnam War, the United States Silver Star, the South Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry, and the South Vietnamese Wound Medal.

Black in place of Mitchell

Dorothea Foster Black (1891 – 1951), known as Dorrit Black, is regarded as one of Australia's most important modern artists. Born in Adelaide, she studied at the South Australian School of Arts and Crafts and in Sydney under Julian Ashton. During the second of her three extended trips to Europe, she was a student of the pioneering British printmaker, Claude Flight, and the leading French cubists, André Lhote and Albert Gleizes. She was a close friend of modern artists Grace Crowley and Anne Dangar. In 1935 Dorrit Black returned to Adelaide to live and work as a professional artist. As a teacher, she influenced some of South Australia's most important artists including Jeffrey Smart. Perhaps best known for her linocuts, Ms Black also excelled in oils and watercolours. The breadth of her work reflects her extensive travel within the state and her wide artistic interests. Dorrit Black died suddenly in 1951, aged 59 years. In 2014, the Art Gallery of South Australia held a landmark retrospective exhibition of her work.

Elizabeth in place of Little Para

The city name Elizabeth was gazetted on 24 November 1955. It was first chosen as a district name following the 1969 redistribution, representing the city centre and surrounding suburbs. The name endured for 11 successive state elections from 1970 until 2002. The district name was changed following the 2003 electoral redistribution when a number of the suburban areas bearing the name Elizabeth were divided between two separate electorates. Those suburban areas are now reunited.

Gibson in place of Bright

Gladys Ruth Gibson CBE (1901 – 1972) was a prominent South Australian educationist and women's activist in the mid twentieth century. In 1937 Gladys Gibson completed a Bachelor of Arts at the University of Adelaide and three years later she completed a Diploma of Education. She taught at a number of primary and technical high schools in Adelaide before being promoted to Inspector of Secondary Schools in 1952. In this role she encouraged the careers of promising young teachers. She later became a foundation member and fellow of the Australian College of Education, a founder of Saint Ann's

College, and president of the South Australian Women's Graduates' Association. In addition to her education roles, Gladys Gibson was influential with the National Council of Women at a state, national and international level. In this role she travelled extensively to attend conferences and executive meetings of the International Council of Women and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation. Ms Gibson was appointed OBE in 1953 and was made CBE in 1970.

Hurtle Vale in place of Fisher

Sir James Hurtle Fisher (1790 – 1875) was the first resident Commissioner of South Australia. On 16 June 1837, Sir James, John Morphett, Colonel William Light and a party of marines set off from Glenelg intending to travel overland to Encounter Bay. They were to visit whalers who were employees of the private company known as the South Australia Company. Colonel Light's diary records: "At 4.00pm the party arrived at a beautiful valley, where they encamped for the night, the country and soil together adapted for grazing or agriculture; the whole distance was not more than ten or eleven miles from Glenelg." That area was named Hurtle Vale in honour of the Commissioner. The area stretched from the hills in the east towards the coast in the west with the Field River running through the centre of the valley.

The new district of Hurtle Vale contains the south-western parts of the former district of Fisher. Thereby a connection is retained through the second given name of Sir James Fisher. The name represents a geographic area which, while never officially registered, retains another link to the former Fisher.

King in place of Napier

The Honourable Leonard James King AC QC (1925 – 2011) was a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of South Australia. Leonard King's childhood was spent during and in the aftermath of the great depression. He was educated at St Joseph's Memorial School where he matriculated at the age of 14. After leaving school he worked for the Shell Company as a clerk. Upon the outbreak of World War II, Leonard King volunteered and he served in the Royal Australian Air Force in Australia and New Guinea. Utilising the Commonwealth

Reconstruction Training Scheme, he commenced a law degree while still serving in New Guinea. On his demobilisation, he continued his studies at the University of Adelaide. Mr King was admitted to practice in December 1950 and he worked as a solicitor and barrister. He was appointed Queen's Counsel in 1967. In 1970, Mr King entered Parliament as the Member for Coles. He served as the Attorney-General in the Dunstan Labor Government between 1970 and 1975. Mr Leonard King was appointed a puisne judge of the Supreme Court of South Australia in June 1975. On 30 October 1978, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of South Australia, from which position he retired on 28 April 1995.

Narungga in place of Goyder

The meaning of Narungga is campsite. The Yorke Peninsula was the home of the Narungga people, who occupied the land from near Port Wakefield in the east to Port Broughton in the west, and down to the southern tip of the peninsula. It is believed that the Narungga people maintained large settlements along the coast through much of each year. Coastal campsites provided a regular supply of food and fresh water, as well as a gathering place for social and religious ceremony. The Narungga people managed and preserved their lands. They used fire to clear old grasses and to promote fresh plant growth. Fresh water rock holes were covered with slabs of stone or brushwood to keep the water clean and to prevent animals from drinking from them. Track ways were maintained through the thick mallee forests, linking places and people throughout the peninsula.

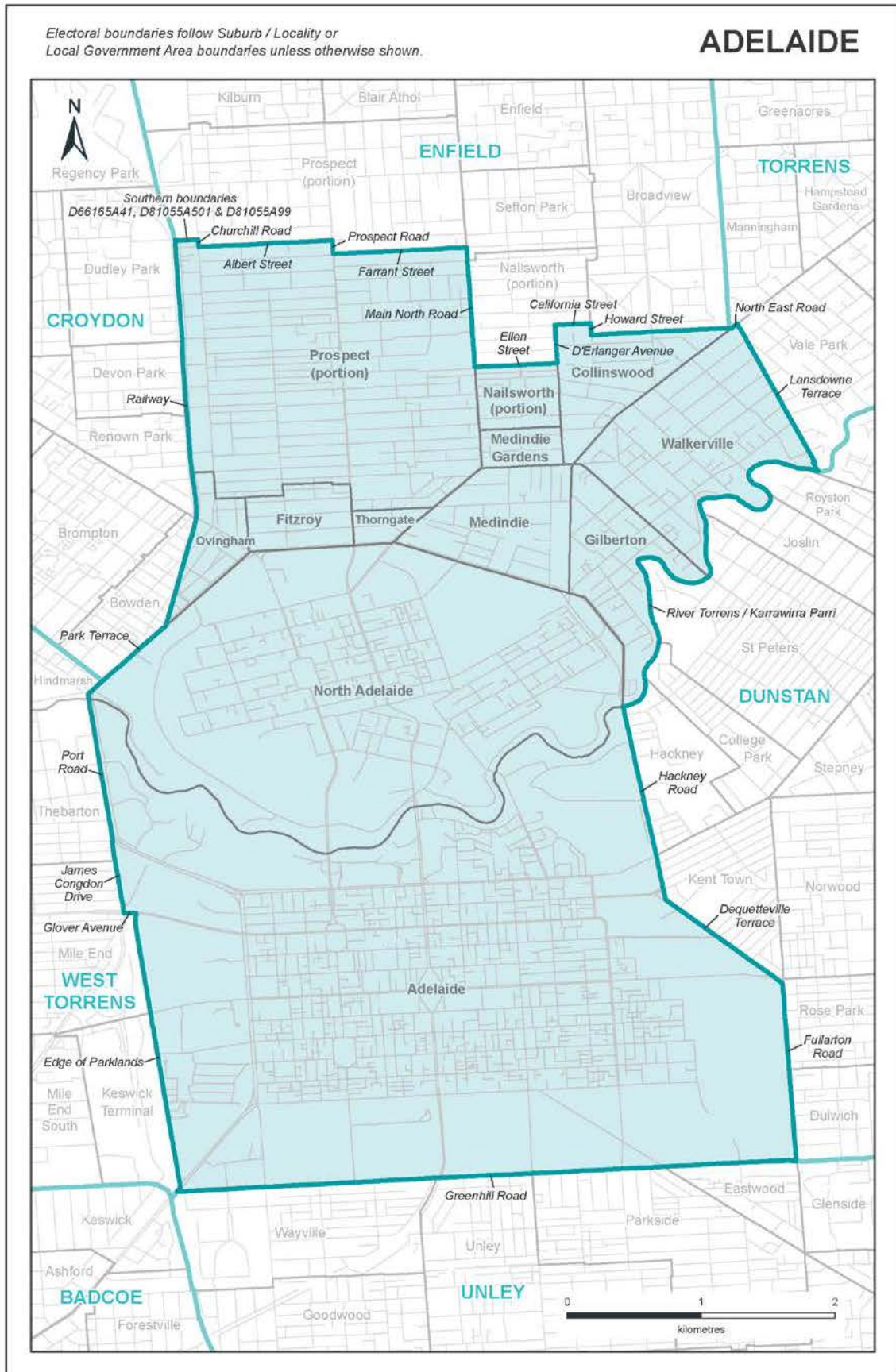
8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

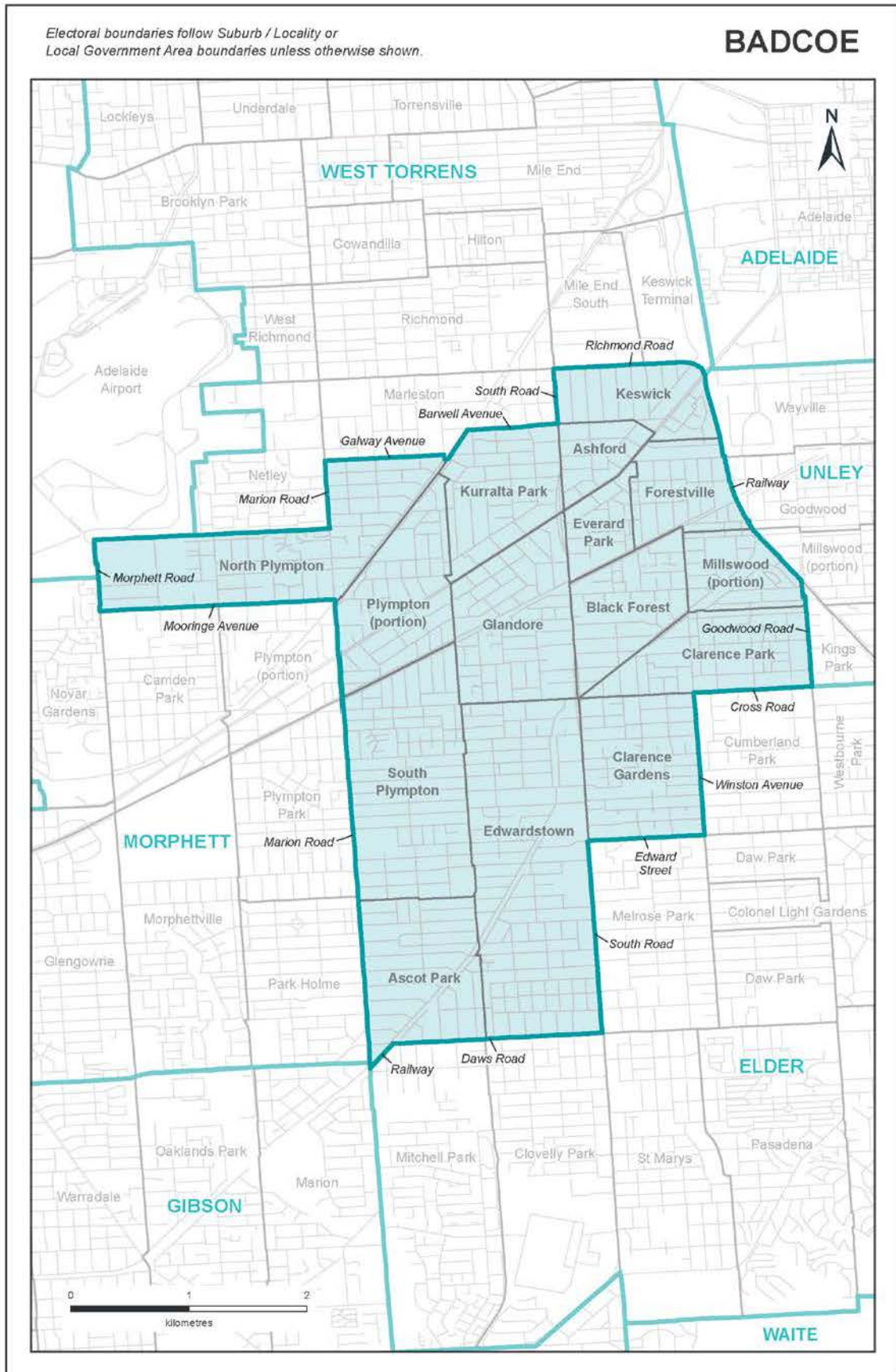
The Commission records its gratitude to its staff and to other persons who assisted in its work, including Mr John Aquilina (the Commission Secretary), Ms Pam Walker (Research Officer), the staff of the Electoral Commission of South Australia and the Office of the Surveyor-General, Mrs Jan Cooper (the Chairman's Personal Assistant), Ms Stephanie Hurrell (the Chairman's Associate), and Mr Tom Besanko (Counsel assisting the Commission).

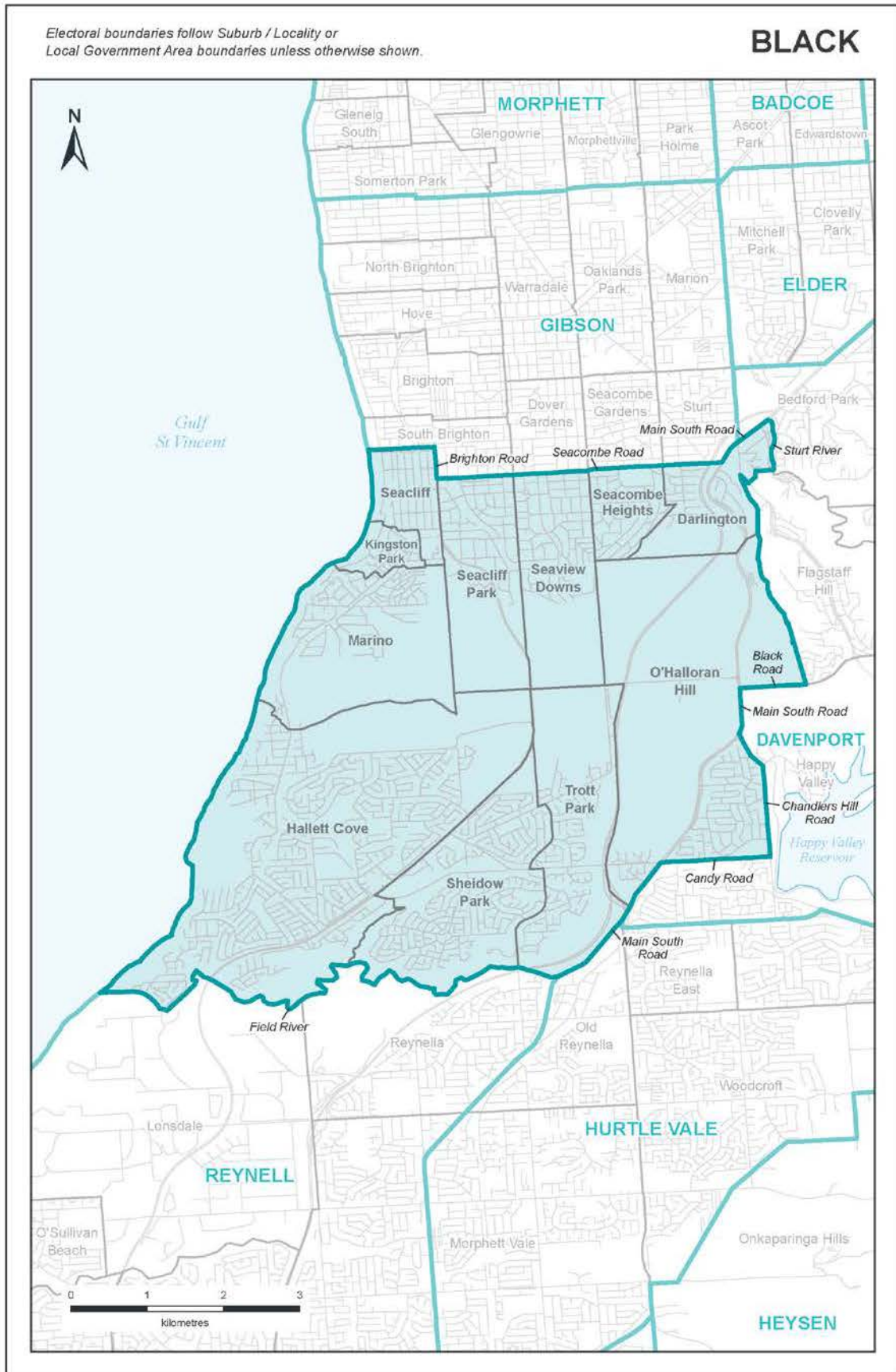
We also thank the staff of the Roma Mitchell Commonwealth Law Courts Building, the Port Augusta and Murray Bridge Magistrates Courts and the Clare and Gilbert Valley Council for providing rooms for, and facilitating, the Commission's hearings. The Commission again thanks those persons who provided written submissions or who gave evidence or presented argument at the public hearings.

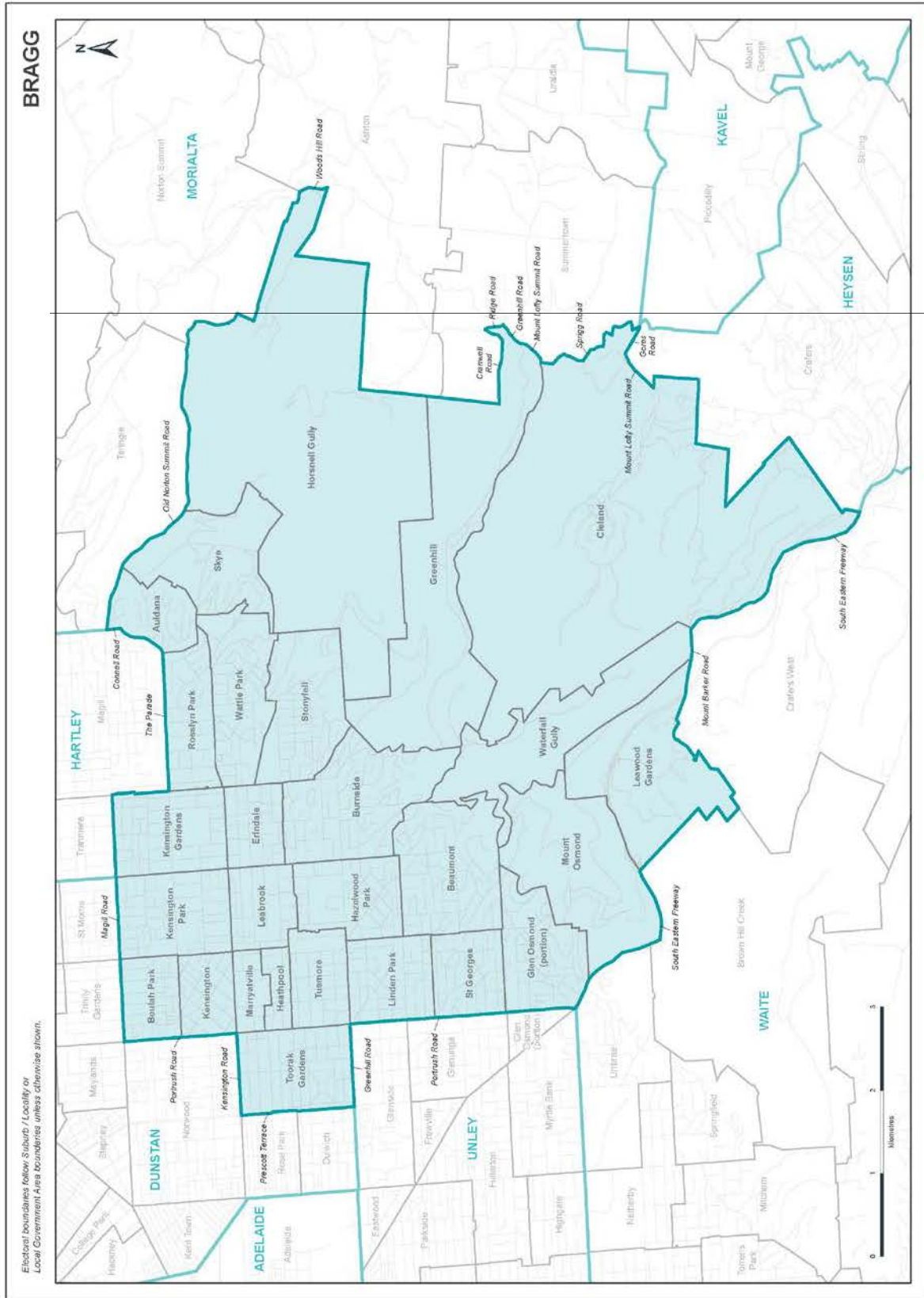
9 THE SCHEDULE

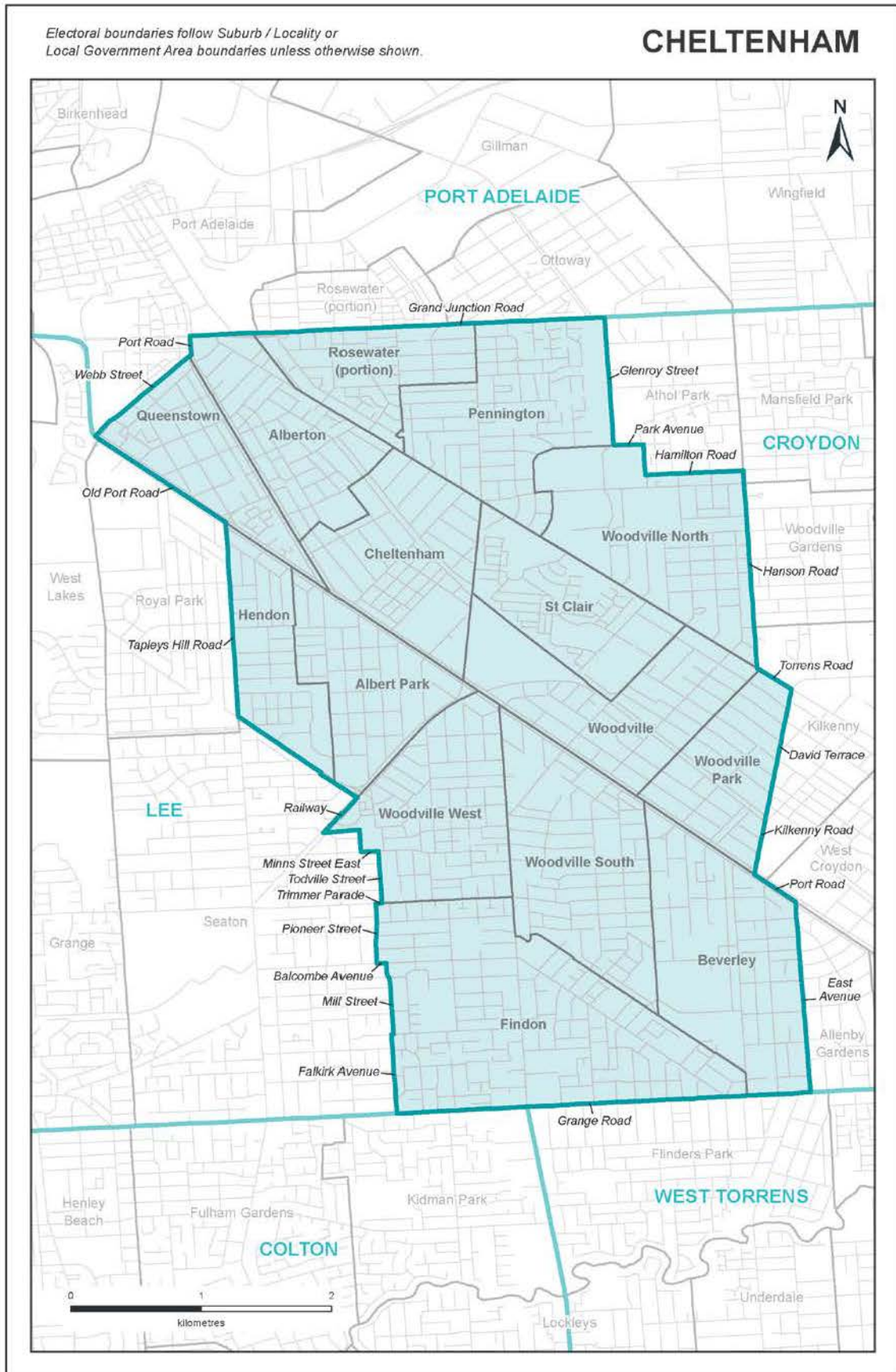
The district plans of the 47 electoral districts for the House of Assembly which follow in this schedule and are named, delineated and described therein, define the boundaries of the electoral districts consequent upon this redistribution

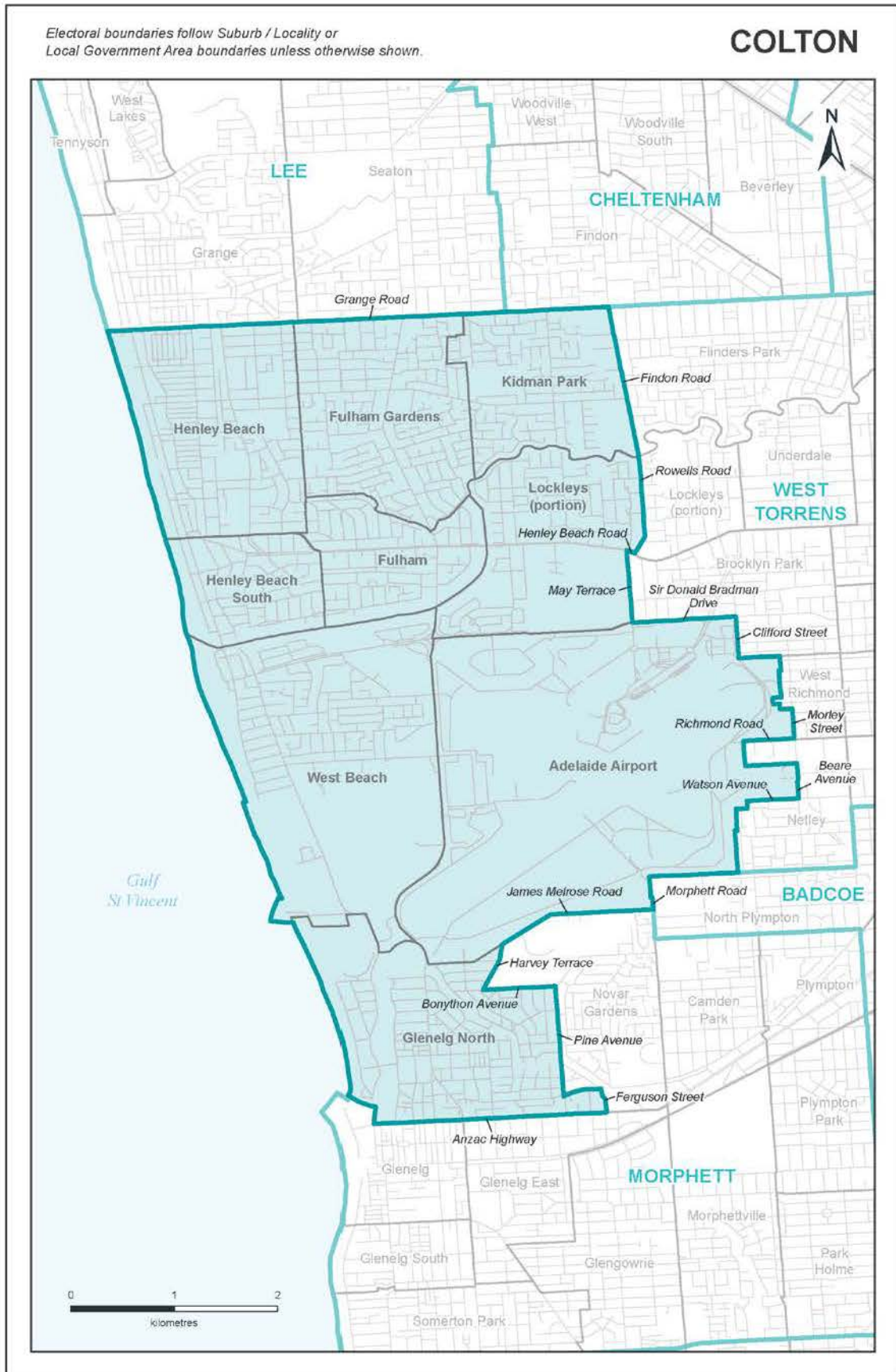


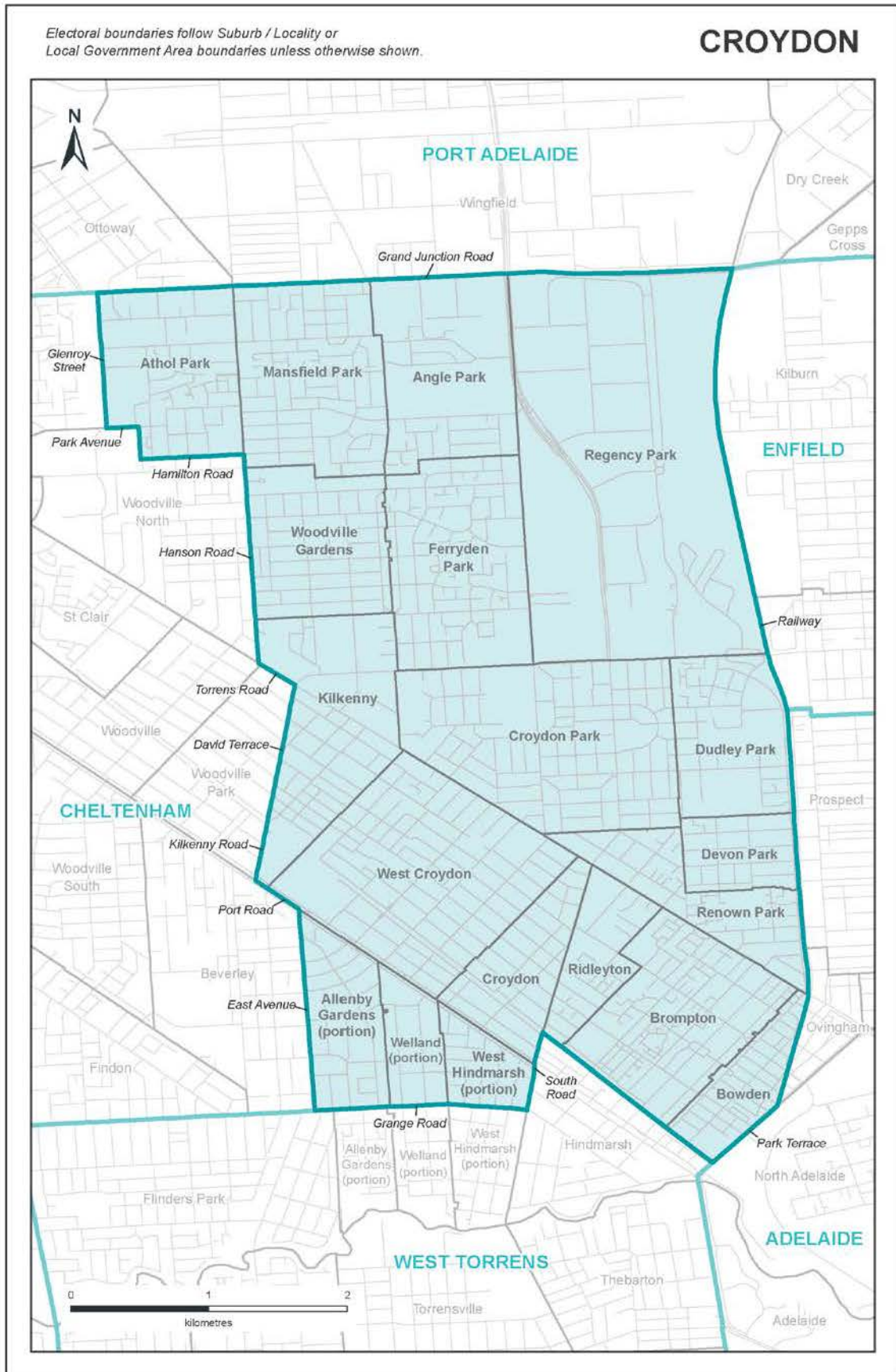


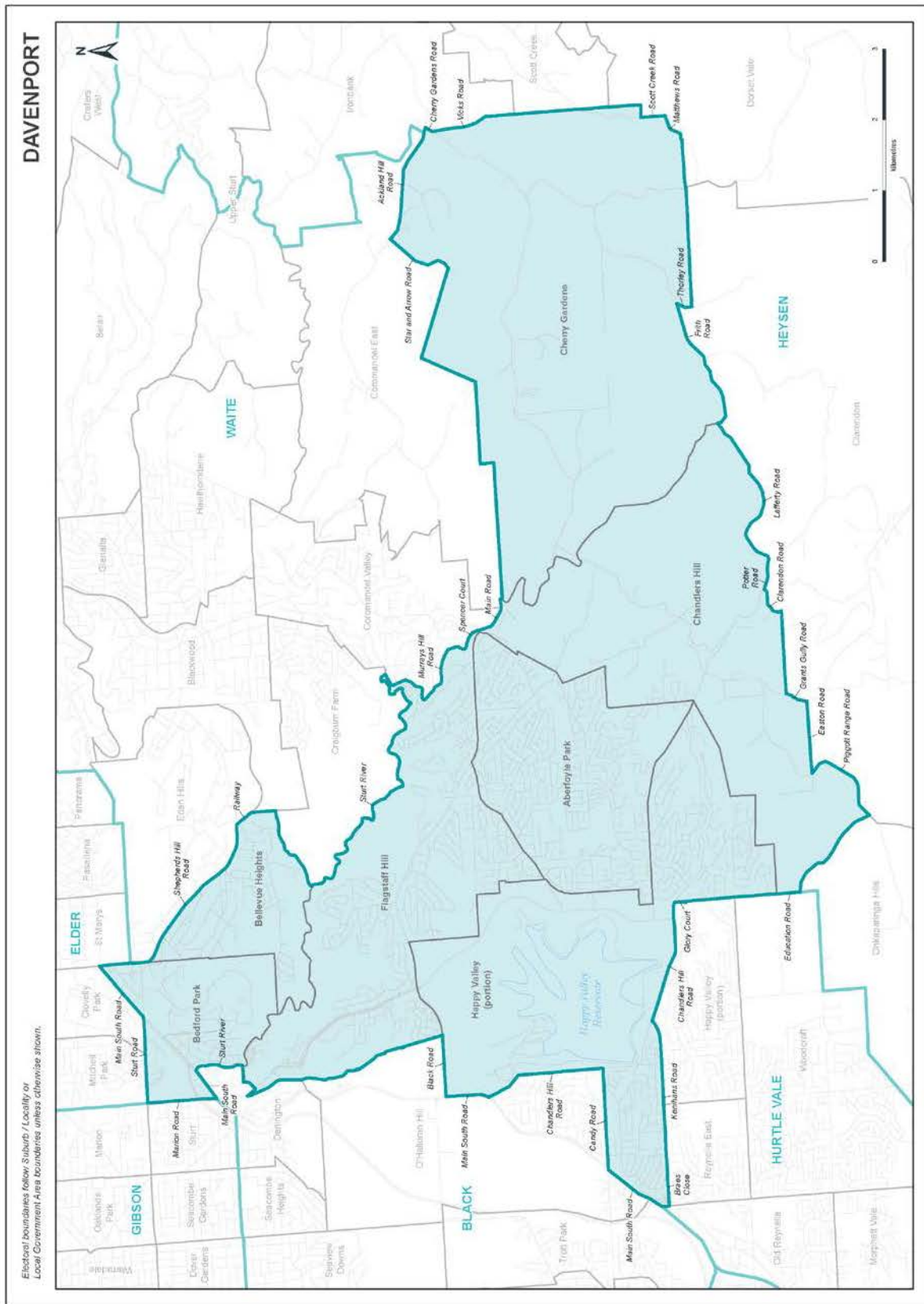


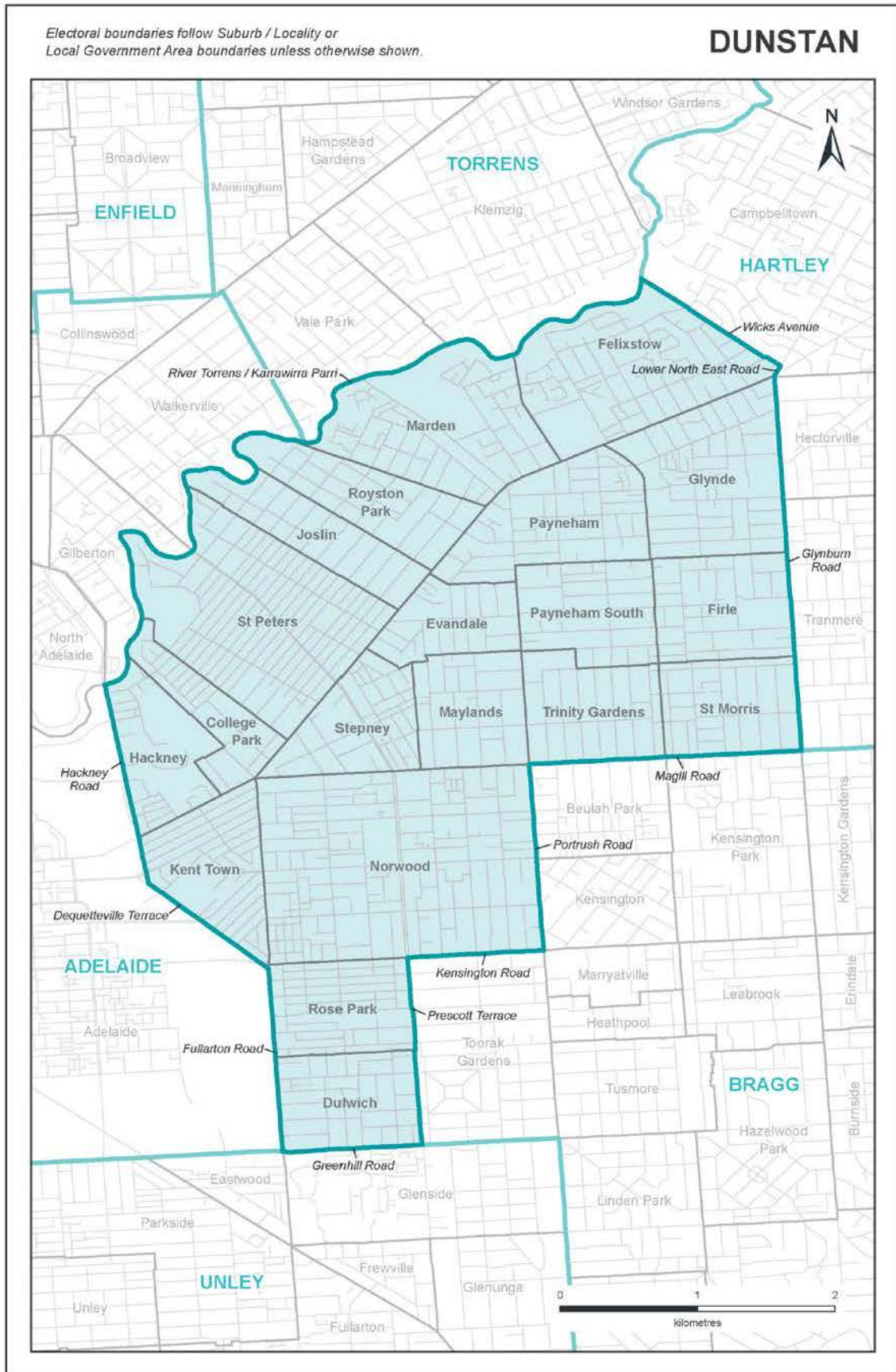


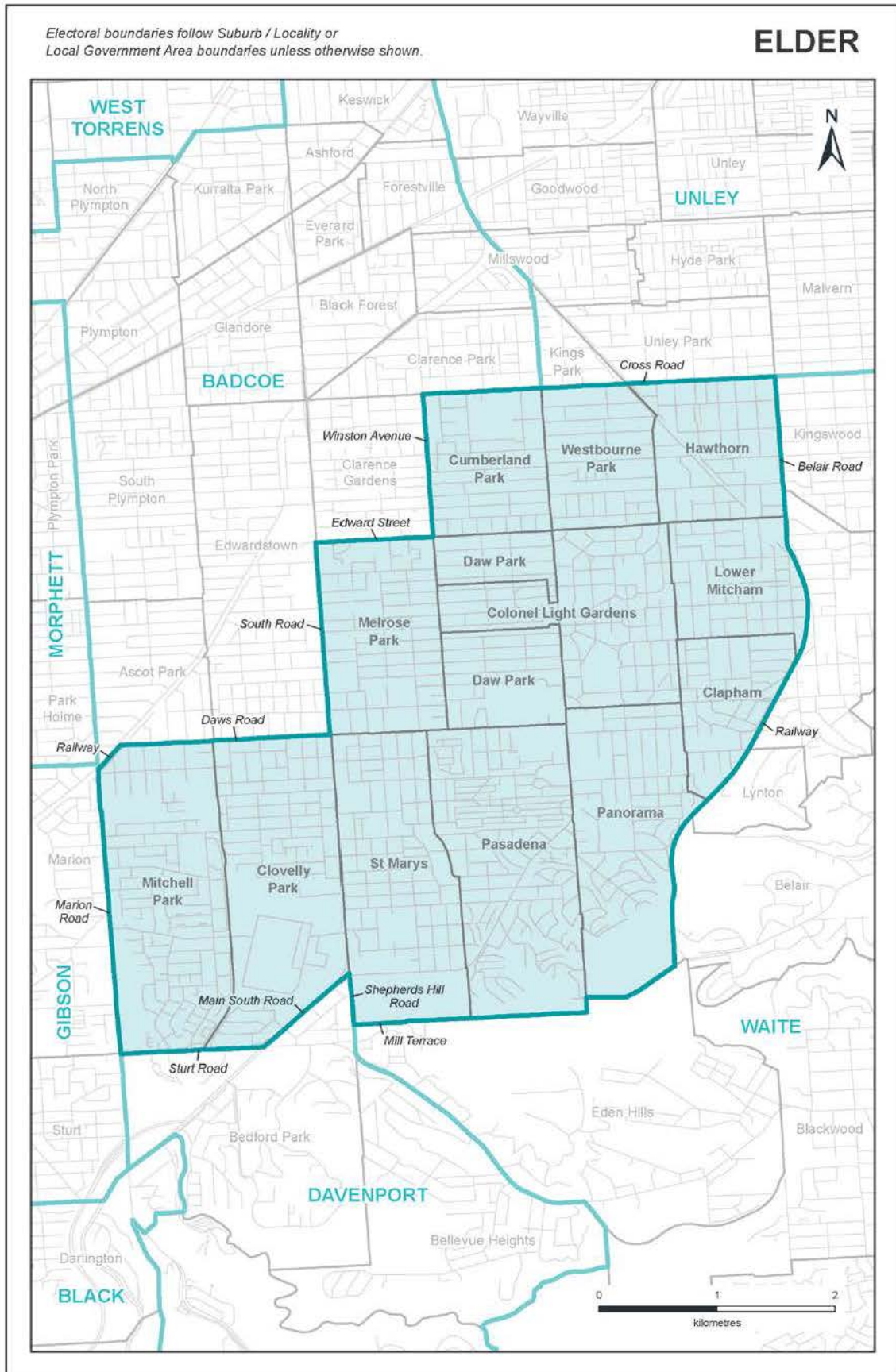


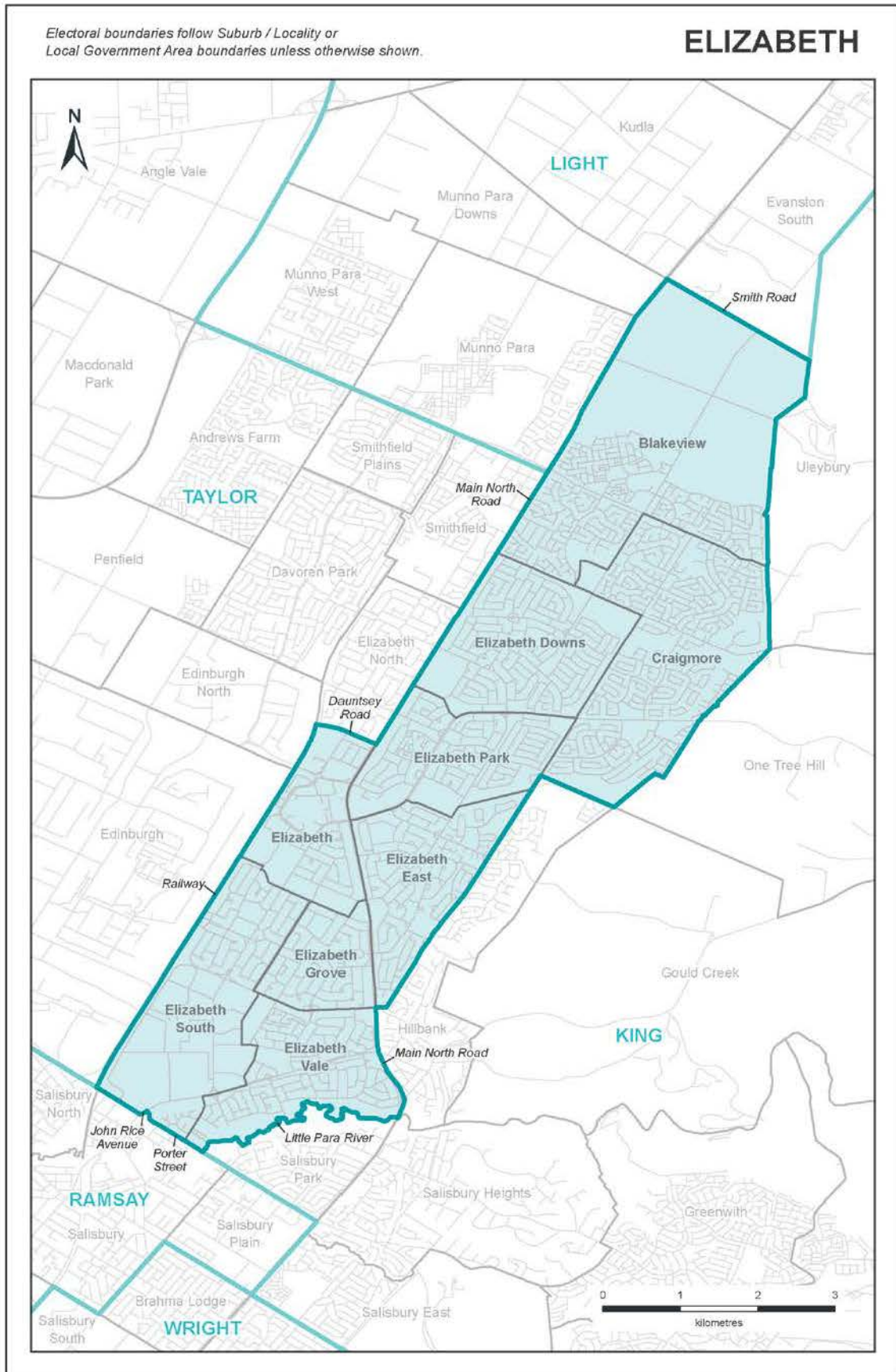


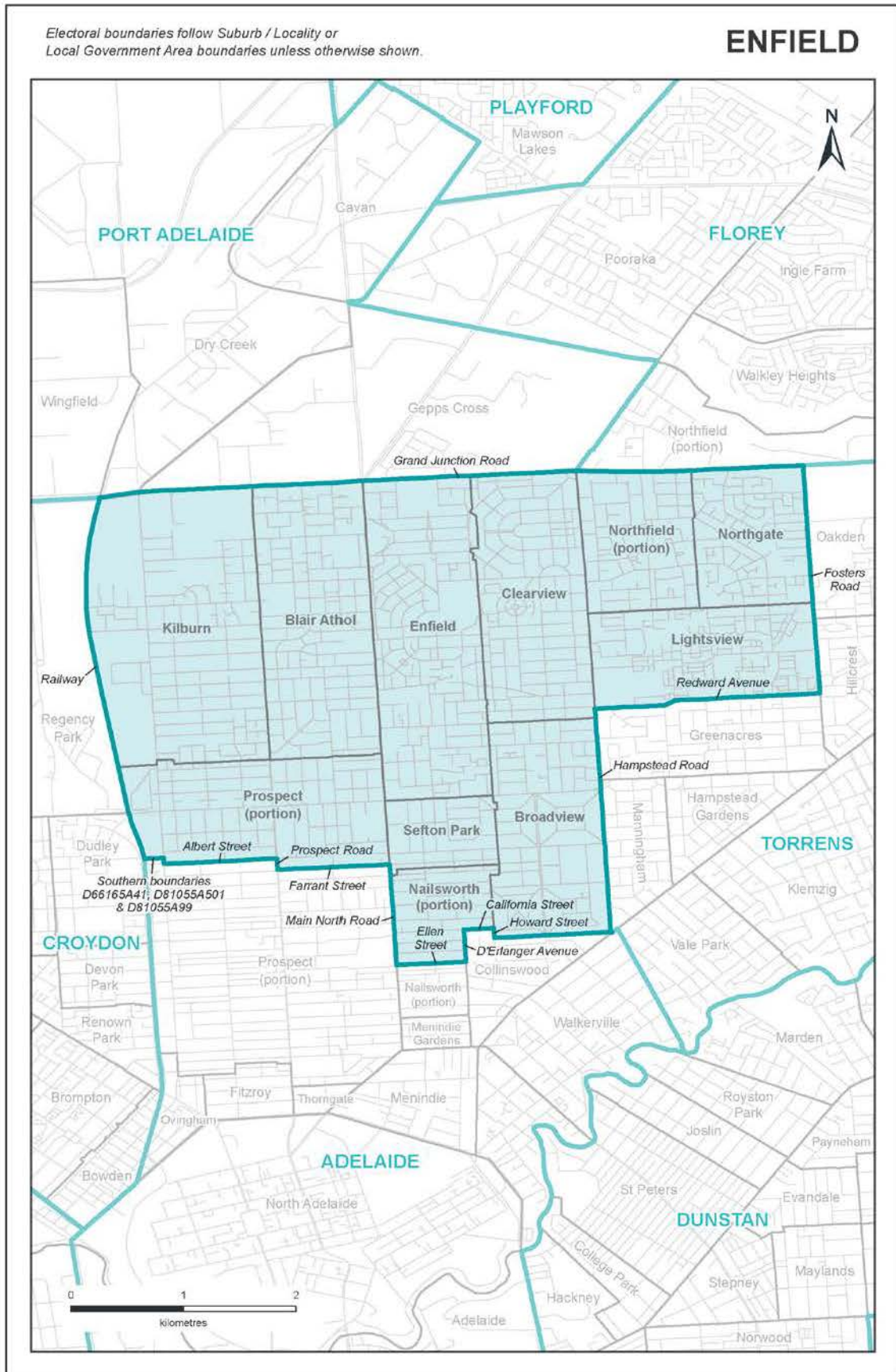


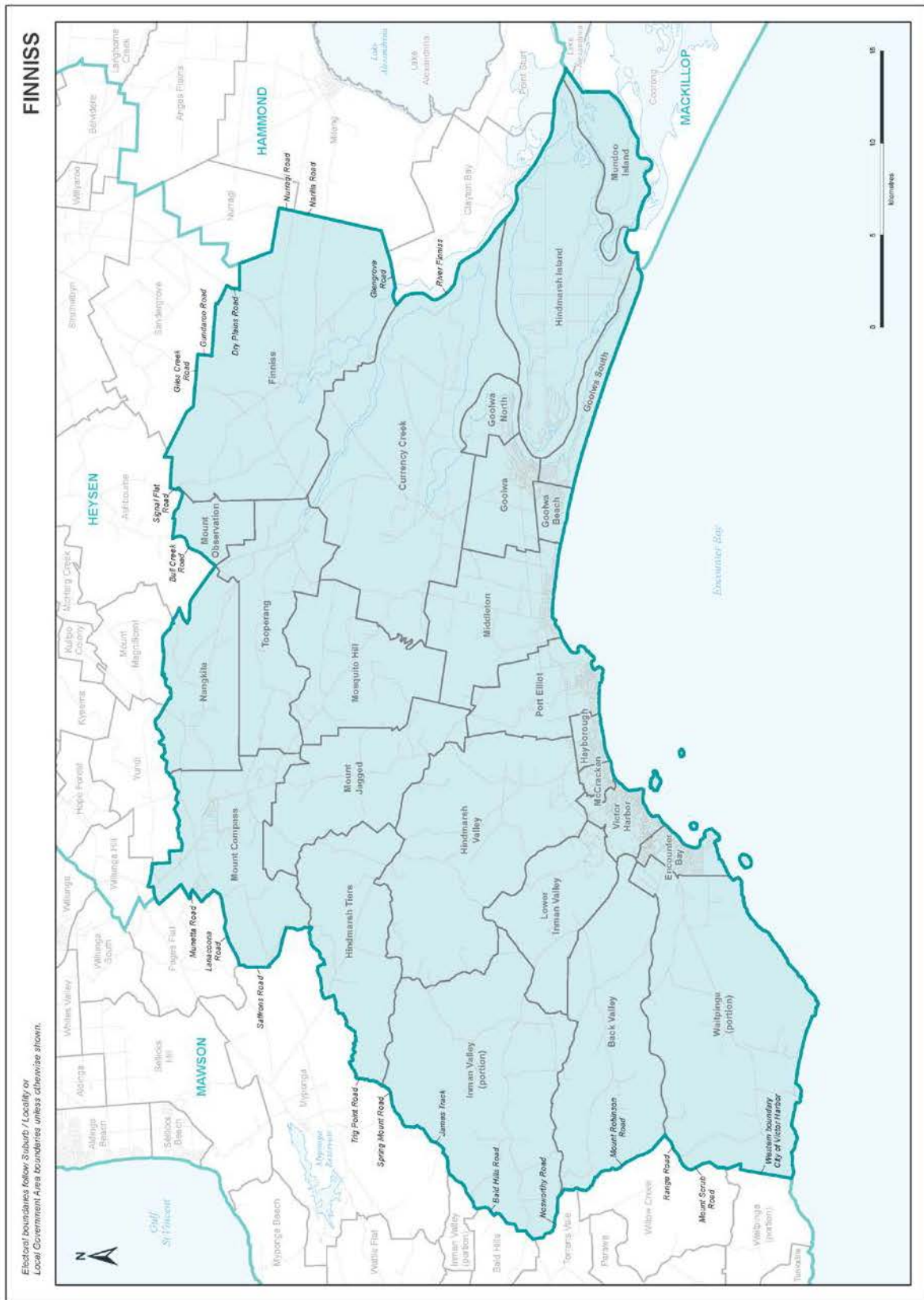


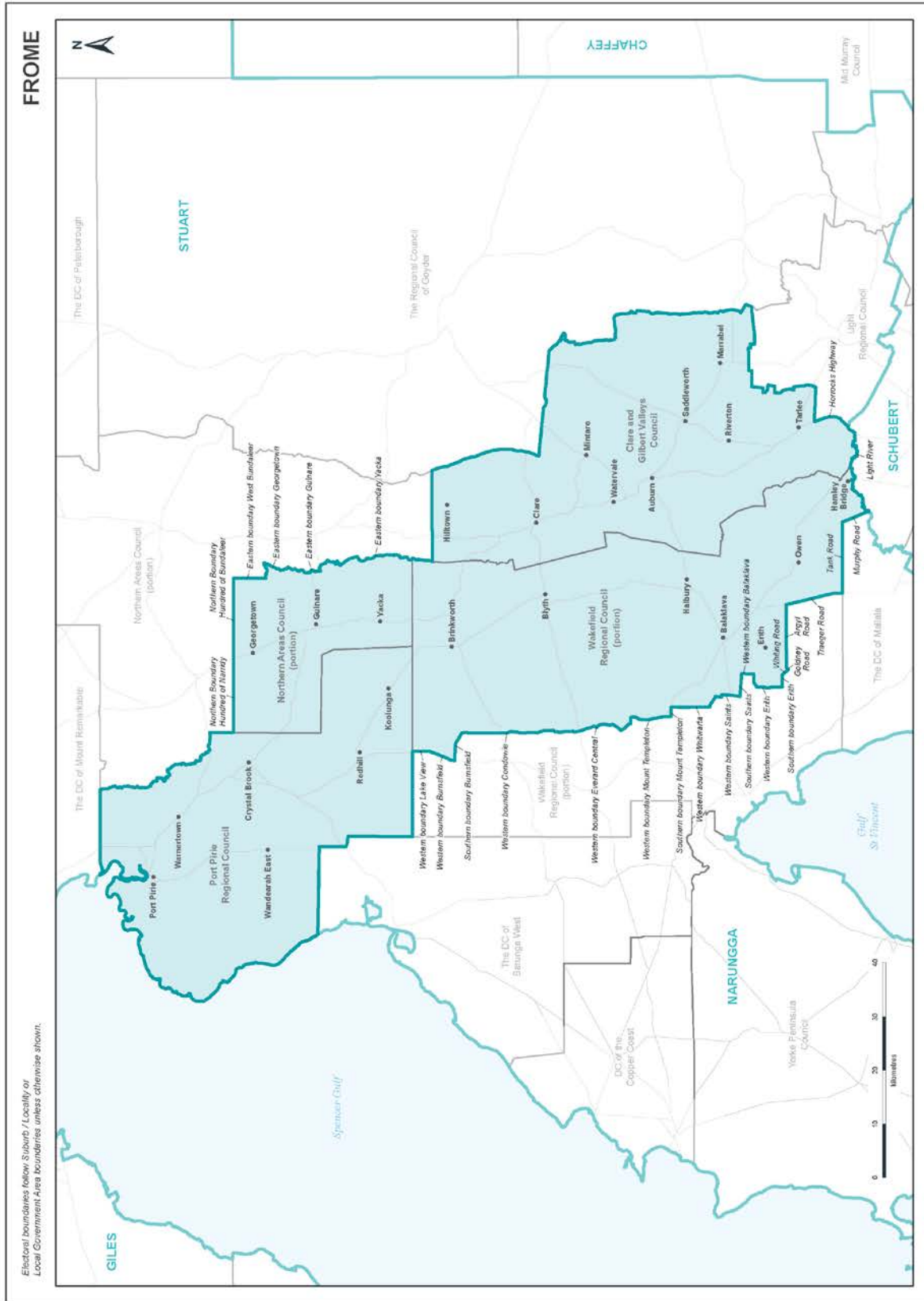




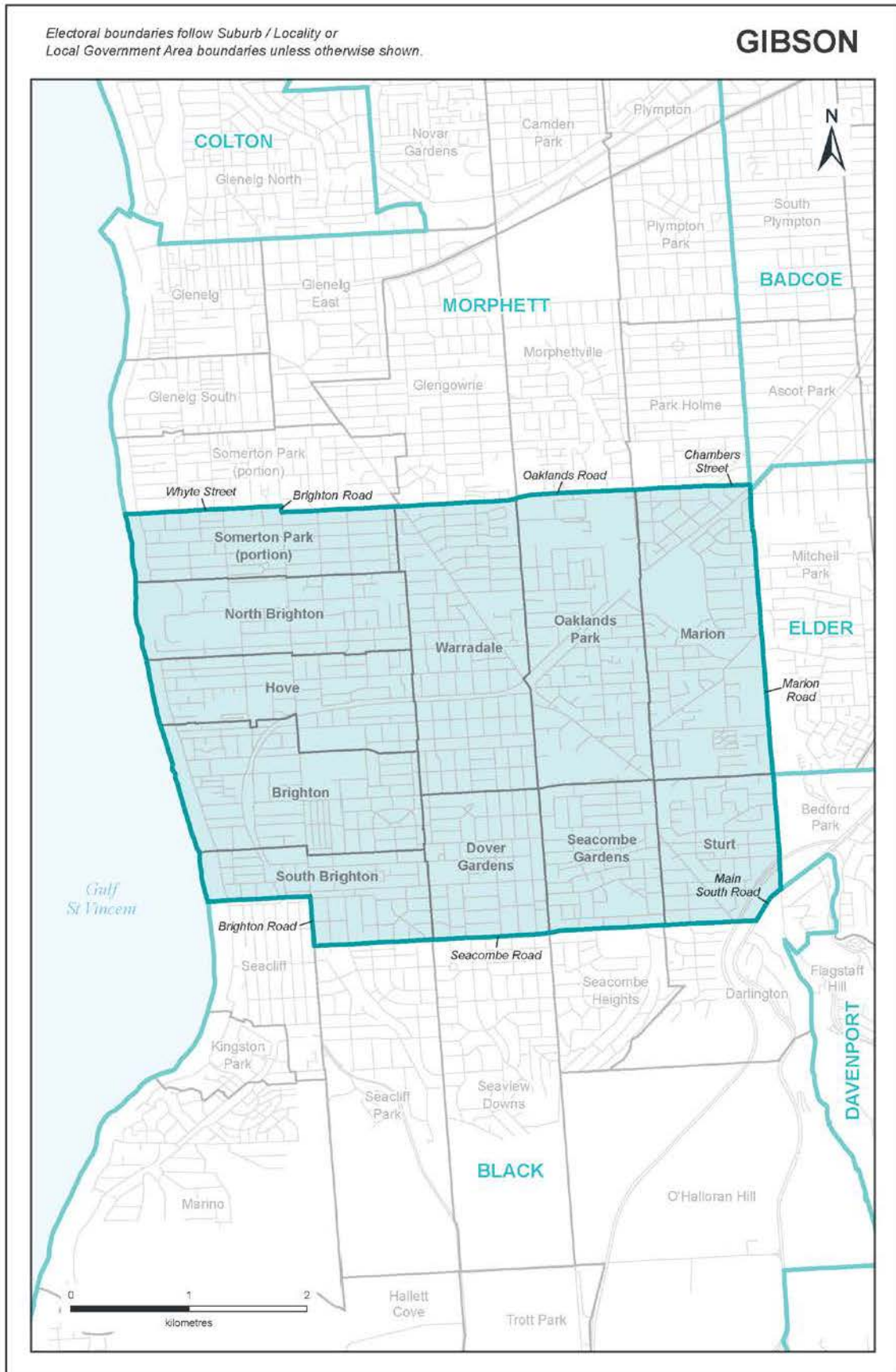


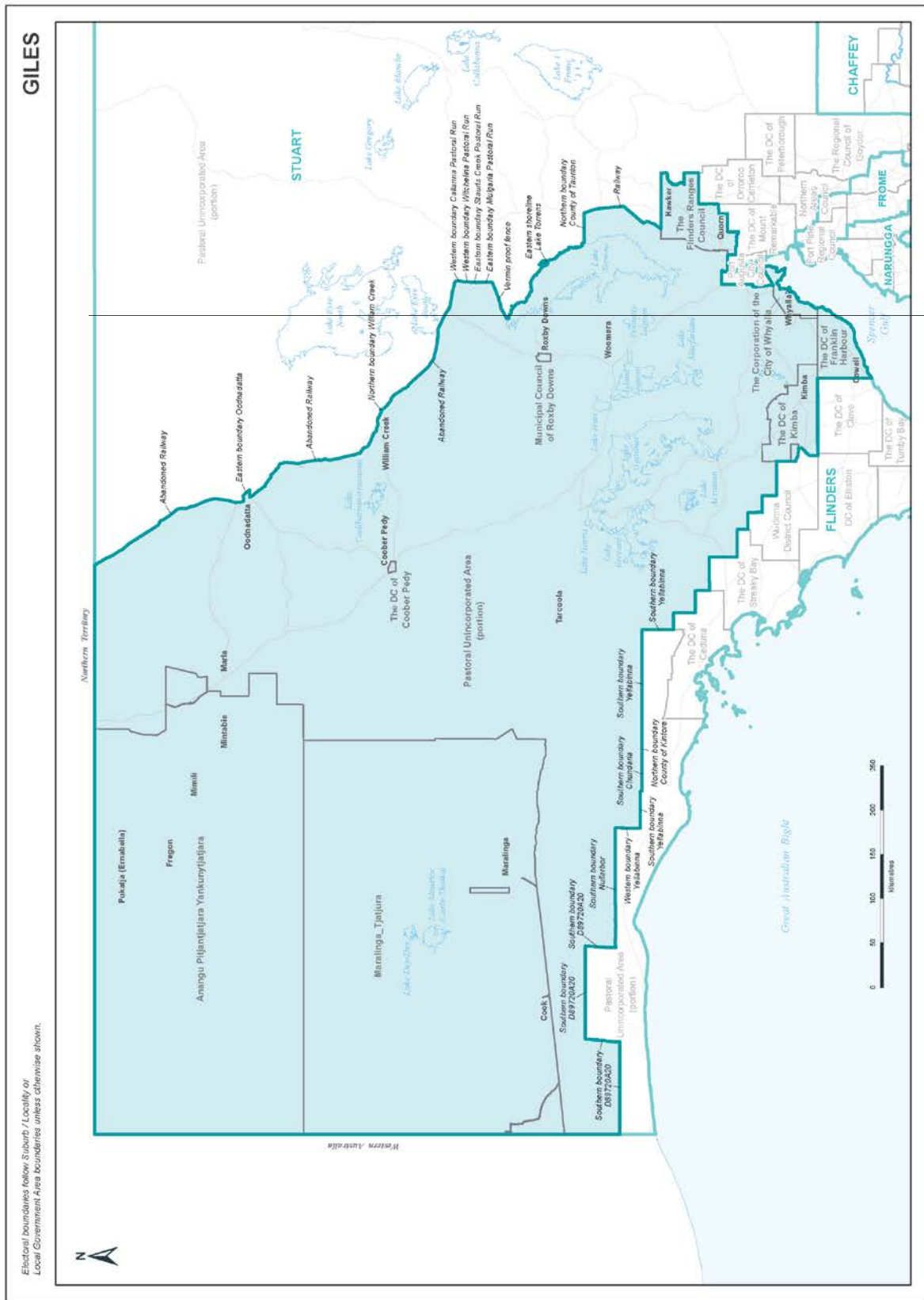


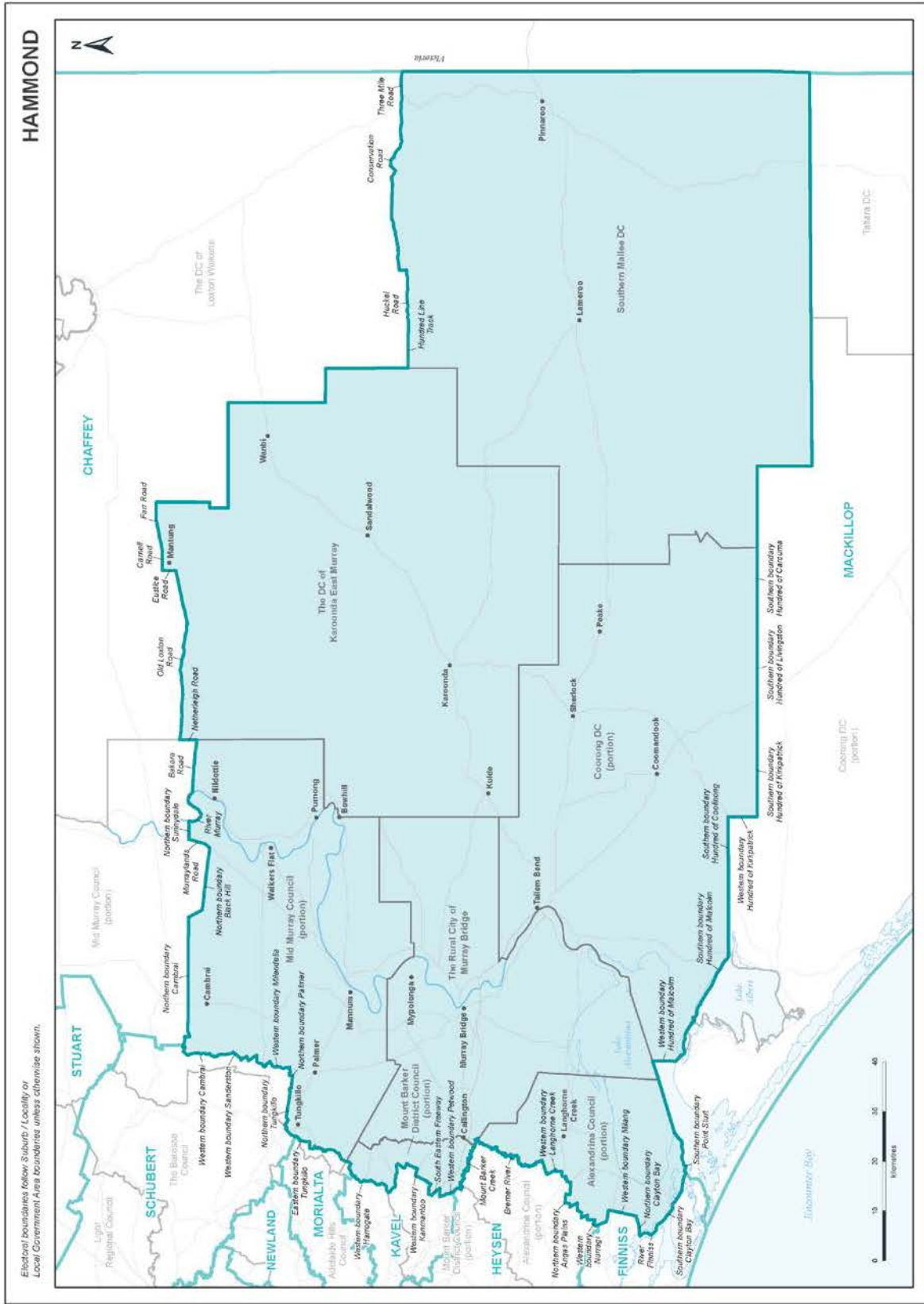


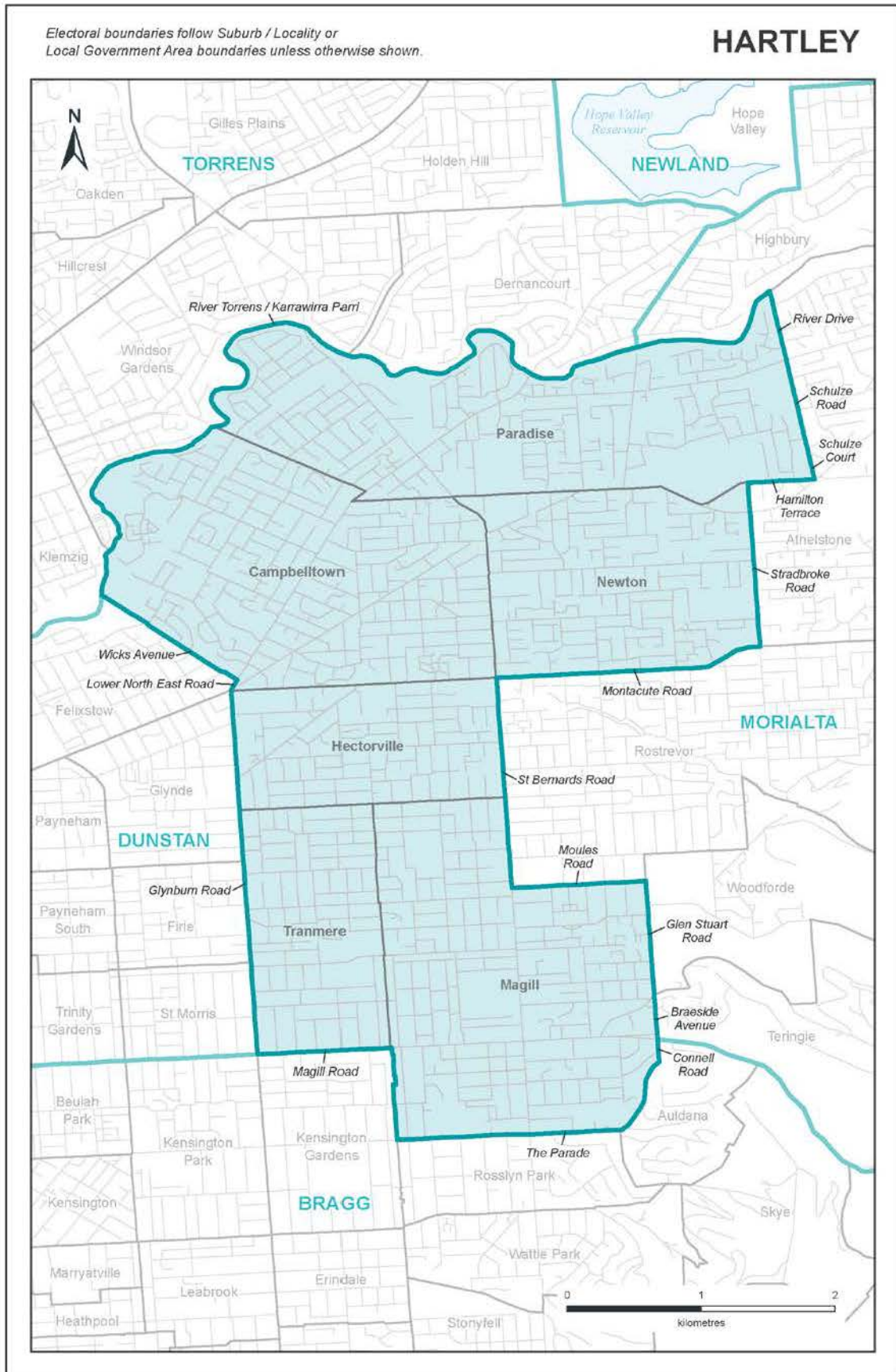


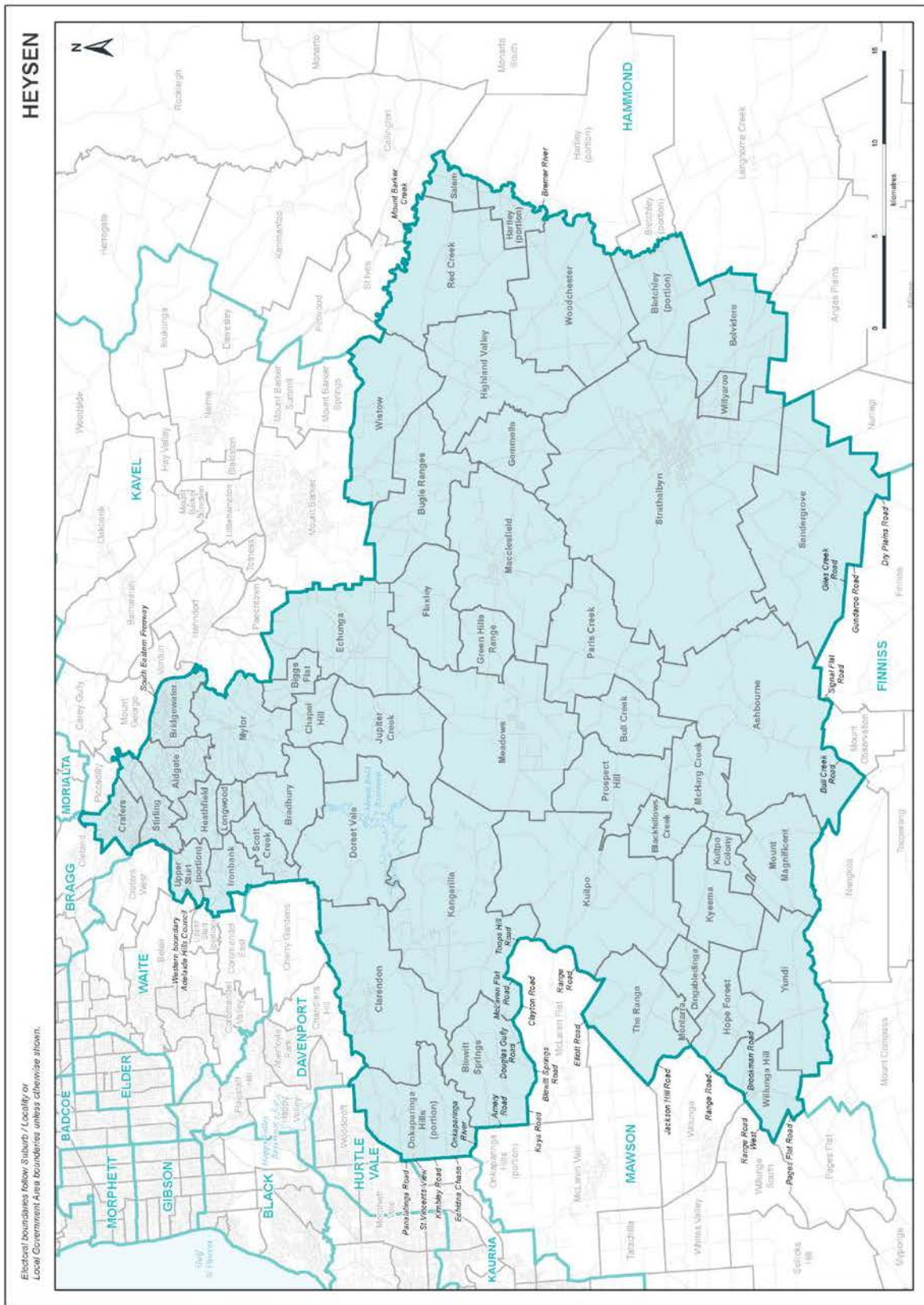
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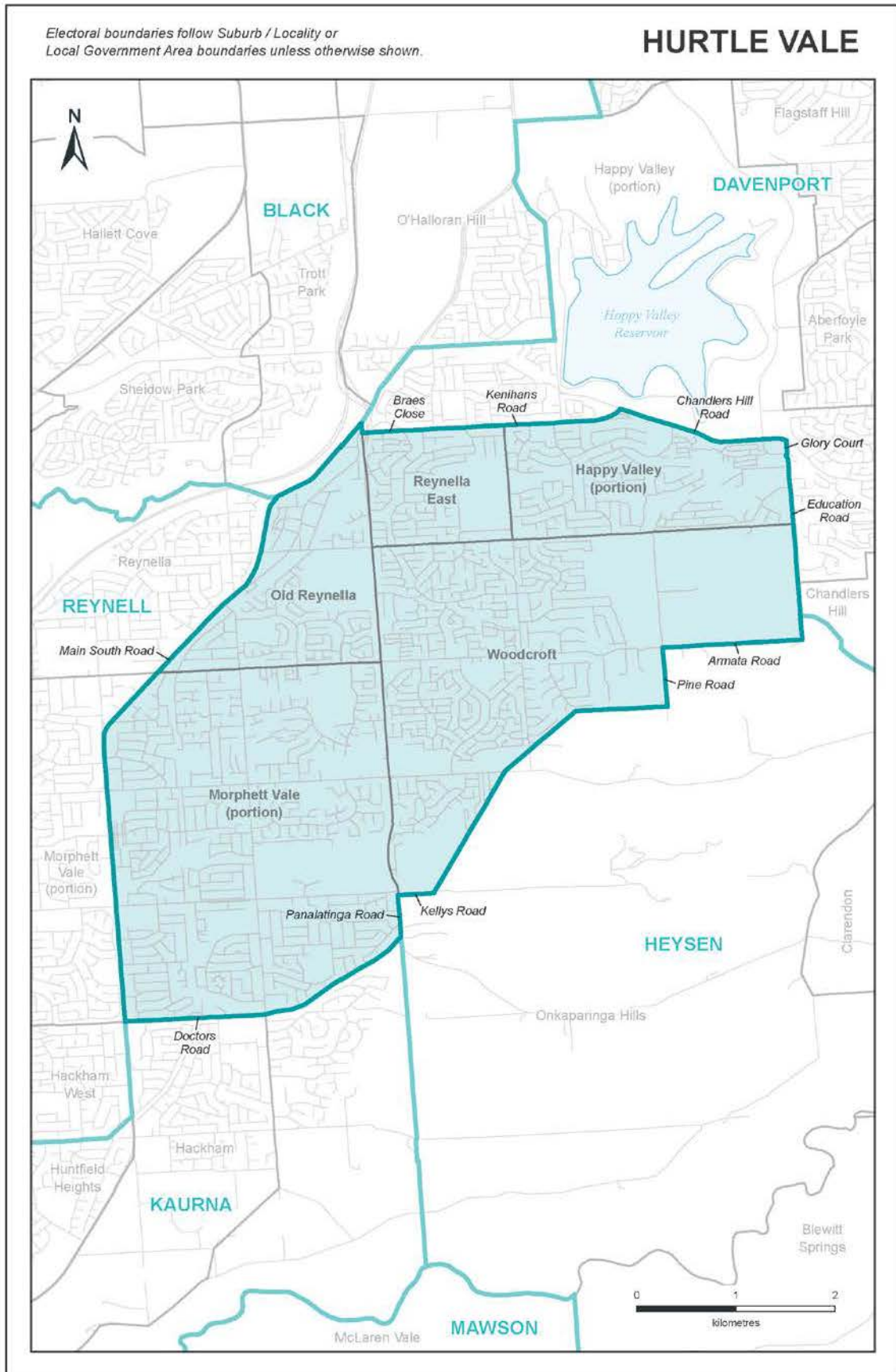


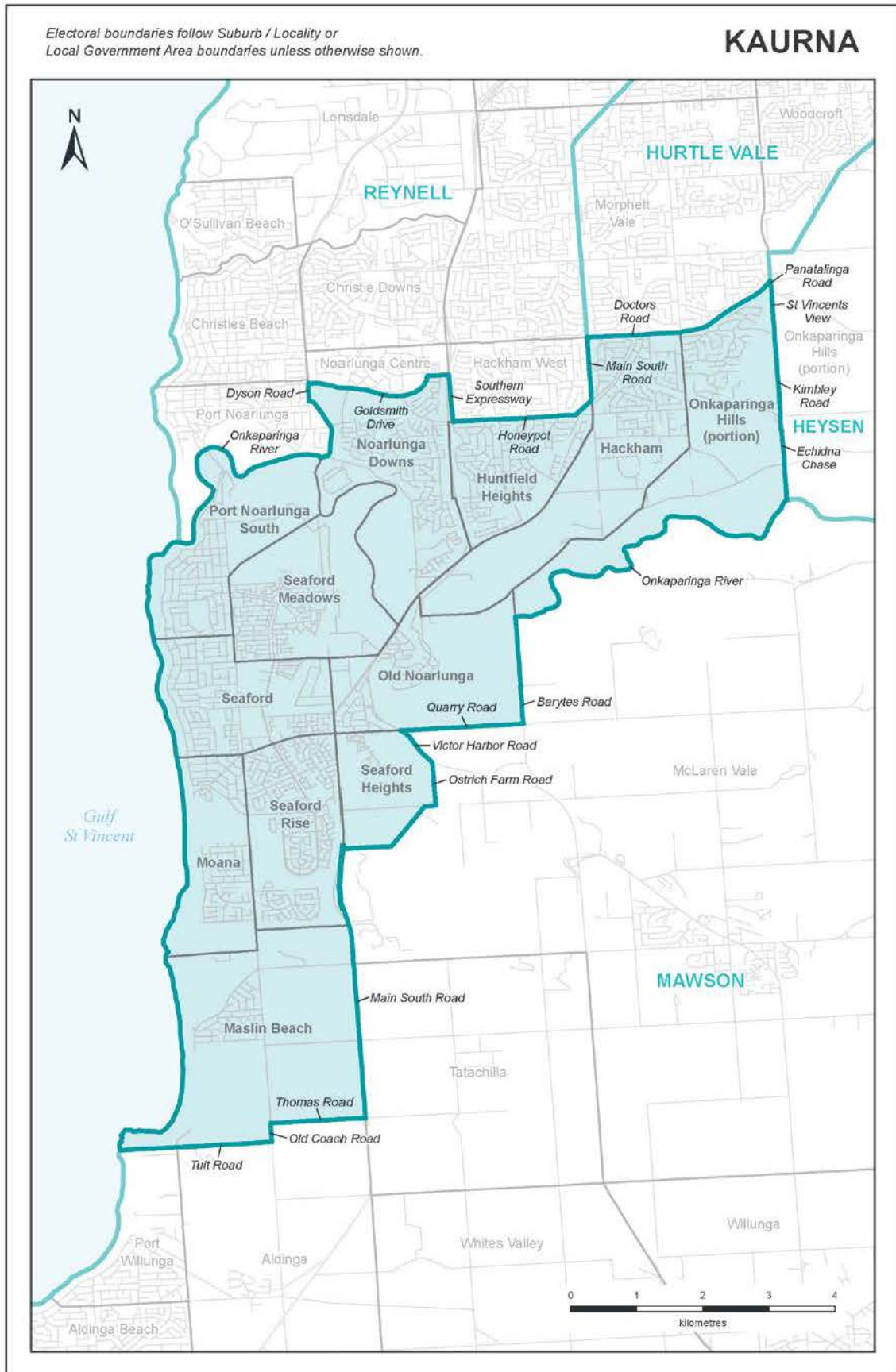


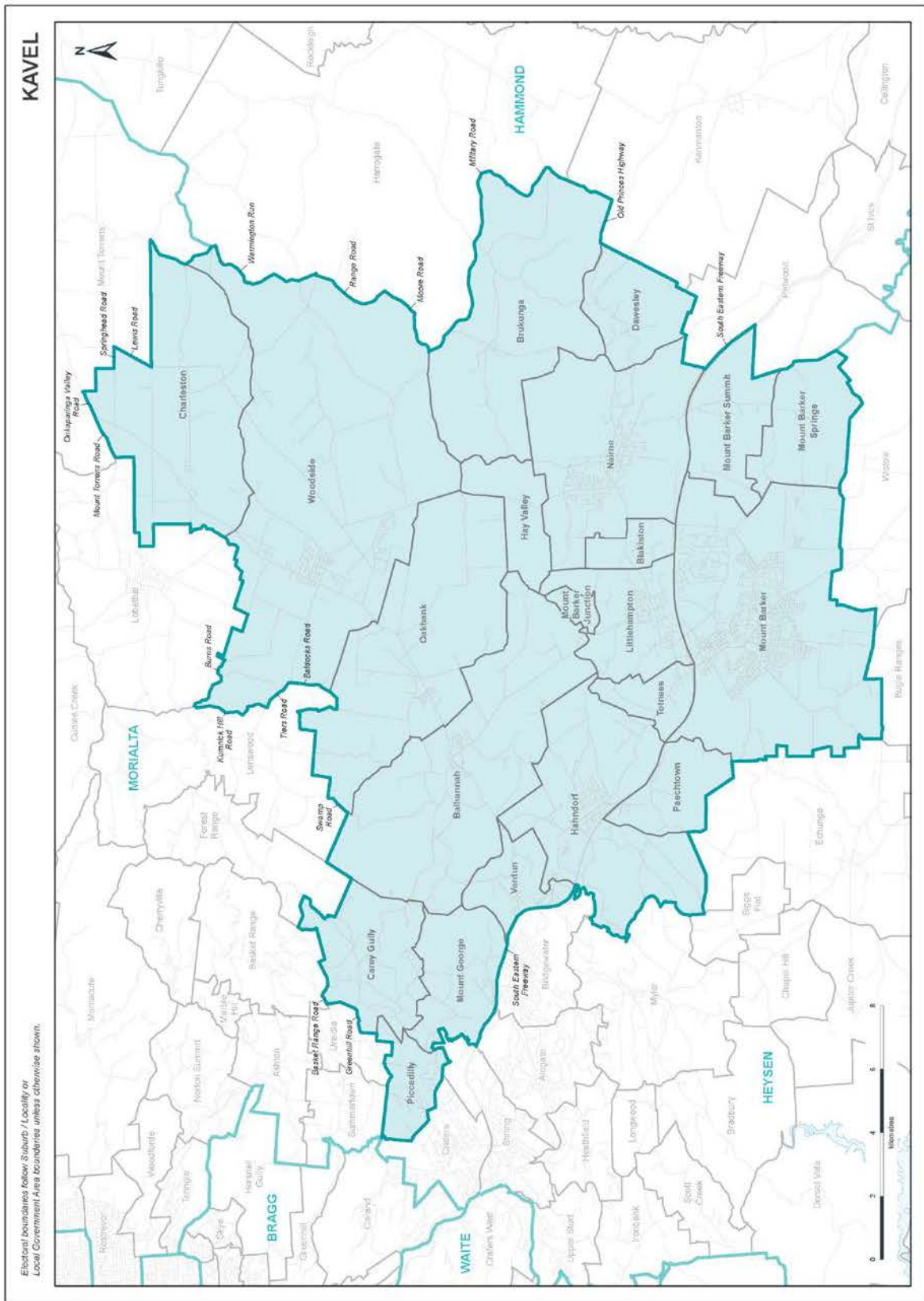


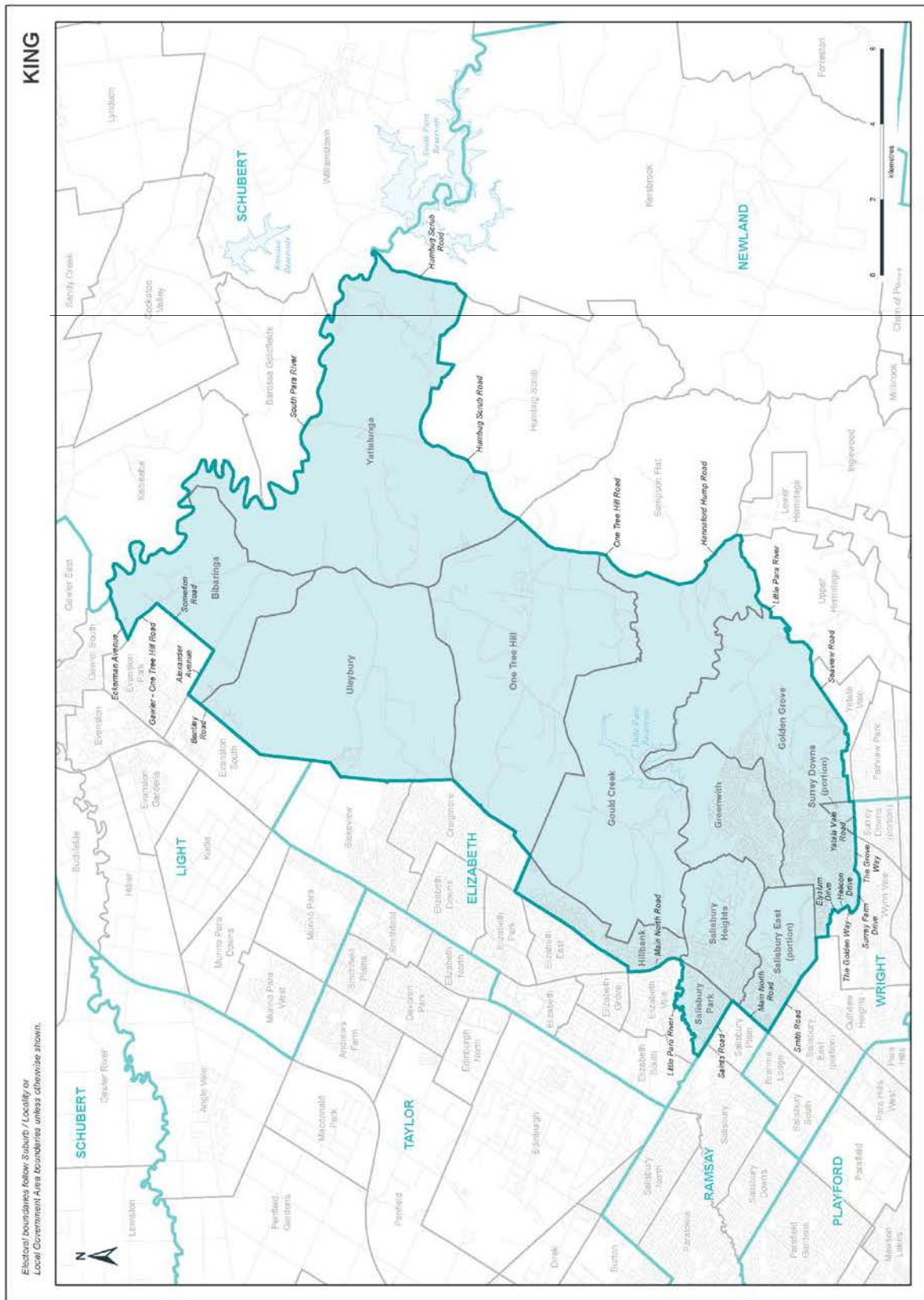


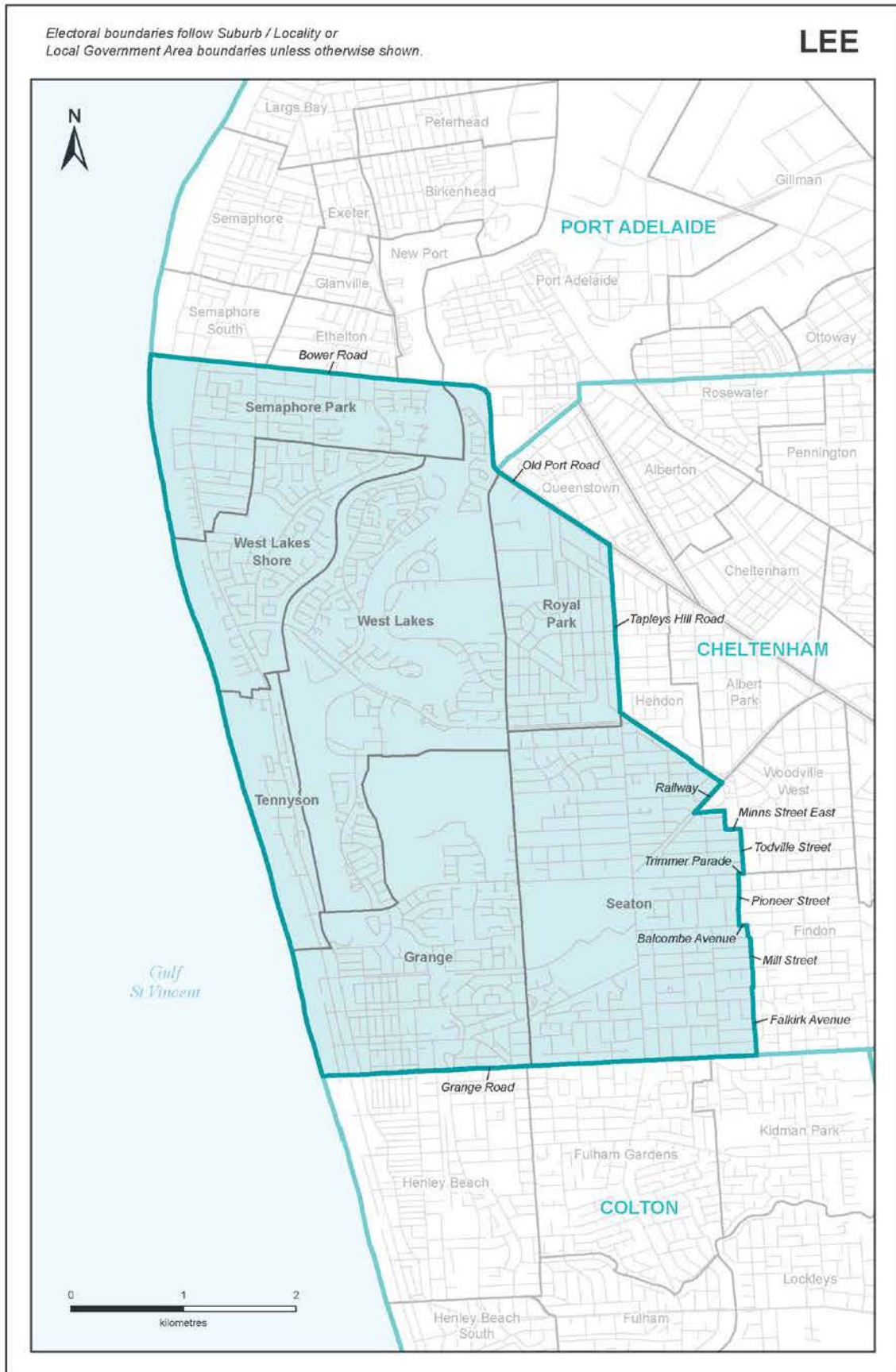
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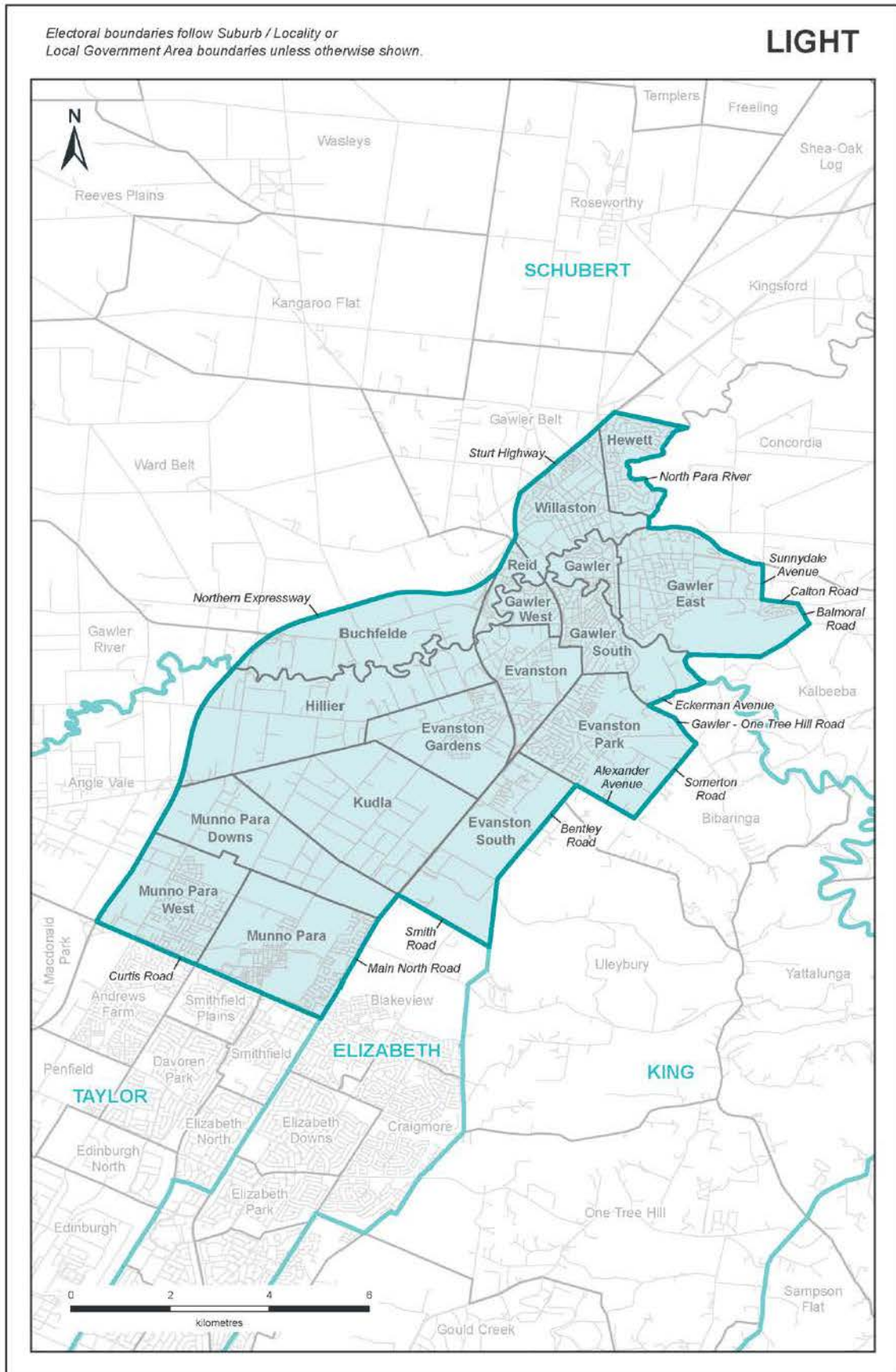


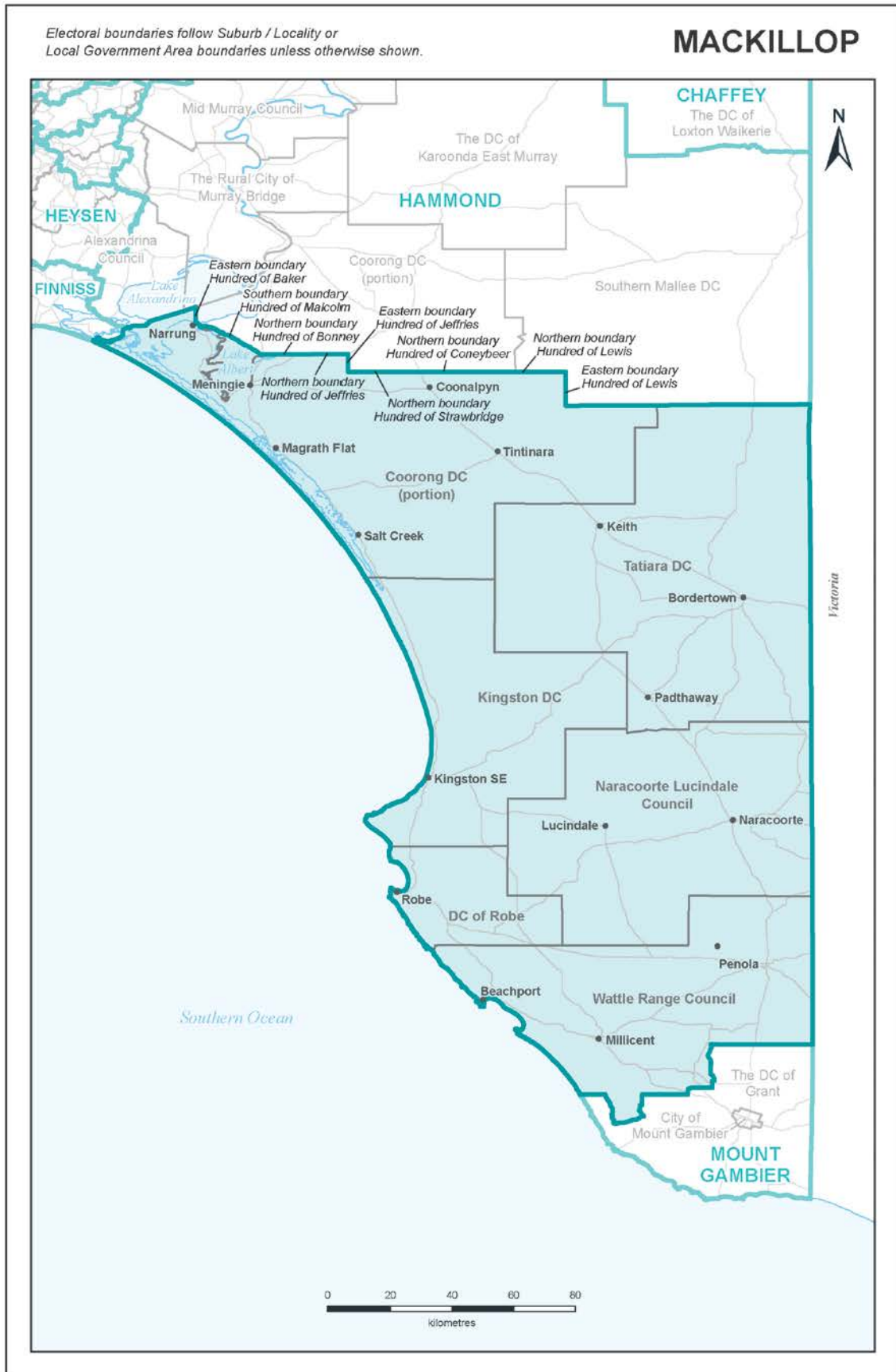


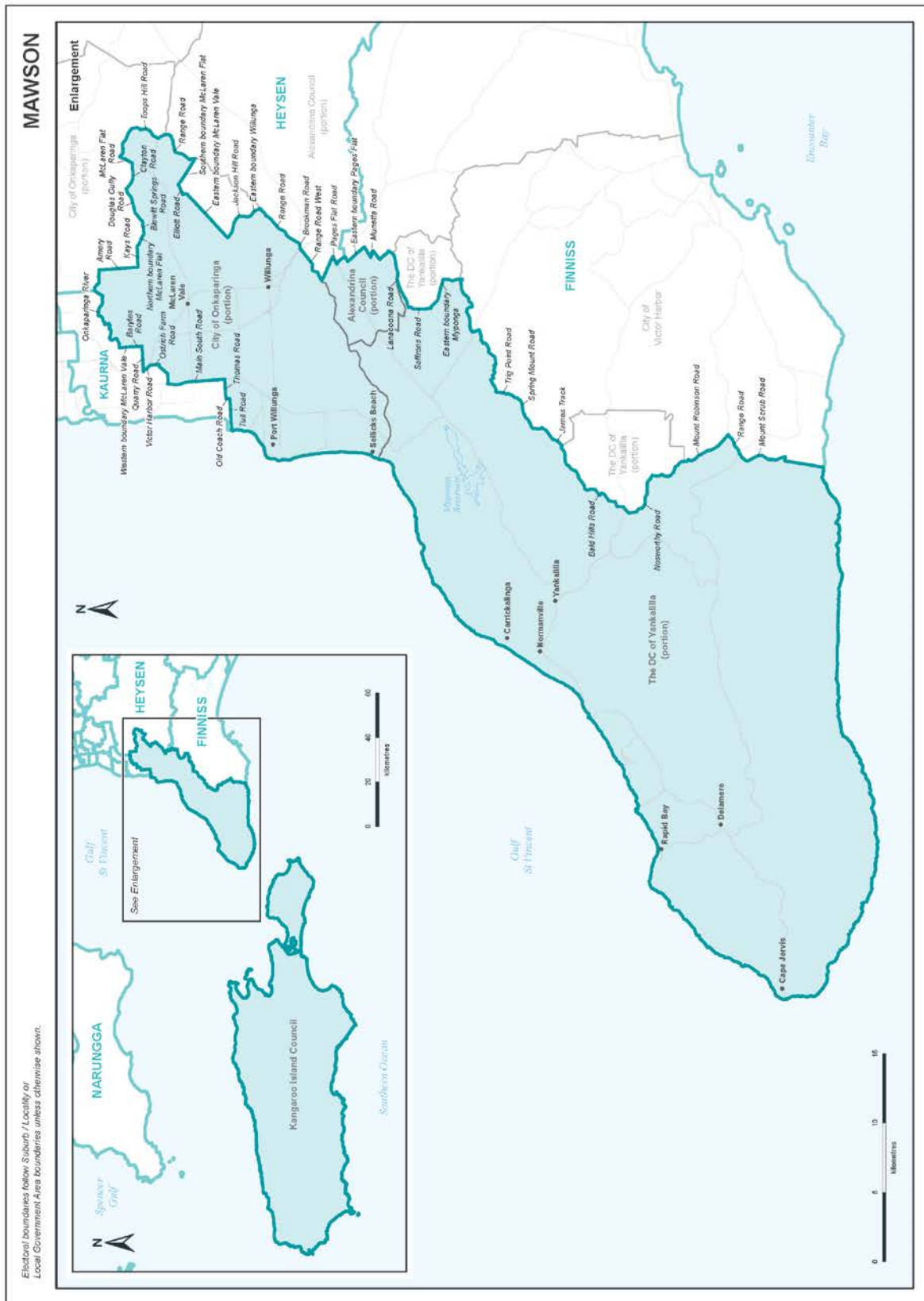


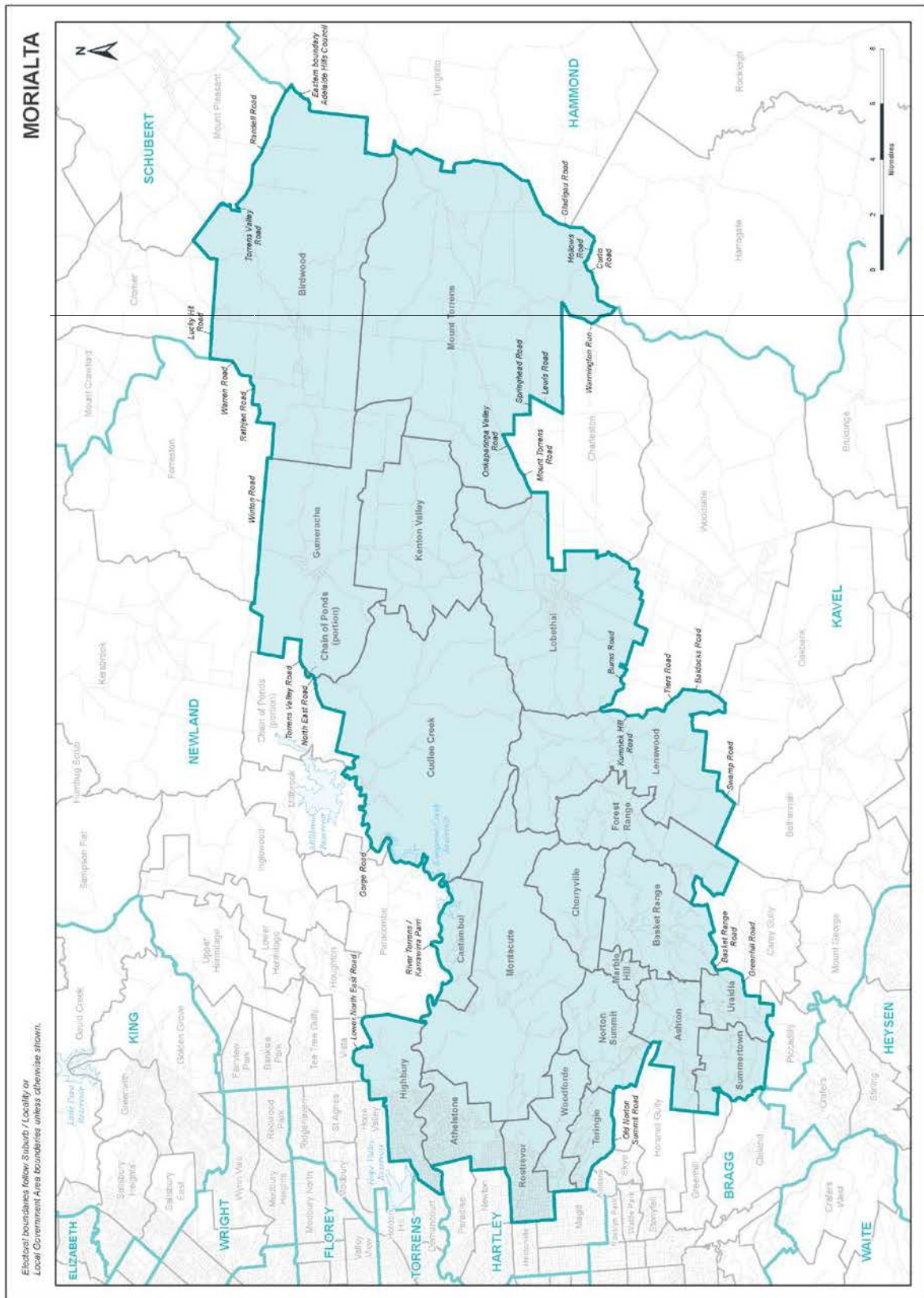


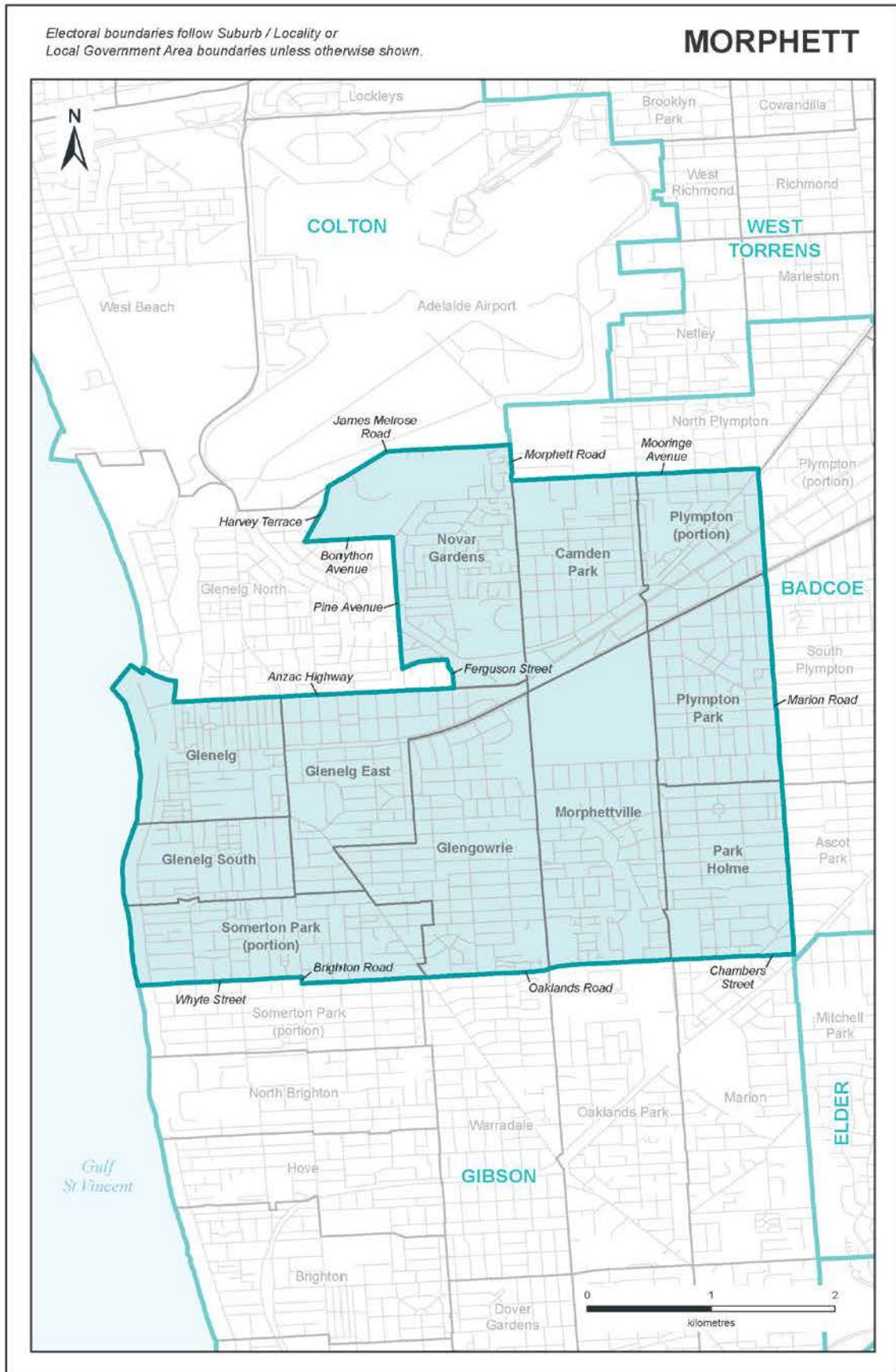


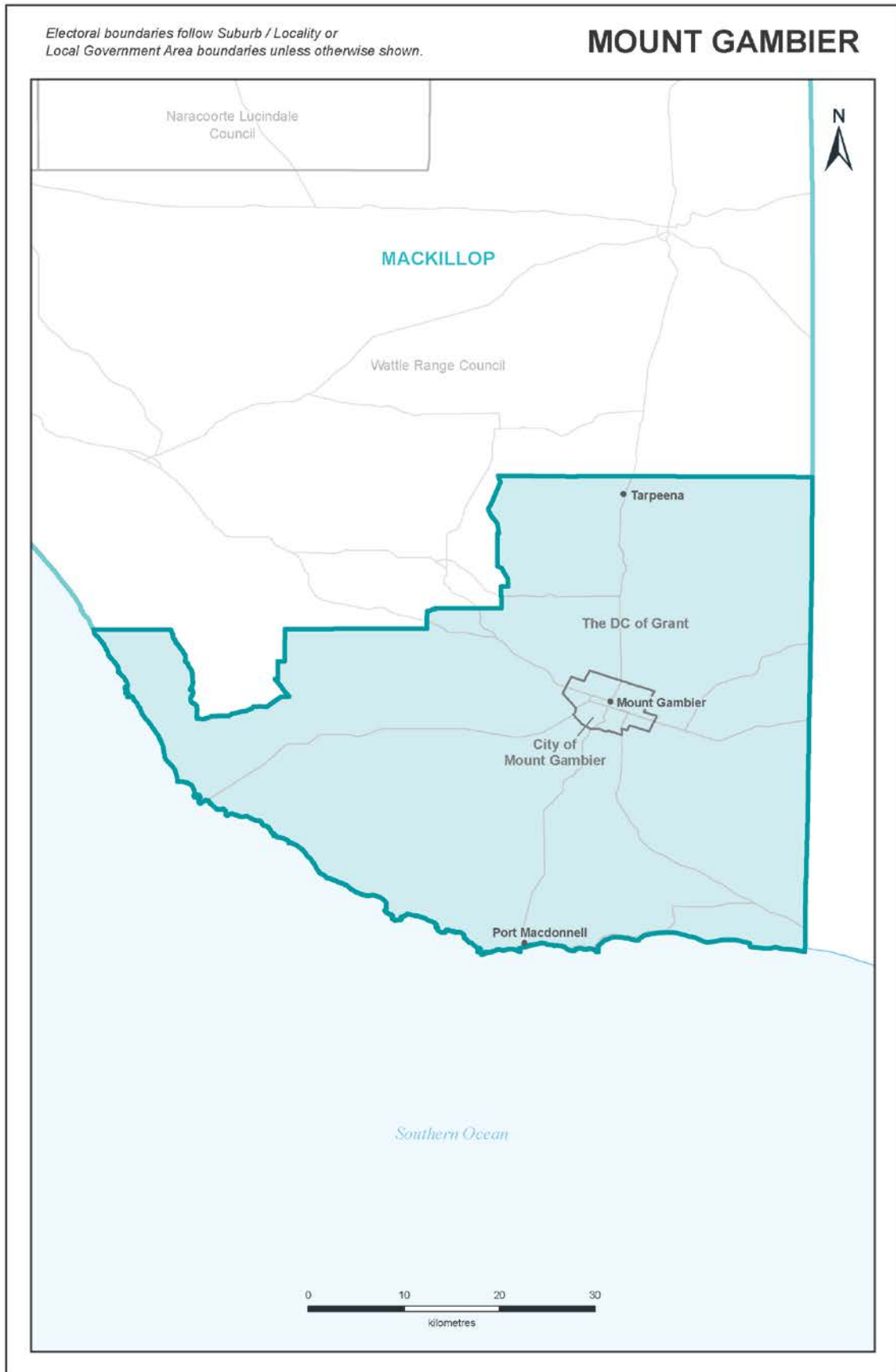


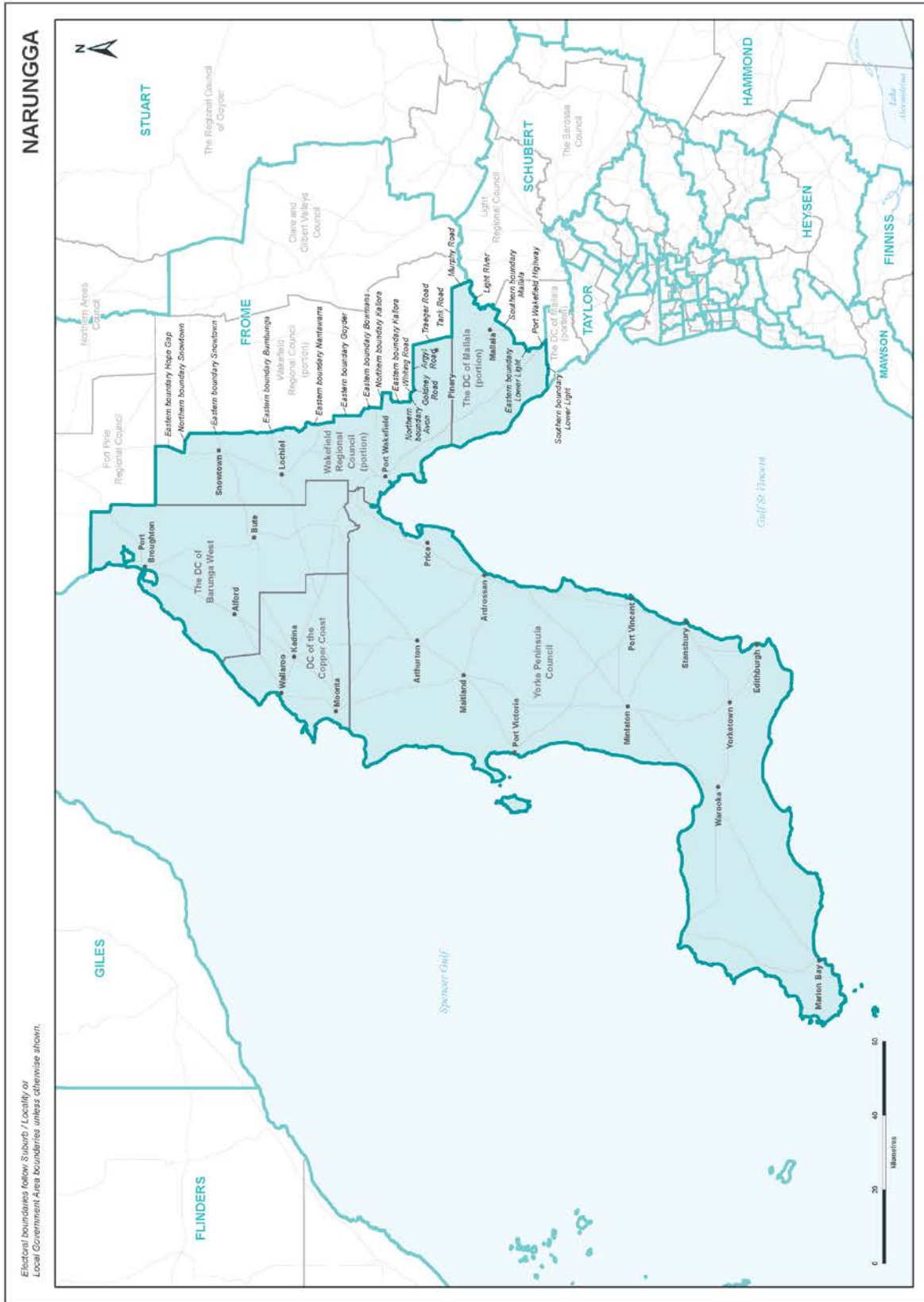


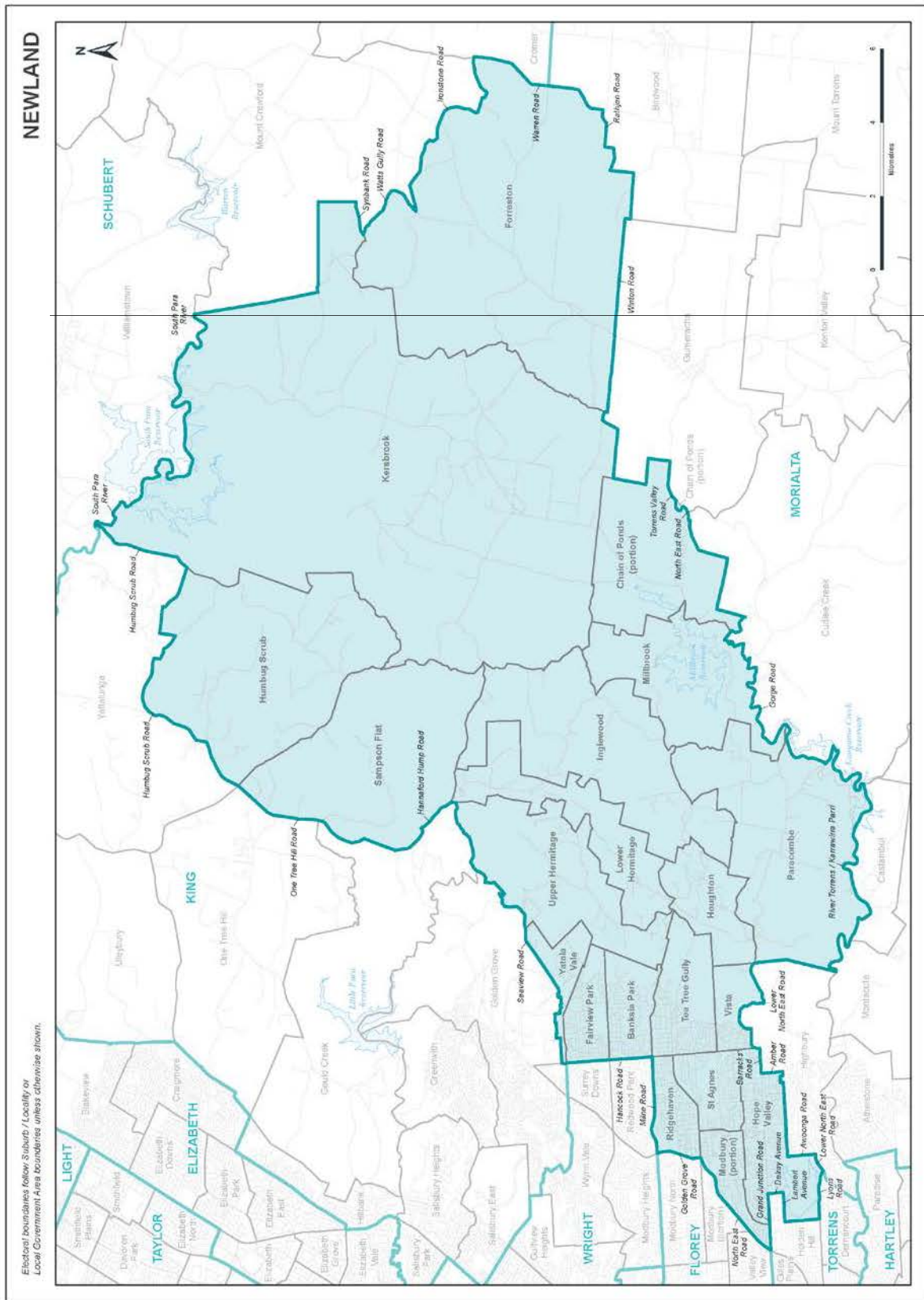


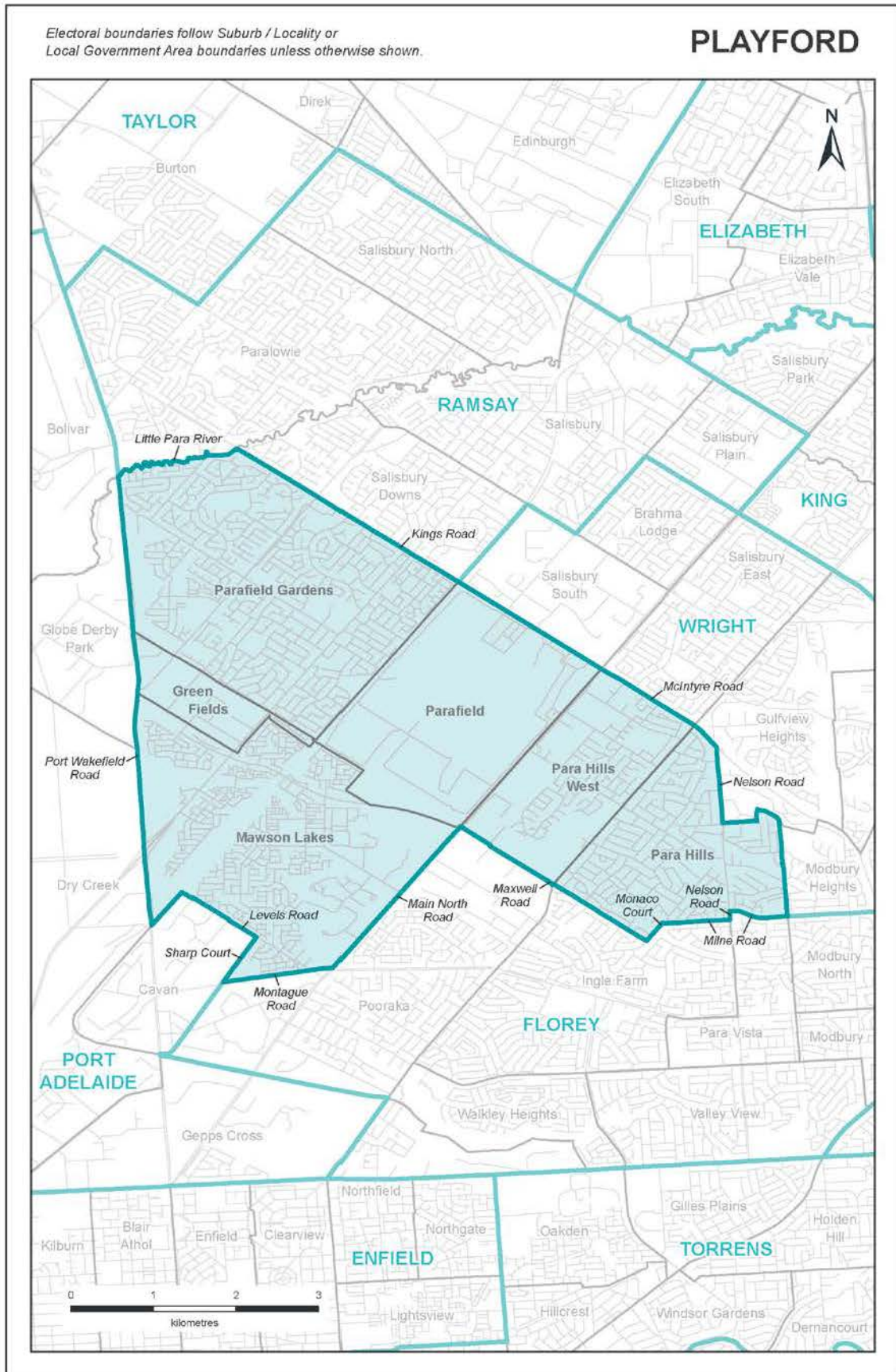


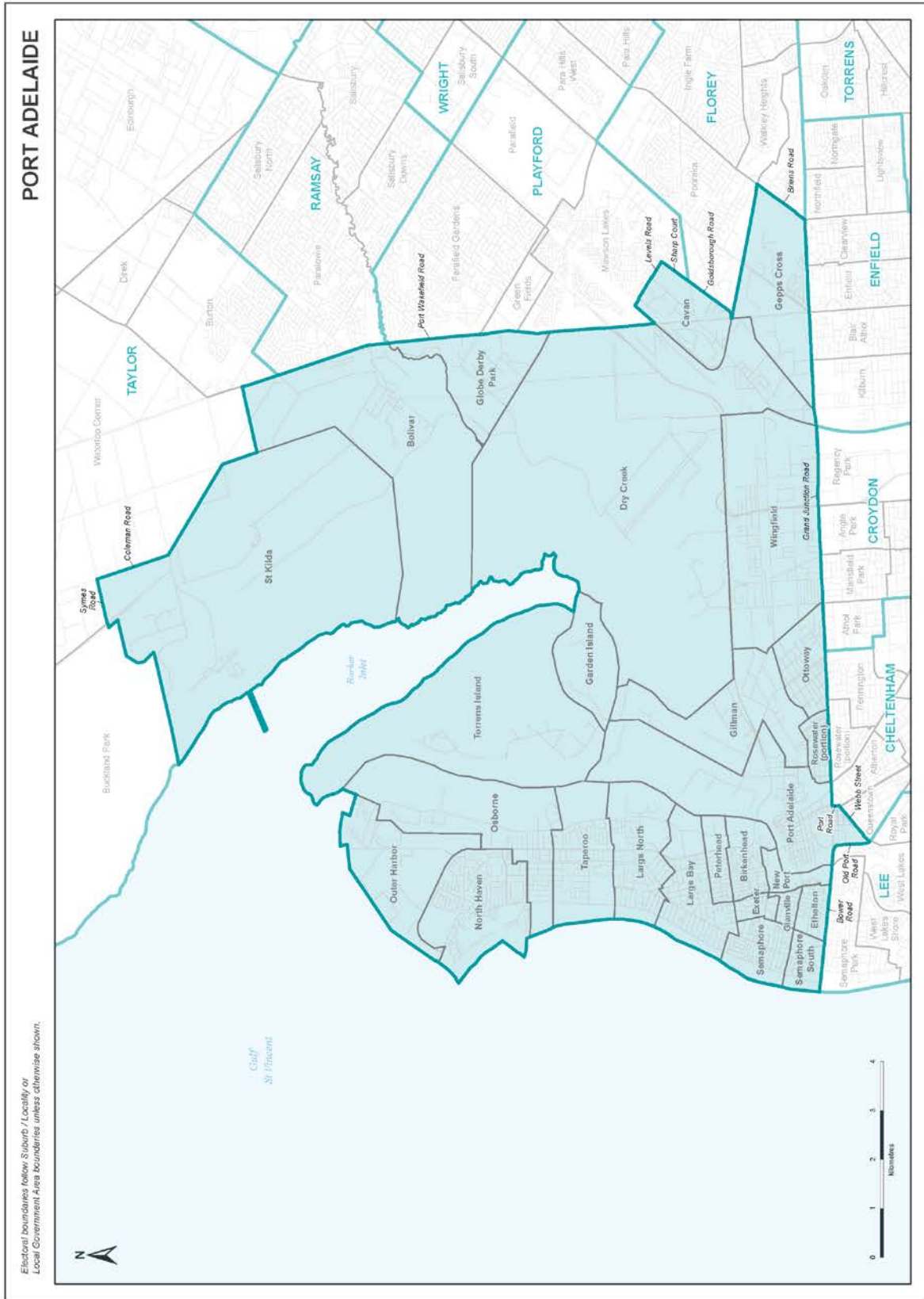


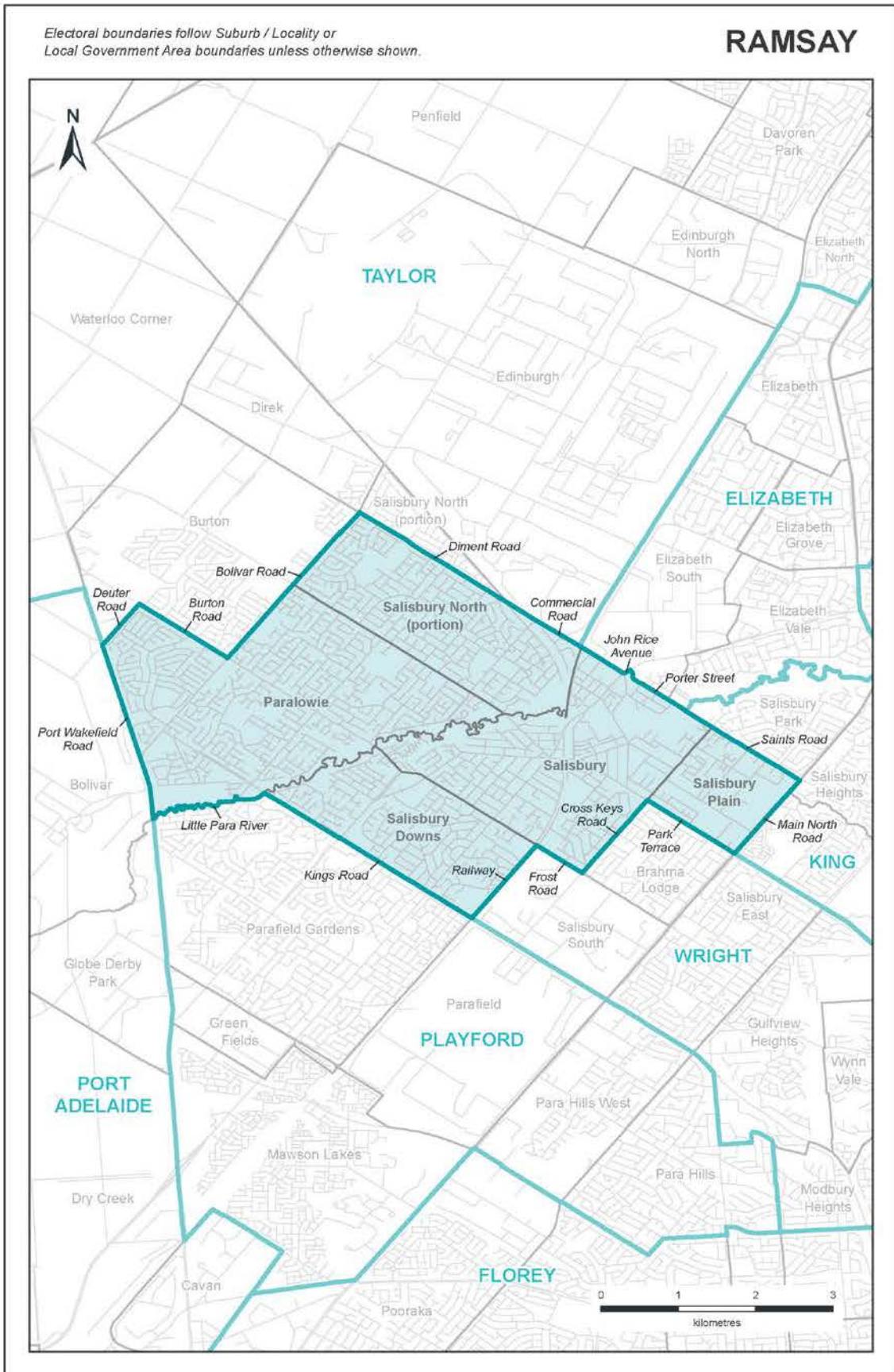


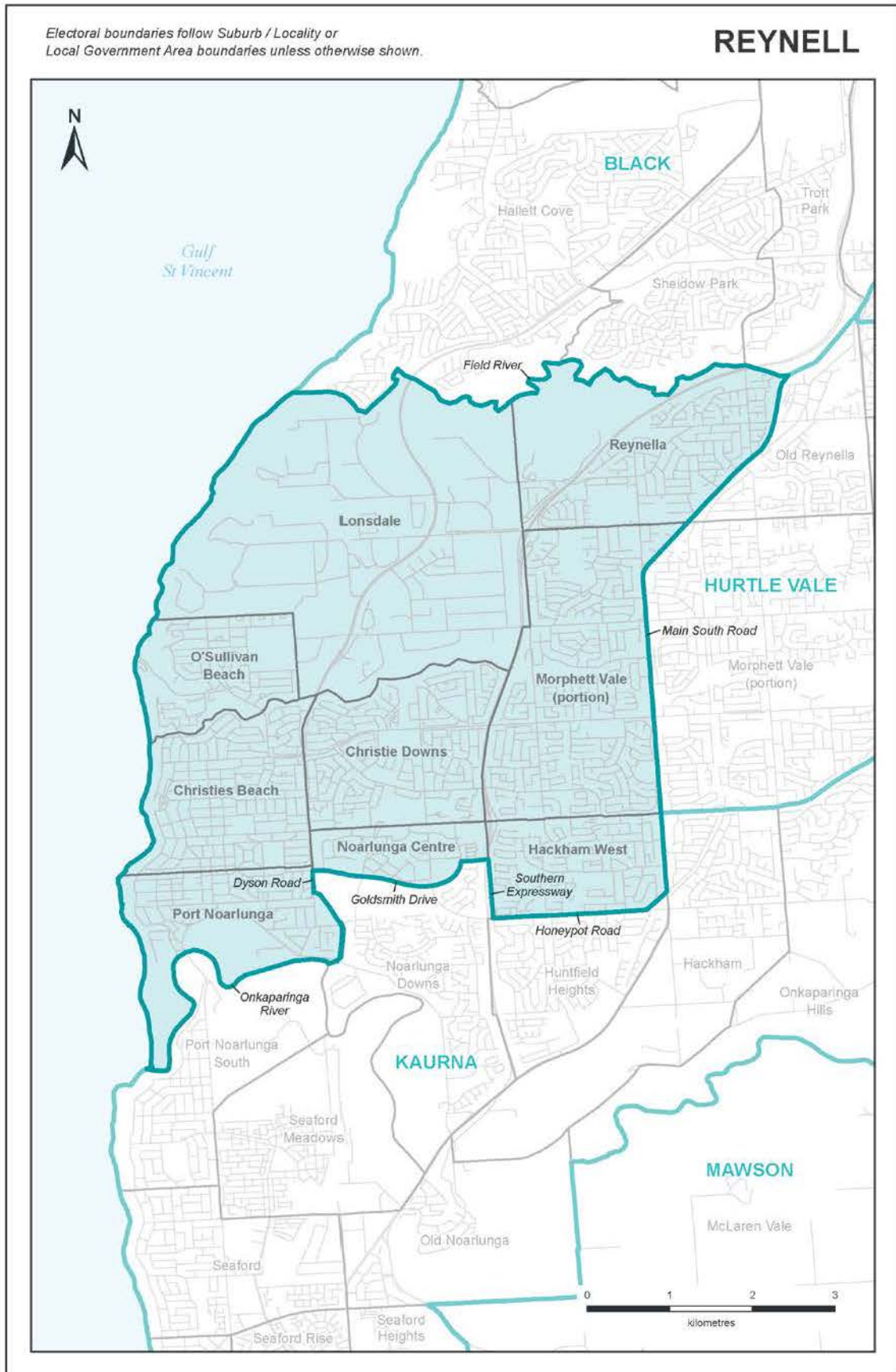


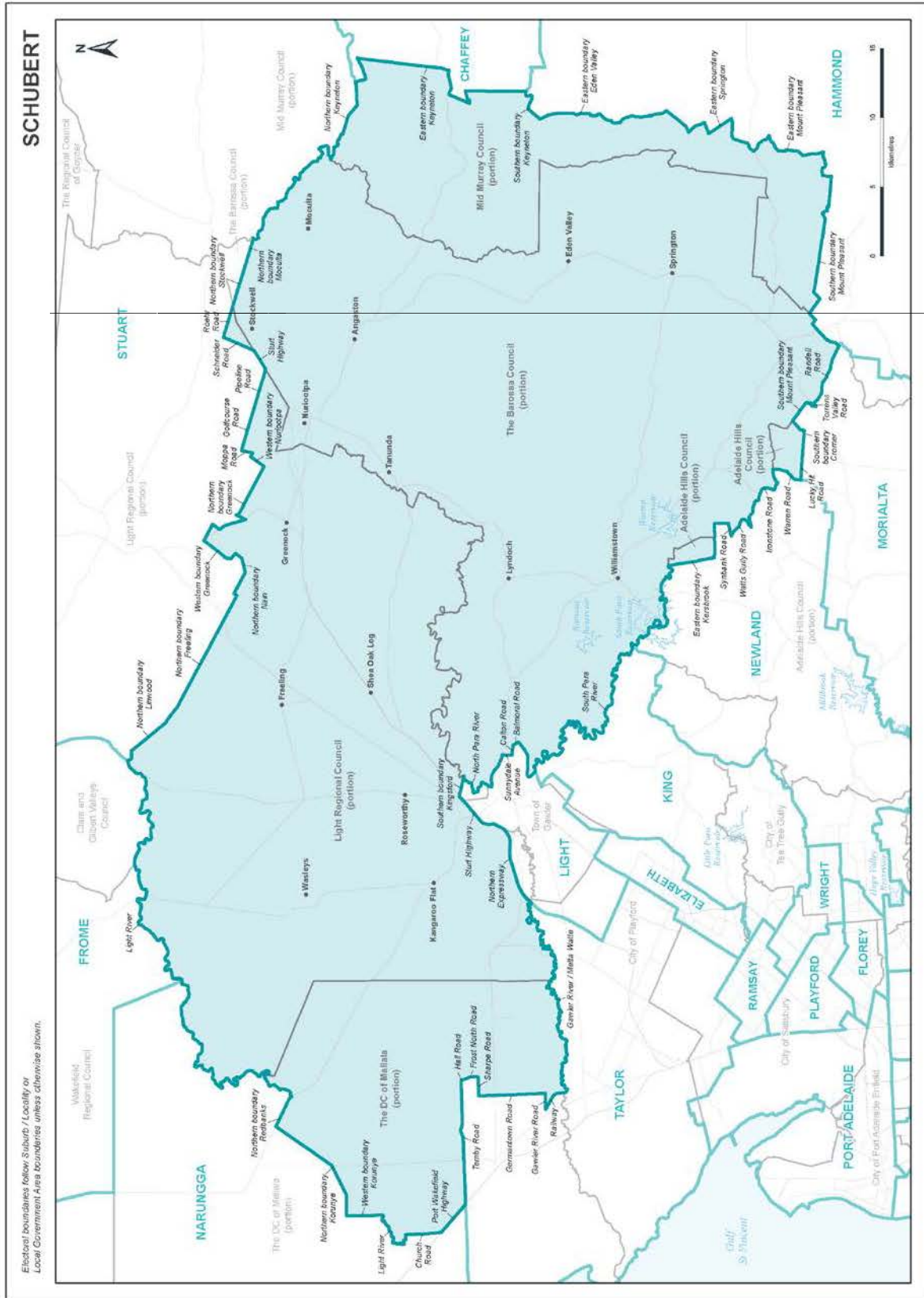




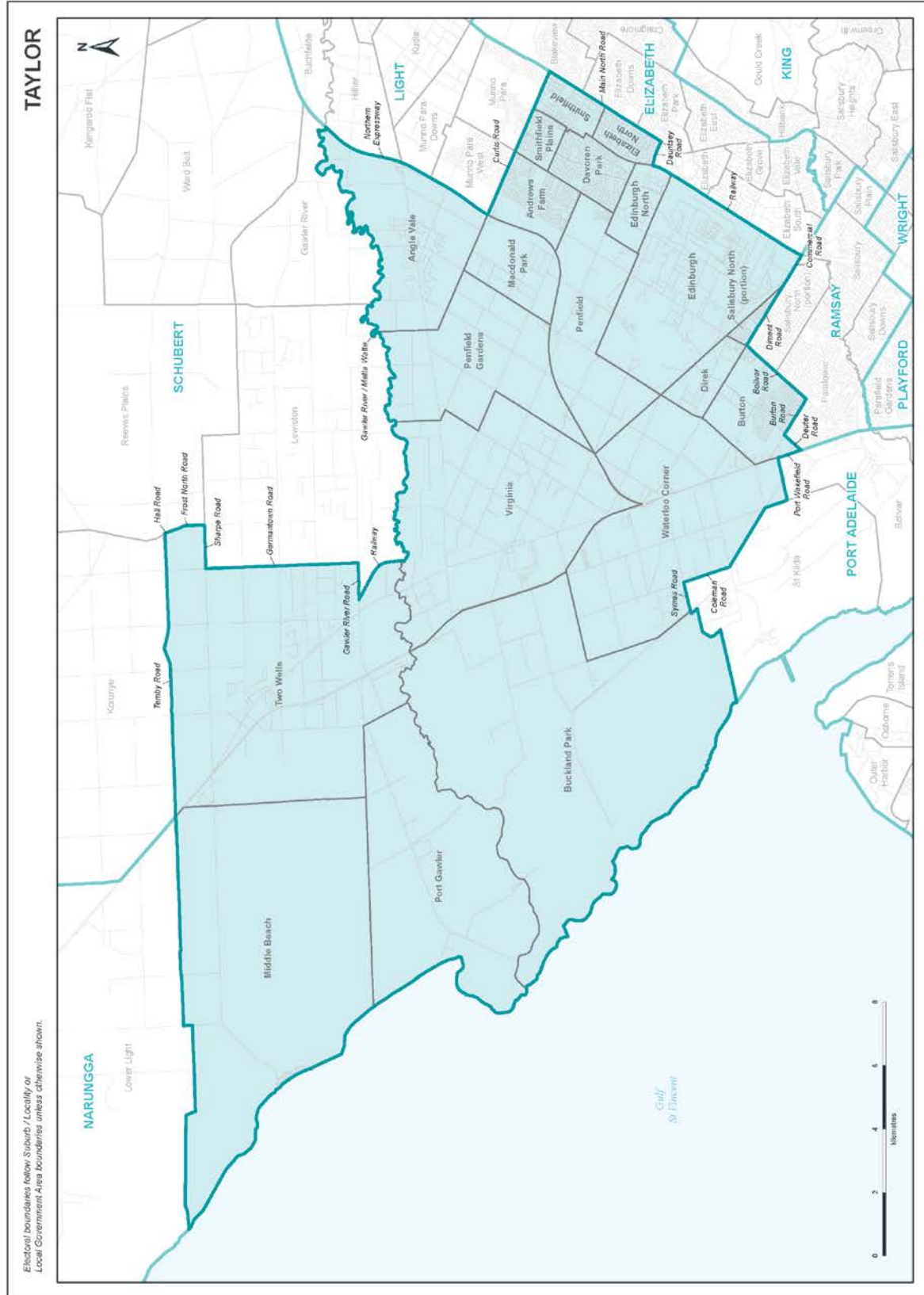


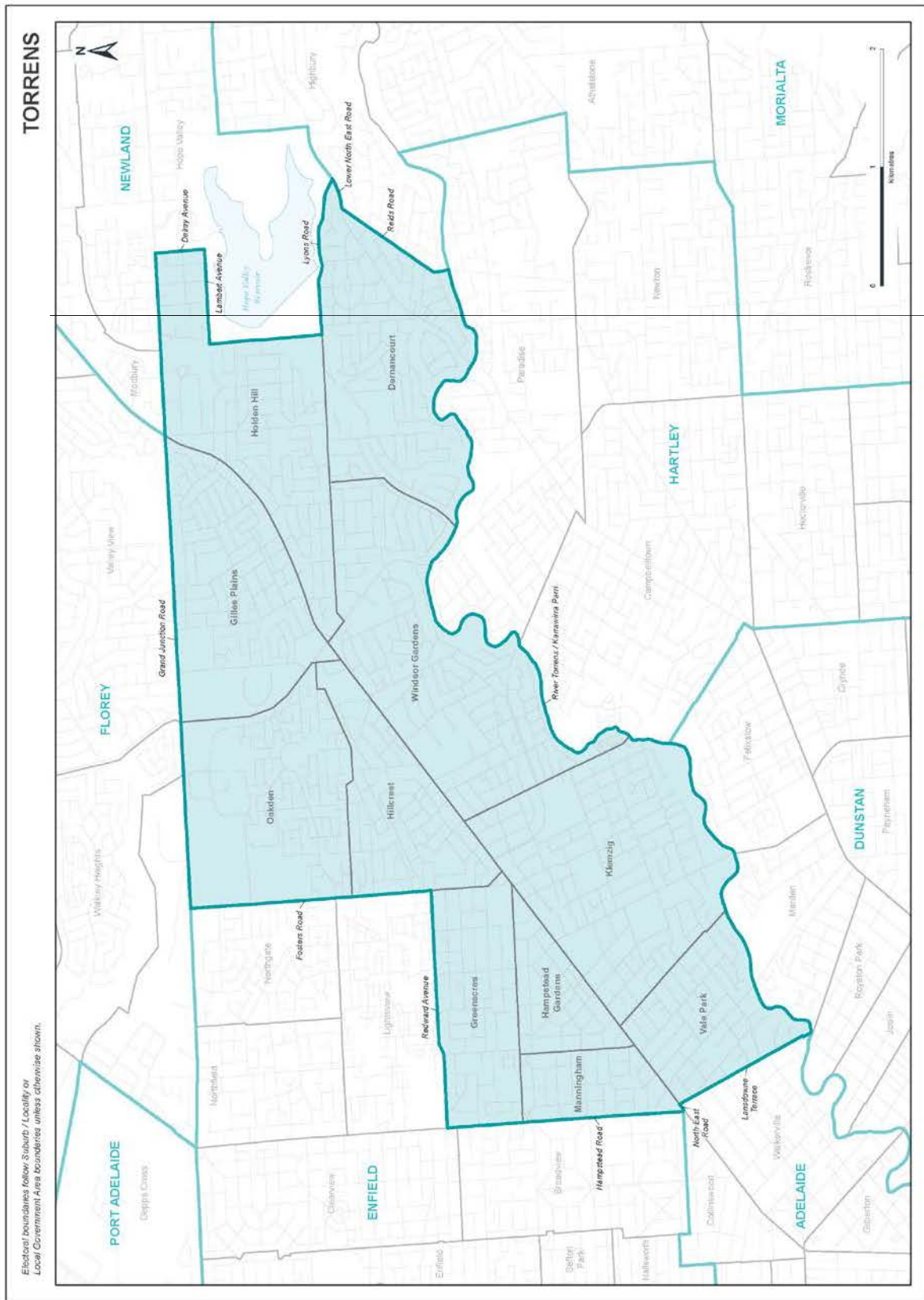


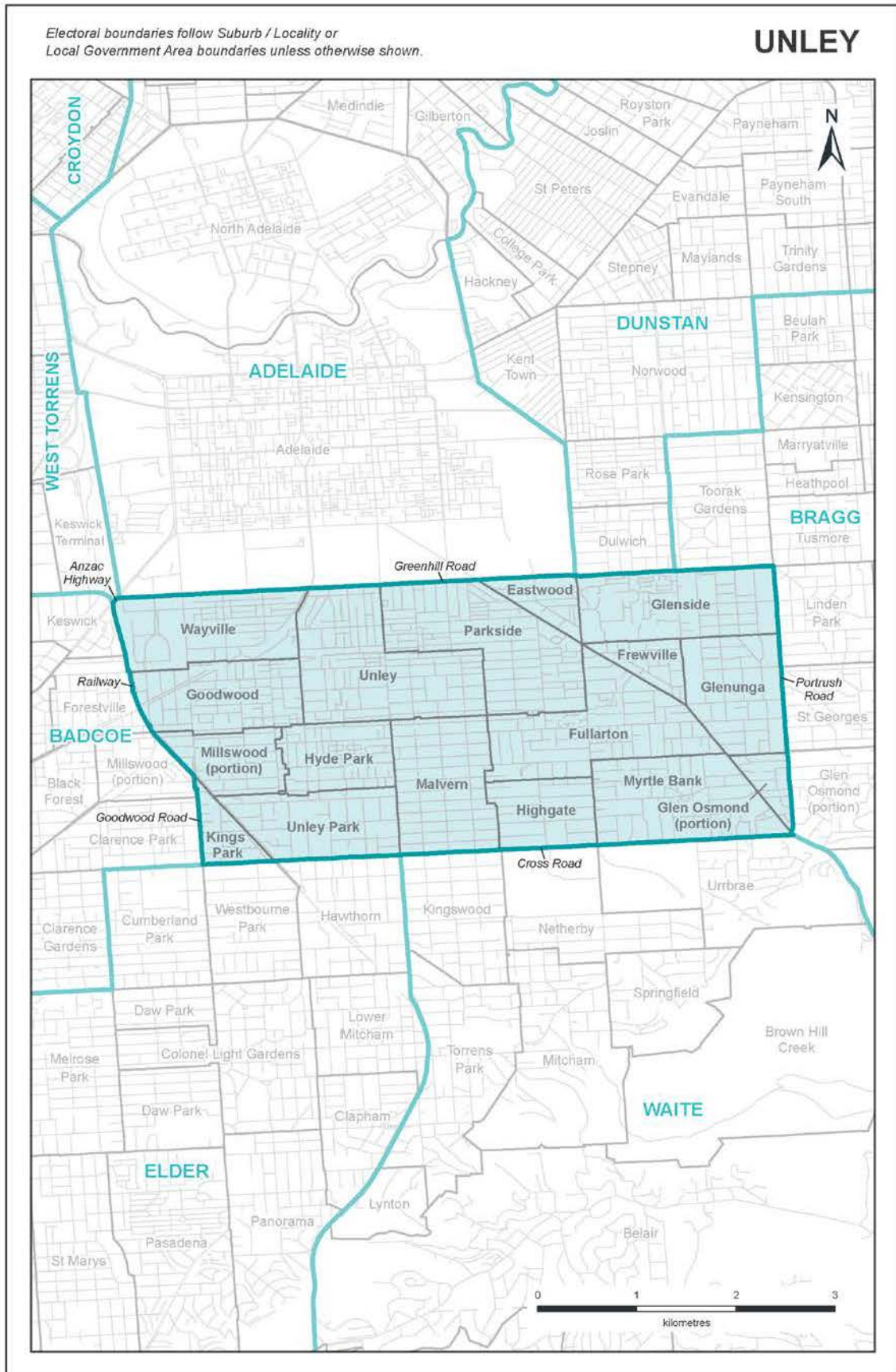


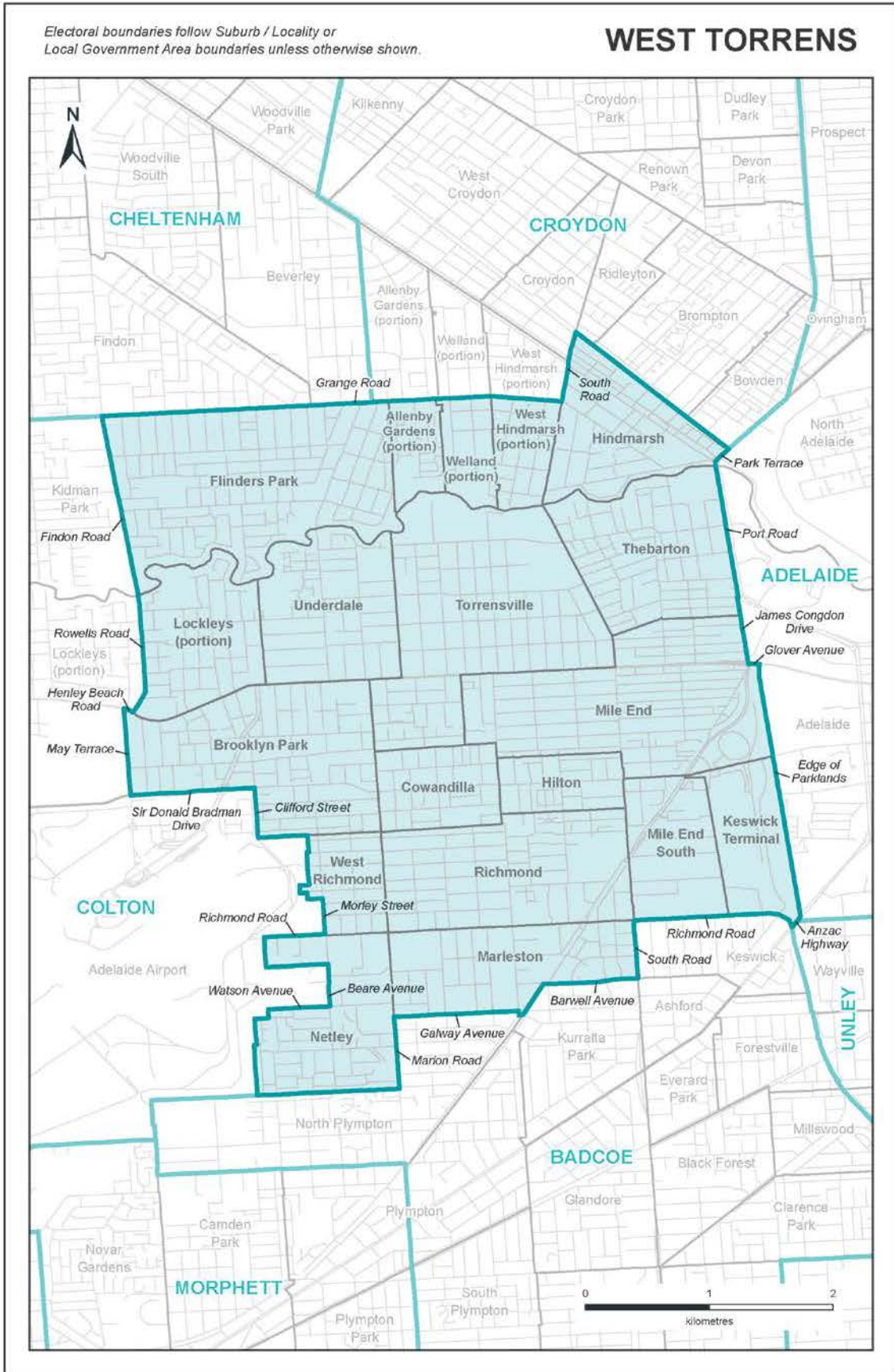


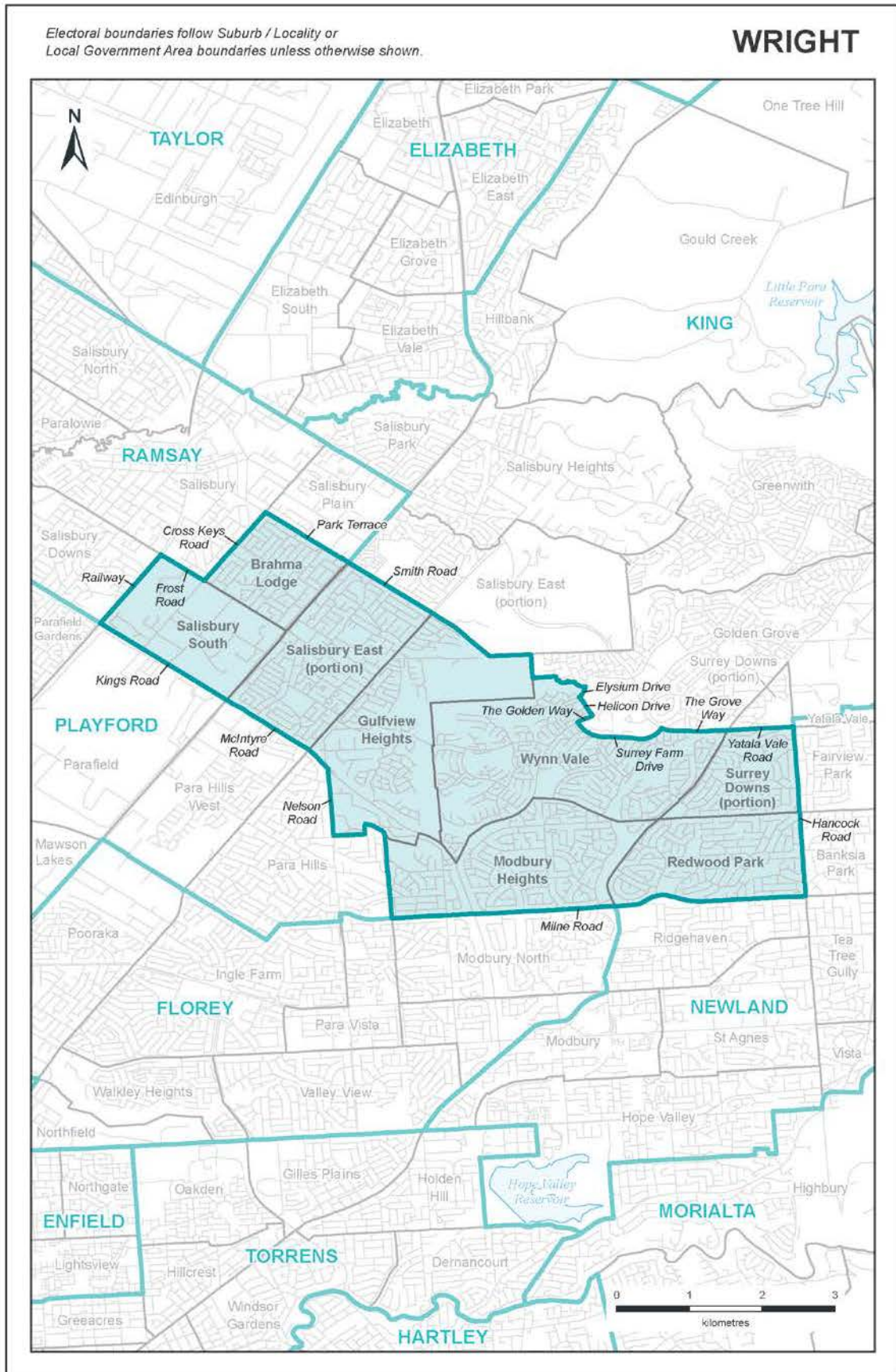
Electoral boundaries follow Suburb / Locality or Local Government Area boundaries unless otherwise shown.











10 APPENDICES

- 1 Form of public notice inviting representations and list of newspapers in which the notice was published
- 2 Form of public notice of regional hearings and list of newspapers in which the notice was published
- 3 List of persons and bodies making written representations and the date the representation was received by the Commission
- 4 Dates and locations of public hearings; list of witnesses called at all hearings; and persons and bodies who made oral submissions
- 5 List of exhibits received
- 6 Swing-to-lose figures based on the 2014 election
- 7 Comparison of projected electors (2012 Report) against actual enrolments 2014 election
- 8 Present and projected enrolments for Assembly Districts before redistribution
- 9 Boundary changes – elector impact
- 10 Present and projected enrolments for Assembly Districts after redistribution
- 11 Analysis of variance from projected quota as between Labor and Liberal
- 12 Swing-to-lose figures based on the 2016 redistribution
- 13 District allocation based on 50:50 vote following the 2016 redistribution

APPENDIX 1

(page 1)

Public notice inviting representations

**ELECTORAL DISTRICTS
BOUNDARIES COMMISSION****Notice issued pursuant to section 85(1) of the *Constitution Act 1934***

Pursuant to section 82(1) of the *Constitution Act 1934* the South Australian Electoral Districts Boundaries Commission ("the Commission") is about to commence proceedings for the purpose of an electoral redistribution of South Australia into House of Assembly electoral districts.

What is the basis of the redistribution?

Whenever an electoral redistribution is made, the number of electors in each electoral district must not vary from the electoral quota by more than 10 per cent. The electoral quota is obtained by dividing the total number of electors for the House of Assembly as at a specified date, being a date not earlier than six months before the date of the Commission's order, by the number of electoral districts.

What is the task of the Commission?**In making an electoral redistribution, the Commission is required to:**

- ensure, as far as practicable, that the electoral redistribution is fair to prospective candidates and groups of candidates so that, if candidates of a particular group attract more than 50 per cent of the popular vote (determined by aggregating votes cast throughout the state and allocating preferences to the necessary extent), they will be elected in sufficient numbers to enable a government to be formed;
- have regard, as far as practicable, to-
 - a) the desirability of making the electoral redistribution so as to reflect communities of interest of an economic, social, regional or other kind;
 - b) the population of each proposed electoral district;
 - c) the topography of areas within which new electoral boundaries will be drawn;
 - d) the feasibility of communication between electors affected by the redistribution and their parliamentary representative in the House of Assembly;
 - e) the nature of substantial demographic changes that the Commission considers likely to take place in proposed electoral districts between the conclusion of its present proceedings and the date of expiry of the present term of the House of Assembly.

The Commission is also authorised to have regard to any other matter it thinks relevant.

Can you make a submission?

The Commission invites representations from any person in relation to the proposed electoral redistribution.

Any persons wishing to make representations to the Commission regarding the proposed electoral redistribution may do so in writing, and deliver the representation either personally or by post to the Secretary of the Commission, by 5:00pm on Friday 15 April 2016.

When and where will the hearings take place?

The Commission will conduct a preliminary hearing as to demographic data which will commence at 10:00am on Tuesday, 2 February 2016 in the Commonwealth Law Courts Building, 3 Angas Street, Adelaide.

Please refer to our website ecsa.sa.gov.au for more information and details of the Commission.

The Secretary
Electoral District Boundaries Commission
Level 6, 60 Light Square
Adelaide SA 5001

Postal address
GPO Box 646
Adelaide SA 5001



PN0435

APPENDIX 1

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List of newspapers in which the public notice was published

Advertiser	12 December 2015
Messenger Group	16 December 2015
Sunday Mail	13 December 2015
Weekend Australian	12 December 2015
Barossa & Light Herald	16 December 2015
Border Chronicle	16 December 2015
Border Watch	17 December 2015
Bunyip	16 December 2015
Coastal Leader – Kingston and Robe	16 December 2015
Coober Pedy Regional Times	17 December 2015
Courier (SA)	16 December 2015
Eyre Peninsula Tribune	17 December 2015
Flinders News	16 December 2015
Koori Mail	16 December 2015
Leader	16 December 2015
Loxton News	16 December 2015
Murray Pioneer	17 December 2015
Murray Valley Standard	15 December 2015
Naracoorte Herald	17 December 2015
Northern Argus	16 December 2015
Penola Pennant	16 December 2015
Pinnaroo Border Times	16 December 2015
Plains Producer	16 December 2015
Port Lincoln Times	17 December 2015
Port Pirie Recorder	17 December 2015
River News	16 December 2015
Roxby Downs Monitor	16 December 2015
South Eastern Times	17 December 2015
Southern Argus	17 December 2015
Stock Journal	17 December 2015
The Islander	17 December 2015
Transcontinental	16 December 2015
Victor Harbor Times	17 December 2015
Weekender Herald	17 December 2015
West Coast Sentinel	17 December 2015
Whyalla News	17 December 2015
Yorke Peninsula Country Times	17 December 2015

APPENDIX 2

(page 1)

Public notice of regional hearings

**ELECTORAL DISTRICTS
BOUNDARIES COMMISSION****REGIONAL HEARINGS ON PROPOSED CHANGES TO STATE ELECTORAL
DISTRICT BOUNDARIES**

The **Electoral Districts Boundaries Commission** (the Commission) will be coming to your area to hold **public hearings** about significant changes being considered for the State electoral boundaries.

The Commission will set new boundaries by the end of 2016.

The next State election, to be held in March 2018, will be conducted on the basis of the new boundaries.

Members of the public are invited to make a submission to the Commission at the following hearings:

Port Augusta: Monday 27 June 2016

Clare Tuesday 28 June 2016

Murray Bridge: Wednesday 29 June 2016

An additional hearing may be held in Adelaide on Tuesday 5 July 2016 for any person unable to attend a regional hearing.

For more information and to register, visit
www.edbc.sa.gov.au/regional-hearings



PNB093

APPENDIX 2

(page 2)

List of newspapers in which regional visits were advertised

Border Chronicle	1 and 15 June 2016
Border Times	1 and 15 June 2016
Border Watch	3 and 17 June 2016
Bunyip	1 and 16 June 2016
Coober Pedy Regional Times	2 and 16 June 2016
Eyre Peninsula Tribune	2 and 16 June 2016
Flinders News	1 and 15 June 2016
Islander	2 and 16 June 2016
Leader	1 and 15 June 2016
Loxton News	1 and 15 June 2016
Mt Barker Courier	1 and 15 June 2016
Murray Pioneer	3 and 17 June 2016
Murray Valley Standard	2 and 16 June 2016
Naracoorte Herald	2 and 16 June 2016
Northern Argus	1 and 15 June 2016
Penola Pennant	1 and 15 June 2016
Plains Producer	1 and 15 June 2016
Port Lincoln Times	2 and 16 June 2016
Port Pirie Recorder	2 and 16 June 2016
River News	1 and 15 June 2016
Roxby Downs Monitor	1 and 16 June 2016
South Eastern Times	2 and 16 June 2016
Southern Argus	2 and 16 June 2016
Stock Journal	2 and 16 June 2016
Transcontinental	1 and 15 June 2016
Victor Harbor Times	2 and 16 June 2016
West Coast Sentinel	2 and 16 June 2016
Whyalla News	2 and 16 June 2016
Yorke Peninsula Country Times	31 May and 14 June 2016

APPENDIX 3

(page 1)

Persons and bodies making initial representations, and/or submissions after publication of draft report, and the date of receipt

Author	Representation	Submission
Peter J Lock	16 December 2015	30 August 2016
Martin C Gordon	21 January 2016	22 August 2016 24 September 2016
Gillian Aldridge Mayor of Salisbury	27 January 2016	
Sue Hall	22 March 2016	
Stephen Baker	30 March 2016	9 September 2016
Hon Martin Hamilton-Smith MP Member for Waite	31 March 2016	19 August 2016
Mark Mulcair	13 April 2016	15 September 2016
Jeff Waddell	13 April 2016	30 August 2016
Deane Crabb Secretary, Electoral Reform Society of South Australia	15 April 2016	15 September 2016
Mitch Williams MP Member for MacKillop	15 April 2016	16 September 2016
Liberal Party (SA Division)	15 April 2016	16 September 2016
Australian Labor Party (SA Branch)	15 April 2016	16 September 2016
Australian Democrats (SA Division) Inc	22 April 2016	16 September 2016
104 submissions received in relation to movement of electors from Adelaide		After 15 August 2016
4 submissions received in relation to movement of electors from Schubert		After 15 August 2016
John White		17 August 2016

APPENDIX 3

(page 2)

Scott Davis	20 August 2016
Hon Michael Atkinson MP Member for Croydon	1 September 2016
Graham Gunn AM	3 September 2016
Esther Foncueva	13 September 2016
Peter Stobie	13 September 2016
Andrew Cole Chief Executive Officer of the District Council of Barunga West	14 September 2016
Peter Dabinett	14 September 2016
John Scott Dawson	14 September 2016
Andrew Giles	15 September 2016
D Cregan	16 September 2016
Dan van Holst Pellekaan Member for Stuart	16 September 2016

APPENDIX 4

(page 1)

Dates and locations of public hearings

2 February 2016	Adelaide
9 February 2016	Adelaide
4 May 2016	Adelaide
5 May 2016	Adelaide
11 May 2016	Adelaide
27 June 2016	Port Augusta
28 June 2016	Clare
29 June 2016	Murray Bridge
5 July 2016	Adelaide
28 September 2016	Adelaide

Witnesses called before the Commission

Andrew Barry Grear	2 February 2016
Anthony William Melhuish	2 February 2016
Christopher Ian Rudd	2 February 2016
Deborah Jane Burrows	2 February 2016
Clement James Macintyre, Professor of Politics University of Adelaide	9 February 2016
Nigel Bean, Professor of Applied Mathematics, University of Adelaide	11 May 2016
Hon Martin Hamilton-Smith MP Member for Waite	11 May 2016

APPENDIX 4

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Persons and bodies who made oral submissions

Liberal Party (SA Division) represented by Mr T Duggan SC and Mr B Teague	2 and 9 February 2016 4 and 5 May 2016 28 September 2016	Adelaide Adelaide Adelaide
Australian Labor Party (SA Branch) represented by Mr R J Whittington QC, Mr B Doyle and Mr A Tisato	9 February 2016 4 and 5 May 2016 28 September 2016	Adelaide Adelaide Adelaide
Australian Democrats (SA Division) Inc represented by Mr P Black	2 and 9 February 2016 4, 5 and 11 May 2016 28 September 2016	Adelaide Adelaide Adelaide
Mitch Williams MP, Member for MacKillop	4 May 2016	Adelaide
Stephen Baker	4 May 2016	Adelaide
Sue Hall	4 May 2016	Adelaide
Deane Crabb, Secretary, Electoral Reform Society of South Australia	4 May 2016	Adelaide
Martin C Gordon	4 May 2016	Adelaide
Hon Geoff Brock MP, Member for Frome	27 June 2016	Pt Augusta
Dan van Holst Pellekaan MP, Member for Stuart	27 June 2016	Pt Augusta
Peter Slattery	27 June 2016	Pt Augusta
Sam Johnson, Mayor of Port Augusta	27 June 2016	Pt Augusta
Claire Wiseman	27 June 2016	Pt Augusta
Peter James Lock	27 June 2016	Pt Augusta
Mark Malcolm	27 June 2016	Pt Augusta
Colin Greenfield	27 June 2016	Pt Augusta
Andrew Cole	28 June 2016	Clare
Benedict James Brown	28 June 2016	Clare
Adrian Pederick MP, Member for Hammond	29 June 2016	Murray Bridge
Leith Cooper	5 July 2016	Adelaide

APPENDIX 5

(page 1)

Exhibit list

- 1 Copy page number 4522 of South Australian Government Gazette of 8 October 2015 giving notice of appointment of the Chairman of the Commission
- 2 2A
Notice of preliminary public hearing of the Commission

2B
List of newspapers in which notice was published
- 3 Fact sheet explaining the composition, role and function of the Commission, criteria for redistribution and other matters
- 4 Report of Electoral Commission SA entitled 'Election Statistics' for the state election 2014
- 5 Document setting out two-party preferred pendulum, swing-to-lose figures for the state election 2014
- 6 Document containing comparison of 2014 actual enrolments versus 2012 projections, dated January 2015
- 7 7A
Report of methodology for developing 2018 voter age population projections, dated January 2016

7B
Six maps referred to at page 25 of Exhibit 7A, showing residential development activity
- 8 Discussion paper entitled 'An Assessment of the Methodology used by the South Australian Electoral Boundaries Commission in applying Electoral Redistributions' prepared by Clement Macintyre, dated July 2015
- 9 *Curriculum Vitae* of Professor Clement Macintyre
- 10 10 A
Pendulum showing two-party preferred figures – with votes cast in Fisher and Frome excluded.

10 B
Table showing two-party preferred figures - excluding Fisher and Frome

APPENDIX 5

(page 2)

- 11 11 A
Pendulum showing final election outcome - two-group preferred figures
- 11B
Table showing two-group preferred figures - non-Liberal and Liberal
- 12 Document describing the process of calculating the elector to population ratio
- 13 Compact disc containing two files:
 13A
Explanation of data fields used in the enrolment and voting data spreadsheet
- 13B
Enrolment and voting data spreadsheet
- 14 Article entitled 'Is SA Unfair?' by Professor Nigel Bean and Dr Jono Tuke
- 15 *Curriculum Vitae* of Professor Nigel Bean
- (MFI 16) Appendix 10 and Appendix 11 produced to Professor Bean by Mr Williams
- 17 17A
Advertisement regarding regional hearings
- 17B
List of newspapers in which advertisement of regional visits was published
- 18 18A
Media alerts issued for Port Augusta, Clare and Murray Bridge hearings
- 18B
List of radio stations requested to broadcast media alert
- 19 Four maps depicting electoral boundaries under consideration for country and inner country regions
- 20 Map submitted by Mr van Holst Pellekaan MP during his presentation
- 21 Table adapted from Table 1 of Professor Macintyre's report South Australian Elections 1977 – 2014
- 22 Present and projected enrolments for districts before redistribution
- Exhibits 21 and 22 were prepared within the Commission after the hearings in July

APPENDIX 6

Swing-to-lose figures based on the 2014 election

<i>Labor</i>				<i>Liberal</i>	
		30%	30%		
				29.3	Flinders
				26.8	MacKillop
				25.2	Chaffey
		25%	25%		
				21.5	Mount Gambler*
				20.6	Stuart
Croydon	19.0	20%	20%		
Ramsay	18.5			18.8	Bragg
		15%	15%		
Cheltenham	14.4			14.7	Schubert
				14.7	Hammond
				14.1	Kavel
				13.9	Finniss
				13.6	Heysen*
				13.0	Morphett
				13.0	Goyder
Playford	12.7			11.5	Waite
Taylor	11.7			10.9	Frome*
West Torrens	10.9			10.1	Morialta
Port Adelaide	10.7			9.9	Unley
Reynell	10.1	10%	10%		
Napier	9.2			8.2	Davenport
Enfield	8.2			7.3	Fisher*
Kaurna	7.8				
Little Para	7.5				
Gilles	7.1				
Mawson	5.7				
		5%	5%		
Lee	4.6			3.4	Bright
Torrens	3.6			3.2	Dunstan
Wright	3.1				
Light	2.9			2.5	Adelaide
Florey	2.6			2.5	Hartley
Ashford	2.0				
Elder	1.9			1.3	Mitchell
Colton	1.6				
Newland	1.5				
		0%	0%		
(23 seats)				(24 seats)	

Notes

1. * Non 2PP final result ie 4 districts did not have a labor/liberal final outcome. Ballot papers in these districts were distributed to the labor and liberal candidates to obtain notional 2PP figures.

APPENDIX 7

Comparison of projected electors (2012 Report) against actual enrolments 2014 election

District	Projected Electors		Actual Enrolments		Enrolment Variance
	30/6/2014	% Quota Variance	15/03/2014	% Quota Variance	
ADELAIDE	25388	+2.8	24779	+1.9	-609
ASHFORD	24873	+0.7	24207	-0.4	-666
BRAGG	24433	-1.0	25104	+3.3	671
BRIGHT	24220	-1.9	24381	+0.3	161
CHAFFEY	24768	+0.3	24576	+1.1	-192
CHELTENHAM	25040	+1.4	24710	+1.7	-330
COLTON	24585	-0.4	25512	+5.0	927
CROYDON	24563	-0.5	23441	-3.6	-1122
DAVENPORT	25000	+1.3	24851	+2.2	-149
DUNSTAN	24456	-0.9	24581	+1.1	125
ELDER	25091	+1.6	23821	-2.0	-1270
ENFIELD	24713	+0.1	23032	-5.2	-1681
FINNISS	24632	-0.2	24557	+1.0	-75
FISHER	25145	+1.8	25808	+6.2	663
FLINDERS	23438	-5.1	23421	-3.6	-17
FLOREY	24258	-1.7	22913	-5.7	-1345
FROME	24800	+0.4	25228	+3.8	428
GILES	23223	-5.9	22712	-6.6	-511
GOYDER	24511	-0.7	24777	+1.9	266
HAMMOND	24179	-2.1	23340	-4.0	-839
HARTLEY	24801	+0.5	23921	-1.6	-880
HEYSEN	25316	+2.5	25405	+4.5	89
KAURNA	25240	+2.2	23174	-4.7	-2066
KAVEL	24579	-0.4	24772	+1.9	193
LEE	24823	+0.5	25971	+6.9	1148
LIGHT	25618	+3.8	23842	-1.9	-1776
LITTLE PARA	25174	+2.0	25481	+4.8	307
MACKILLOP	24353	-1.4	23565	-3.0	-788
MAWSON	25361	+2.7	23969	-1.4	-1392
MITCHELL	24568	-0.5	24185	-0.5	-383
MORIALTA	25027	+1.4	25375	+4.4	348
MORPHETT	24125	-2.3	23725	-2.4	-400
MOUNT GAMBIER	24155	-2.2	23898	-1.7	-257
NAPIER	25288	+2.4	23653	-2.7	-1635
NEWLAND	24585	-0.4	24467	+0.7	-118
PLAYFORD	24872	+0.7	24586	+1.2	-286
PORT ADELAIDE	25451	+3.1	25700	+5.7	249
RAMSAY	24500	-0.8	23273	-4.2	-1227
REYNELL	24528	-0.7	23965	-1.4	-563
SCHUBERT	24399	-1.2	24148	-0.7	-251
STUART	24010	-2.8	23595	-2.9	-415
TAYLOR	24543	-0.6	24006	-1.2	-537
TORRENS	24578	-0.4	23294	-4.2	-1284
UNLEY	25057	+1.5	24450	+0.6	-607
WAITE	24855	+0.7	25396	+4.5	541
WEST TORRENS	24746	+0.2	23892	-1.7	-854
WRIGHT	24517	-0.7	24960	+2.7	443
Total	1160385		1142419		-17966
Quota	24689		24306		

Source: EDBC Mapping System

July 2016

APPENDIX 8**Present and projected enrolments for Assembly Districts before redistribution**

<i>District</i>	<i>Relevant Date</i>		<i>Projected Date</i>	
	<i>30/06/2016</i>	<i>% Quota Variance</i>	<i>30/06/2018</i>	<i>% Quota Variance</i>
ADELAIDE	25628	+1.6	26958	+7.4
ASHFORD	24829	-1.6	24324	-3.1
BRAGG	25144	-0.4	24476	-2.4
BRIGHT	25094	-0.6	24204	-3.5
CHAFFEY	24636	-2.4	24183	-3.6
CHELTENHAM	26541	+5.2	26939	+7.4
COLTON	26422	+4.7	24696	-1.6
CROYDON	25048	-0.7	25367	+1.1
DAVENPORT	25371	+0.5	25111	+0.1
DUNSTAN	25087	-0.6	25298	+0.8
ELDER	24898	-1.3	25605	+2.1
ENFIELD	24561	-2.7	25991	+3.6
FINNISS	25341	+0.4	26058	+3.9
FISHER	26185	+3.8	24704	-1.5
FLINDERS	23668	-6.2	24013	-4.3
FLOREY	23493	-6.9	23850	-4.9
FROME	25562	+1.3	25269	+0.7
GILES	22555	-10.6	22321	-11.0
GOYDER	25033	-0.8	25575	+1.9
HAMMOND	24423	-3.2	24452	-2.5
HARTLEY	24395	-3.3	25453	+1.4
HEYSEN	25926	+2.7	27188	+8.4
KAURNA	25724	+1.9	26329	+4.9
KAVEL	25822	+2.3	26261	+4.7
LEE	26943	+6.8	24914	-0.7
LIGHT	26372	+4.5	26447	+5.4
LITTLE PARA	27065	+7.3	25228	+0.6
MACKILLOP	23354	-7.5	23382	-6.8
MAWSON	25136	-0.4	25126	+0.1
MITCHELL	25257	+0.1	24579	-2.0
MORIALTA	25811	+2.3	25033	-0.2
MORPHETT	24663	-2.3	23906	-4.7
MOUNT GAMBIER	24686	-2.2	24422	-2.7
NAPIER	26024	+3.1	25863	+3.1
NEWLAND	25047	-0.7	25122	+0.1
PLAYFORD	25456	+0.9	24867	-0.9
PORT ADELAIDE	27780	+10.1	26845	+7.0
RAMSAY	25016	-0.9	24420	-2.7
REYNELL	25072	-0.6	25113	+0.1
SCHUBERT	24790	-1.8	25612	+2.1
STUART	23618	-6.4	23314	-7.1
TAYLOR	25996	+3.0	25113	+0.1
TORRENS	25215	-0.1	25988	+3.6
UNLEY	25094	-0.6	24651	-1.7
WAITE	25522	+1.1	25348	+1.0
WEST TORRENS	25018	-0.9	25080	0.0
WRIGHT	25673	+1.7	24230	-3.4
Total	1185994		1179228	
Quota	25234		25090	

Source: EDBC Mapping System

November 2016

APPENDIX 9

(page 1)

Boundary changes – elector impact

District	Before Redistribution		Transfers / Comments	Change	After Redistribution	
	Electors	Quota			Electors	Quota
Adelaide	25628	+1.6%	From Enfield - The remainder of the suburb of Collinswood Into Enfield - Portion of the suburb of Prospect	+632 -1640	24620	-2.4%
Ashford	24829	-1.6%	Renamed - Badcoe - Electors not moved - 14997 From Elder - The suburb of Ascot Park and the remainder of the suburbs of Edwardstown and South Plympton From West Torrens - The suburbs of Kurralta Park and North Plympton Into Elder - The suburb of Cumberland Park Into Morphet - The suburbs of Camden Park and Novar Gardens and portions of the suburbs of Plympton and Plympton Park Into Unley - The suburb of Kings Park, portion of the suburb of Millswood the remainder of the suburbs of Goodwood and Wayville	+5664 +3899 -1872 -6738 -1222	24560	-2.7%
Bragg	25144	-0.4%	From Dunstan - The suburbs of Beulah Park and Kensington From Hartley - The suburbs of Auldana, Kensington Gardens and Rosslyn Park From Morialta - The suburb of Horsnell Gully From Waite - The remainder of the suburb of Leawood Gardens Into Dunstan - The suburbs of Dulwich and Rose Park Into Heysen - The suburb of Crafers Into Kavel - The suburb of Piccadilly and the remainder of the suburb of Carey Gully Into Morialta - The suburb of Summertown, portion of the suburb of Uraidla and the remainder of the suburbs of Ashton and Basket Range	+2364 +3461 +9 +33 -2186 -1566 -320 -1095	25844	+2.4%
Bright	25094	-0.6%	Renamed - Gibson - Electors not moved - 9243 From Elder - The suburb of Marion and portions of the suburbs of Oaklands Park and Warradale From Mitchell - The suburbs of Dover Gardens, Seacombe Gardens, Sturt and the remainder of the suburbs of Oaklands Park and Warradale From Morphet - Portion of the suburb of Somerton Park Into Black - The suburbs of Hallett Cove, Kingston Park, Marino, Seacliff and Seacliff Park Into Morphet - Portion of the suburb of Somerton Park	+6599 +8526 +1181 -14617 -1234	25549	+1.2%
Chaffey	24636	-2.4%	From Schubert - Portion of Mid Murray Council incorporating the localities of Langs Landing, Punyelroo and Towitta and the remainder of the localities of Fisher, Sedan and Swan Reach From Stuart - Portion of Mid Murray Council incorporating the localities of Annadale, Beatty, Beaumonts, Blanchetown, Brenda Park, Cadell, Cadell Lagoon, Eba, Lindley, Maude, McBean Pound, Morgan, Morphetts Flat, Mount Mary, North West Bend, Sandleton, Stuart and Wombats Rest, portions of the localities of Bower, Brownlow, Fisher, Sedan and Steinfeld, the remainder of the localities of Murbko and Taylorville, portion of Pastoral Unincorporated Area incorporating the localities of Balah, Bunyung, Canegrass, Gluepot, Old Koomooloo and Parcoola, portions of the localities of Markaranka, Pine Valley Station, Sturt Vale, Taylorville Station, Warnes and Weston Flat and the remainder of Calperum Station Into Hammond - Southern Mallee District Council incorporating the localities of Geranium, Karte, Lameroo, Parilla, Parrakie and Pinnaroo, portion of the locality of Ngarkat and the remainder of the locality of Jabuk, portion of Mid Murray Council incorporating the localities of Claypans, Forster, Nildottie and Purnong, District Council of Karoonda East Murray incorporating the localities of Bakara, Borrika, Bowhill, Copeville, Halidon, Karoonda, Marama, Mindarie, Perponda, Sandlwood, Wanbi and Wynarka and the remainder of the localities of Galga, Mantung and Mercunda	+254 +1036 -2368	23558	-6.6%
Cheltenham	26541	+5.2%	From Croydon - The suburbs of Beverley and Woodville Park Into Croydon - The suburb of Athol Park Into Lee - The suburb of Royal Park Into Port Adelaide - The remainder of the suburb of Port Adelaide	+2259 -1107 -2186 -132	25375	+0.6%

APPENDIX 9

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Boundary changes – elector impact

District	Before Redistribution		Transfers / Comments	Change	After Redistribution	
	Electors	Quota			Electors	Quota
Colton	26422	+4.7%	From Morphett - The suburbs of Glenelg North and West Beach From West Torrens - The suburb of Adelaide Airport and portion of the suburb of Lockleys Into Lee - The remainder of the suburbs of Grange and Seaton	+8377 +696 -8225	27270	+8.1%
Croydon	25048	-0.7%	From Cheltenham - The suburb of Athol Park From Enfield - The suburbs of Angle Park, Mansfield Park and Regency Park and the remainder of the suburb of Ferryden Park Into Cheltenham - The suburbs of Beverley and Woodville Park Into West Torrens - The suburbs of Flinders Park and Hindmarsh and portions of the suburbs of Allenby Gardens, Welland and West Hindmarsh	+1107 +5374 -2259 -5108	24162	-4.2%
Davenport	25371	+0.5%	From Fisher - The suburbs of Aberfoyle Park, Chandlers Hill and Cherry Gardens and portion of the suburb of Happy Valley Into Black - Portion of the suburb of O'Halloran Hill and the remainder of the suburb of Darlington Into Waite - The suburbs of Blackwood, Craighburn Farm, Coromandel Valley, Eden Hills, Glenalta and Hawthorndene and portions of the suburbs of Belair and Upper Sturt	+14320 -401 -14547	24743	-1.9%
Dunstan	25087	-0.6%	From Bragg - The suburbs of Dulwich and Rose Park From Hartley - The suburbs of Felixstow and Glynde and the remainder of the suburb of Payneham Into Bragg - The suburbs of Beulah Park and Kensington Into Torrens - The suburb of Vale Park and the remainder of the suburb of Klemzig	+2186 +3188 -2364 -2780	25317	+0.3%
Elder	24898	-1.3%	From Ashford - The suburb of Cumberland Park From Waite - The suburbs of Clapham, Hawthorn, Lower Mitcham, Panorama, Pasadena, St Marys and Westbourne Park and the remainder of the suburbs of Colonel Light Gardens and Daw Park Into Badcoe - The suburb of Ascot Park and the remainder of the suburbs of Edwardstown and South Plympton Into Gibson - The suburb of Marion and portions of the suburbs of Oaklands Park and Warradale Into Morphett - The suburb of Park Holme and the remainder of the suburb of Plympton Park	+1872 +14463 -5664 -6599 -3045	25925	+2.7%
Enfield	24561	-2.7%	From Adelaide - Portion of the suburb of Prospect From Torrens - The suburbs of Lightsview and Northgate and portion of the suburb of Northfield Into Adelaide - The remainder of the suburb of Collinswood Into Croydon - The suburbs of Angle Park, Mansfield Park and Regency Park and the remainder of the suburb of Ferryden Park Into Torrens - The suburb of Manningham	+1640 +5380 -632 -5374 -972	24603	-2.5%
Finniss	25341	+0.4%	From Hammond - Portion of Alexandrina Council incorporating the localities of Goolwa, Goolwa Beach, Goolwa North, Goolwa South, Hindmarsh Island and Mundoo Island, portions of the localities of Finniss and Tooperang and the remainder of the locality of Currency Creek From Heysen - Portion of Alexandrina Council incorporating the locality of Mount Observation and the remainder of the localities of Finniss and Tooperang Into Heysen - Portion of Alexandrina Council incorporating the locality of Yundi and the remainder of the localities of Dingabledinga, Hope Forest, Kyeema and Willunga Hill Into Mawson - Kangaroo Island Council, portion of Alexandrina Council incorporating portion of the locality of Pages Flat, portion of City of Onkaparinga incorporating the suburb of Sellicks Beach, portion of District Council of Yankalilla incorporating the localities of Bald Hills, Cape Jervis, Carrickalinga, Deep Creek, Delamere, Hay Flat, Myponga, Myponga Beach, Normanville, Parawa, Rapid Bay, Second Valley, Silverton, Torrens Vale, Tunkalilla, Wattle Flat, Willow Creek, Wirrina Cove and Yankalilla, portions of the localities of Inman Valley and Waitpinga and the remainder of the localities of Pages Flat and Sellicks Hill	+6826 +176 -255 -8899	23189	-8.1%

APPENDIX 9

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Boundary changes – elector impact

District	Before Redistribution		Transfers / Comments	Change	After Redistribution	
	Electors	Quota			Electors	Quota
Fisher	26185	+3.8%	Renamed From Mawson - Hurtle Vale - Electors not moved - 9355 From Mitchell - The remainder of the suburb of Woodcroft From Reynell - The suburb of Old Reynella Into Black - Portion of the suburb of Morphett Vale Into Davenport - The remainder of the suburb of O'Halloran Hill - The suburbs of Aberfoyle Park, Chandlers Hill and Cherry Gardens and portion of the suburb of Happy Valley Into Heysen - Portion of the suburb of Clarendon Into Waite - The suburb of Coromandel East	+3917 +2503 +10056 -1716 -14320 -490 -304	25831	+2.4%
Flinders	23668	-6.2%	Into Giles - District Council of Franklin Harbour incorporating the localities of Cowell, Lucky Bay, Midgee, Miltalie, Minbrie, Mitchellville and Port Gibbon	-930	22738	-9.9%
Florey	23493	-6.9%	From Playford - The suburbs of Ingle Farm and Walkley Heights, portions of the suburbs of Northfield and Pooraka and the remainder of the suburbs of Para Vista and Valley View Into Newland - Portions of the suburbs of Modbury and Hope Valley and the remainder of the suburb of Ridgehaven Into Torrens - The remainder of the suburb of Gilles Plains Into Wright - The suburb of Modbury Heights, portion of the suburb of Redwood Park and the remainder of the suburb of Wynn Vale	+17004 -5354 -1789 -6660	26694	+5.8%
Frome	25562	+1.3%	From Goyder - Portion of Wakefield Regional Council incorporating the localities of Erith, Hoskin Corner, Owen and Stockyard Creek, portions of the localities of Barabba, Grace Plains and Hamley Bridge and the remainder of the localities of Alma, Balaklava and Salter Springs Into Narungga - Portion of Wakefield Regional Council incorporating the localities of Barunga Gap, Bumbunga, Hope Gap, Lochiel and Snowtown, portions of the localities of Bute, Mundoora and Wokurna, the remainder of the localities of Nantawarra and South Hummocks, the remainder of District Council of Barunga West incorporating the localities of Alford, Fisherman Bay, Port Broughton and Ward Hill, portions of the localities of Clements Gap and Mundoora and the remainder of the localities of Bute, Tickera and Wokurna Into Stuart - Portion of Northern Areas Council incorporating the localities of Beetaloo Valley and Laura, portions of the localities of Georgetown, Gladstone, Huddleston and West Bundaleer, the remainder of the localities of Appila, Caltowie, Caltowie West, Spalding, Stone Hut and Washpool and portion of Port Pirie Regional Council incorporating portion of the locality of Huddleston	+999 -2325 -1135	23101	-8.5%
Giles	22555	-10.6%	From Flinders - District Council of Franklin Harbour incorporating the localities of Cowell, Lucky Bay, Midgee, Miltalie, Minbrie, Mitchellville and Port Gibbon	+930	23485	-6.9%
Goyder	25033	-0.8%	Renamed From Frome - Narungga - Electors not moved - 21993 - Portion of Wakefield Regional Council incorporating the localities of Barunga Gap, Bumbunga, Hope Gap, Lochiel and Snowtown, portions of the localities of Bute, Mundoora and Wokurna, the remainder of the localities of Nantawarra and South Hummocks, the remainder of District Council of Barunga West incorporating the localities of Alford, Fisherman Bay, Port Broughton and Ward Hill, portions of the localities of Clements Gap and Mundoora and the remainder of the localities of Bute, Tickera and Wokurna Into Frome - Portion of Wakefield Regional Council incorporating the localities of Erith, Hoskin Corner, Owen and Stockyard Creek, portions of the localities of Grace Plains and Hamley Bridge and the remainder of the localities of Alma and Salter Springs	+2325 -999		

APPENDIX 9

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Boundary changes – elector impact

District	Before Redistribution		Transfers / Comments	Change	After Redistribution	
	Electors	Quota			Electors	Quota
Goyder Cont'd			Into Schubert	-422		
			Into Taylor	-1619		
					24318	-3.6%
Hammond	24423	-3.2%	From Chaffey	+2368		
			From Heysen	+15		
			From Kavel	+1465		
			From Schubert	+3281		
			Into Finnis	-6826		
			Into MacKillop	-124		
					24602	-2.5%
Hartley	24395	-3.3%	From Morialta	+6737		
			Into Bragg	-3461		
			Into Dunstan	-3188		
					24483	-3.0%
Heysen	25926	+2.7%	From Bragg	+1566		
			From Finnis	+255		
			From Fisher	+490		
			From Kavel	+4		
			From Mawson	+720		
			Into Finnis	-176		
			Into Hammond	-15		

APPENDIX 9

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Boundary changes – elector impact

District	Before Redistribution		Transfers / Comments	Change	After Redistribution	
	Electors	Quota			Electors	Quota
Heysen Cont'd			Into Kavel - The suburbs of Hahndorf, Paechtown and Verdun and the remainder of the suburbs of Mount Barker, Mount Barker Springs and Mount Barker Summit	-3144		
			Into Mawson - The remainder of the locality of McLaren Flat	-22		
			Into Waite - The suburb of Crafers West and the remainder of the suburb of Belair	-960	24644	-2.3%
Kaurna	25724	+1.9%	From Mawson - The suburbs of Hackham, Huntfield Heights, Noarlunga Downs, Old Noarlunga and Seaford Heights and portion of the suburb of Onkaparinga Hills	+11031		
			Into Mawson - The suburbs of Aldinga Beach and Port Willunga and the remainder of the suburb of Aldinga	-8506		
			Into Reynell - The suburb of Port Noarlunga and the remainder of the suburb of Christies Beach	-3102	25147	-0.3%
Kavel	25822	+2.3%	From Bragg - The suburb of Piccadilly and the remainder of the suburb of Carey Gully	+320		
			From Heysen - The suburbs of Hahndorf, Paechtown and Verdun and the remainder of the suburbs of Mount Barker, Mount Barker Springs and Mount Barker Summit	+3144		
			Into Hammond - Portion of Mount Barker District Council incorporating the localities of Harrogate, Kanmantoo and St Ives, portion of the locality of Callington and the remainder of the locality of Petwood, portion of Rural City of Murray Bridge incorporating the localities of Monarto and Monarto South, portion of the locality of Rockleigh and the remainder of the locality of Callington	-1465		
			Into Heysen - The remainder of the suburb of Wistow	-4		
			Into Morialta - The suburbs of Birdwood, Forest Range, Gumeracha, Lobethal and Mount Torrens, portion of the suburb of Uraidla and the remainder of the suburbs of Basket Range, Kenton Valley and Lenswood	-4707	23110	-8.4%
Lee	26943	+6.8%	From Cheltenham - The suburb of Royal Park	+2186		
			From Colton - The remainder of the suburbs of Grange and Seaton	+8225		
			Into Port Adelaide - The suburbs of Birkenhead, Ethelton, Exeter, Glanville, Largs Bay, New Port, Peterhead, Semaphore and Semaphore South	-11190	26164	+3.7%
Light	26372	+4.5%	From Napier - The suburbs of Evanston South, Kudla and Munno Para and the remainder of the suburbs of Evanston Park and Munno Para Downs	+2922		
			Into Schubert - The localities of Concordia, Gawler Belt, Gawler River, Kalbeeba, Kangaroo Flat, Kingsford, Magdala, Pinkerton Plains, Roseworthy, Templers, Ward Belt, Wasleys and Woolsheds, portion of the locality of Hamley Bridge and the remainder of the locality of Reeves Plains	-2603		
			Into Taylor - The suburb of Angle Vale	-2031	24660	-2.3%
Little Para	27065	+7.3%	Renamed - Elizabeth - Electors not moved - 13632			
			From Napier - The suburbs of Blakeview and Elizabeth Downs and the remainder of the suburb of Craigmore	+14035		
			Into King - The suburbs of Gould Creek, Hillbank, Salisbury Heights and Salisbury Park and portions of the suburbs of Golden Grove and Greenwith	-11090		
			Into Taylor - The suburb of Elizabeth North	-2343	27667	+9.6%
MacKillop	23354	-7.5%	From Hammond - Portion of Coorong District Council incorporating the localities of Lake Albert and Waltowa and the remainder of the locality of Meningie	+124	23478	-7.0%
Mawson	25136	-0.4%	From Finnis - Kangaroo Island Council, portion of Alexandrina Council incorporating portion of the locality of Pages Flat, portion of City of Onkaparinga incorporating the suburb of Sellicks Beach, portion of District Council of Yankalilla incorporating the localities of Bald Hills, Cape Jervis, Carrickalinga, Deep Creek, Delamere, Hay Flat, Myponga, Myponga Beach, Normanville, Parawa, Rapid Bay, Second Valley, Silverton, Torrens Vale, Tunkalilla, Wattle Flat, Willow Creek, Wirrina Cove and Yankalilla, portions of the localities of Inman Valley and Waitpinga and the remainder of the localities of Pages Flat and Sellicks Hill	+8899		

APPENDIX 9

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Boundary changes – elector impact

District	Before Redistribution		Transfers / Comments	Change	After Redistribution	
	Electors	Quota			Electors	Quota
Mawson Cont'd			From Heysen - The remainder of the locality of McLaren Flat From Kaurna - The suburbs of Aldinga Beach and Port Willunga and the remainder of the suburb of Aldinga Into Heysen - The locality of Blewitt Springs, portion of the suburb of Onkaparinga Hills and the remainder of the localities of Clarendon and The Range Into Hurtle Vale - The remainder of the suburb of Woodcroft Into Kaurna - The suburbs of Hackham, Huntfield Heights, Noarlunga Downs, Old Noarlunga and Seaford Heights and portion of the suburb of Onkaparinga Hills Into Reynell - The suburbs of Hackham West and Noarlunga Centre	+22 +8506 -720 -3917 -11031 -2804	24091	-4.5%
Mitchell	25257	+0.1%	Renamed - Black - Electors not moved - 10752 From Bright - The suburbs of Hallett Cove, Kingston Park, Marino, Seacliff and Seacliff Park From Davenport - Portion of the suburb of O'Halloran Hill and the remainder of the suburb of Darlington From Fisher - The remainder of the suburb of O'Halloran Hill Into Gibson - The suburbs of Dover Gardens, Seacombe Gardens and Sturt and the remainder of the suburbs of Oaklands Park and Warradale Into Hurtle Vale - The suburb of Old Reynella Into Reynell - The suburb of Reynella	+14617 +401 +1716 -8526 -2503 -3476	27486	+8.9%
Morialta	25811	+2.3%	From Bragg - The suburb of Summertown, portion of the suburb of Uraidla and the remainder of the suburbs of Ashton and Basket Range From Kavel - The suburbs of Birdwood, Forest Range, Gumeracha, Lobethal and Mount Torrens and the remainder of the suburbs of Basket Range, Kenton Valley, Lenswood and Uraidla From Newland - The remainder of the suburb of Highbury Into Bragg - The suburb of Horsnell Gully Into Hartley - The suburb of Newton and the remainder of the suburb of Paradise Into Newland - The locality of Paracombe and the remainder of the localities of Chain of Ponds, Inglewood and Millbrook Into Torrens - The remainder of the suburb of Dernancourt	+1095 +4707 +1827 -9 -6737 -452 -464	25778	+2.2%
Morphett	24663	-2.3%	From Ashford - The suburbs of Camden Park and Novar Gardens and portions of the suburbs of Plympton and Plympton Park From Bright - Portion of the suburb of Somerton Park From Elder - The suburb of Park Holme and the remainder of the suburb of Plympton Park Into Colton - The suburbs of Glenelg North and West Beach Into Gibson - Portion of the suburb of Somerton Park	+6738 +1234 +3045 -8377 -1181	26122	+3.5%
Mount Gambier	24686	-2.2%	No Change		24686	-2.2%
Napier	26024	+3.1%	Renamed - King - Electors not moved - 1479 From Little Para - The suburbs of Gould Creek, Hillbank, Salisbury Heights and Salisbury Park and portions of the suburbs of Golden Grove and Greenwith From Newland - Portion of the suburb of Surrey Downs From Wright - Portion of the suburb of Salisbury East and the remainder of the suburbs of Greenwith and Golden Grove Into Elizabeth - The suburbs of Blakeview and Elizabeth Downs and the remainder of the suburb of Craigmore Into Light - The suburbs of Evanston South, Kudla, Munno Para and the remainder of the suburbs of Evanston Park and Munno Para Downs Into Newland - The locality of Sampson Flat and portion of the locality of Humbug Scrub Into Taylor - The suburbs of Davoren Park, Smithfield and Smithfield Plains	+11090 +396 +14037 -14035 -2922 -254 -7334	27002	+7.0%
Newland	25047	-0.7%	From Florey - Portions of the suburbs of Modbury and Hope Valley and the remainder of the suburb of Ridgehaven From Morialta - The locality of Paracombe and the remainder of the localities of Chain of Ponds, Inglewood and Millbrook From Napier - The locality of Sampson Flat and portion of the locality of Humbug Scrub	+5354 +452 +254		

APPENDIX 9

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Boundary changes – elector impact

District	Before Redistribution		Transfers / Comments	Change	After Redistribution	
	Electors	Quota			Electors	Quota
Newland Cont'd			From Schubert - The localities of Forreston and Kersbrook and the remainder of the locality of Humbug Scrub From Torrens - The remainder of the suburb of Hope Valley Into King - Portion of the suburb of Surrey Downs Into Morialta - The remainder of the suburb of Highbury Into Wright - Portion of the suburb of Surrey Downs and the remainder of the suburb of Redwood Park	+1268 +840 -396 -1827 -5279	25713	+1.9%
Playford	25456	+0.9%	From Port Adelaide - The suburbs of Green Fields, Mawson Lakes and portion of the suburb of Parafield Gardens From Ramsay - The suburb of Parafield and the remainder of the suburb of Parafield Gardens Into Florey - The suburbs of Ingle Farm and Walkley Heights, portions of the suburbs of Northfield and Pooraka and the remainder of the suburbs of Para Vista and Valley View Into Port Adelaide - The remainder of the suburb of Gepps Cross Into Wright - The remainder of the suburb of Gulfview Heights	+12286 +6736 -17004 -415 -1254	25805	+2.3%
Port Adelaide	27780	+10.1%	From Cheltenham - The remainder of the suburb of Port Adelaide From Lee - The suburbs of Birkenhead, Ethelton, Exeter, Glanville, Largs Bay, New Port, Peterhead, Semaphore and Semaphore South From Playford - The remainder of the suburb of Gepps Cross From Taylor - The suburbs of Bolivar and St Kilda Into Playford - The suburbs of Green Fields, Mawson Lakes and portion of the suburb of Parafield Gardens	+132 +11190 +415 +221 -12286	27452	+8.8%
Ramsay	25016	-0.9%	From Taylor - Portion of the suburb of Salisbury North and the remainder of the suburb of Paralowie Into Playford - The suburb of Parafield and the remainder of the suburb of Parafield Gardens Into Wright - The suburbs of Salisbury South and Brahma Lodge	+10308 -6736 -2271	26317	+4.3%
Reynell	25072	-0.6%	From Kaurna - The suburb of Port Noarlunga and the remainder of the suburb of Christies Beach From Mawson - The suburbs of Hackham West and Noarlunga Centre From Mitchell - The suburb of Reynella Into Hurtle Vale - Portion of the suburb of Morphett Vale	+3102 +2804 +3476 -10056	24398	-3.3%
Schubert	24790	-1.8%	From Goyder - Portion of Adelaide Plains Council (formerly District Council of Mallala) incorporating the localities of Fischer, Korunye and Redbanks and portion of the locality of Reeves Plains From Light - The localities of Concordia, Gawler Belt, Gawler River, Kalbeeba, Kangaroo Flat, Kingsford, Magdala, Pinkerton Plains, Roseworthy, Templers, Ward Belt, Wasleys and Woolsheds, portion of the locality of Hamley Bridge and the remainder of the locality of Reeves Plains From Stuart - The remainder of the localities of Greenock, Nuriootpa and Stockwell From Taylor - The locality of Lewiston Into Chaffey - Portion of Mid Murray Council incorporating the localities of Langs Landing, Punyelroo and Towitta and the remainder of the localities of Fisher, Sedan and Swan Reach Into Hammond - Portion of Mid Murray Council incorporating the localities of Angus Valley, Apamurra, Black Hill, Cambrai, Caurnamont, Frayville, Lake Carlet, Mannum, Milendella, Old Teal Flat, Palmer, Pellaring Flat, Port Mannum, Punthari, Rocky Point, Sanderston, Sunnydale, Teal Flat, Tungkillo, Walker Flat, Wongulla and Zadows Landing and the remainder of the localities of Caloote, Rockleigh, Tepko and Wall Flat Into Newland - The localities of Forreston and Kersbrook and the remainder of the locality of Humbug Scrub Into Stuart - The remainder of the locality of Truro	+422 +2603 +129 +2166 -254 -3281 -1268 -6	25301	+0.3%
Stuart	23618	-6.4%	From Frome - Portion of Northern Areas Council incorporating the localities of Beetaloo Valley and Laura, portions of the localities of Georgetown, Gladstone, Huddleston and West Bundaleer, the remainder of the localities of Appila, Caltowie, Caltowie West, Spalding, Stone Hut and Washpool and portion of Port Pirie Regional Council incorporating portion of the locality of Huddleston From Schubert - The remainder of the locality of Truro	+1135 +6		

APPENDIX 9

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Boundary changes – elector impact

District	Before Redistribution		Transfers / Comments	Change	After Redistribution	
	Electors	Quota			Electors	Quota
Stuart Cont'd			Into Chaffey - Portion of Mid Murray Council incorporating the localities of Annadale, Beatty, Beaumonts, Blanchetown, Brenda Park, Cadell, Cadell Lagoon, Eba, Lindley, Maude, McBean Pound, Morgan, Morphetts Flat, Mount Mary, North West Bend, Sandleton, Stuart and Wombats Rest, portions of the localities of Bower, Brownlow, Fisher, Sedan and Steinfeld, the remainder of the localities of Murbko and Taylorville, portion of Pastoral Unincorporated Area incorporating the localities of Balah, Bunyung, Canegrass, Gluepot, Old Koomooloo and Parcoola, portions of the localities of Markaranka, Pine Valley Station, Sturt Vale, Taylorville Station, Warnes and Weston Flat and the remainder of Calperum Station Into Schubert - The remainder of the localities of Greenock, Nuriootpa and Stockwell	-1036 -129	23594	- 6.5%
Taylor	25996	+3.0%	From Goyder - Portion of Adelaide Plains Council (formerly District Council of Mallala) incorporating the localities of Middle Beach and Two Wells and the remainder of the locality of Port Gawler From Light - The suburb of Angle Vale From Little Para - The suburb of Elizabeth North From Napier - The suburbs of Davoren Park, Smithfield and Smithfield Plains Into Port Adelaide - The suburbs of Bolivar and St Kilda Into Ramsay - Portion of the suburb of Salisbury North and the remainder of the suburb of Paralowie Into Schubert - The locality of Lewiston	+1619 +2031 +2343 +7334 -221 -10308 -2166	26628	+5.5%
Torrens	25215	-0.1%	From Dunstan - The suburb of Vale Park and the remainder of the suburb of Klemzig From Enfield - The suburb of Manningham From Florey - The remainder of the suburb of Gilles Plains From Morialta - The remainder of the suburb of Dernancourt Into Enfield - The suburbs of Lightsview and Northgate and portion of the suburb of Northfield Into Newland - The remainder of the suburb of Hope Valley	+2780 +972 +1789 +464 -5380 -840	25000	-0.9%
Unley	25094	-0.6%	From Ashford - The suburb of Kings Park, portion of the suburb of Millswood and the remainder of the suburbs of Goodwood and Wayville	+1222	26316	+4.3%
Waite	25522	+1.1%	From Davenport - The suburbs of Blackwood, Craighburn Farm, Coromandel Valley, Eden Hills, Glenalta and Hawthorndene and portions of the suburbs of Belair and Upper Sturt From Fisher - The suburb of Coromandel East From Heysen - The suburb of Crafers West and the remainder of the suburb of Belair Into Bragg - The remainder of the suburb of Leawood Gardens Into Elder - The suburbs of Clapham, Hawthorn, Lower Mitcham, Panorama, Pasadena, St Marys and Westbourne Park and the remainder of the suburbs of Colonel Light Gardens and Daw Park	+14547 +304 +960 -33 -14463	26837	+6.4%
West Torrens	25018	-0.9%	From Croydon - The suburbs of Flinders Park and Hindmarsh and portions of the suburbs of Allenby Gardens, Welland and West Hindmarsh Into Badcoe - The suburbs of Kurralta Park and North Plympton Into Colton - The suburb of Adelaide Airport and portion of the suburb of Lockleys	+5108 -3899 -696	25531	+1.2%
Wright	25673	+1.7%	From Florey - The suburb of Modbury Heights, portion of the suburb of Redwood Park and the remainder of the suburb of Wynn Vale From Newland - Portion of the suburb of Surrey Downs and the remainder of the suburb of Redwood Park From Playford - The remainder of the suburb of Gulfview Heights From Ramsay - The suburbs of Salisbury South and Brahma Lodge Into King - Portion of the suburb of Salisbury East and the remainder of the suburbs of Greenwith and Golden Grove	+6660 +5279 +1254 +2271 -14037	27100	+7.4%

APPENDIX 10**Present and projected enrolments for Assembly Districts after redistribution**

<i>District</i>	<i>Relevant Date</i>		<i>Projected Date</i>	
	<i>30/06/2016</i>	<i>% Quota Variance</i>	<i>30/06/2018</i>	<i>% Quota Variance</i>
ADELAIDE	24620	-2.4	25940	+3.4
BADCOE	24560	-2.7	24995	-0.4
BLACK	27486	+8.9	25972	+3.5
BRAGG	25844	+2.4	25218	+0.5
CHAFFEY	23558	-6.6	23216	-7.5
CHELTENHAM	25375	+0.6	25510	+1.7
COLTON	27270	+8.1	25310	+0.9
CROYDON	24162	-4.2	25329	+1.0
DAVENPORT	24743	-1.9	24592	-2.0
DUNSTAN	25317	+0.3	25499	+1.6
ELDER	25925	+2.7	26334	+5.0
ELIZABETH	27667	+9.6	26451	+5.4
ENFIELD	24603	-2.5	26170	+4.3
FINNISS	23189	-8.1	23933	-4.6
FLINDERS	22738	-9.9	23069	-8.1
FLOREY	26694	+5.8	26358	+5.1
FROME	23101	-8.5	22955	-8.5
GIBSON	25549	+1.2	25298	+0.8
GILES	23485	-6.9	23265	-7.3
HAMMOND	24602	-2.5	24333	-3.0
HARTLEY	24483	-3.0	25224	+0.5
HEYSEN	24644	-2.3	24584	-2.0
HURTLE VALE	25831	+2.4	24759	-1.3
KAURNA	25147	-0.3	26188	+4.4
KAVEL	23110	-8.4	24460	-2.5
KING	27002	+7.0	24784	-1.2
LEE	26164	+3.7	25226	+0.5
LIGHT	24660	-2.3	25483	+1.6
MACKILLOP	23478	-7.0	23485	-6.4
MAWSON	24091	-4.5	23987	-4.4
MORIALTA	25778	+2.2	25598	+2.0
MORPHETT	26122	+3.5	25989	+3.6
MOUNT GAMBIER	24686	-2.2	24422	-2.7
NARUNGA	24318	-3.6	24454	-2.5
NEWLAND	25713	+1.9	26537	+5.8
PLAYFORD	25805	+2.3	26078	+3.9
PORT ADELAIDE	27452	+8.8	24133	-3.8
RAMSAY	26317	+4.3	25747	+2.6
REYNELL	24398	-3.3	24497	-2.4
SCHUBERT	25301	+0.3	26350	+5.0
STUART	23594	-6.5	23243	-7.4
TAYLOR	26628	+5.5	26222	+4.5
TORRENS	25000	-0.9	25125	+0.1
UNLEY	26316	+4.3	25888	+3.2
WAITE	26837	+6.4	25791	+2.8
WEST TORRENS	25531	+1.2	25322	+0.9
WRIGHT	27100	+7.4	25905	+3.2
Total	1185994		1179228	
Quota	25234		25090	

Source: EDBC Mapping System

November 2016

APPENDIX 11

Analysis of variance from projected quota as between Labor and Liberal

District	Current	Projected	Labor	Liberal
ADELAIDE	24620	25940		25940
BADCOE	24560	24995	24995	
BLACK	27486	25972		25972
BRAGG	25844	25218		25218
CHAFFEY	23558	23216		23216
CHELTENHAM	25375	25510	25510	
COLTON	27270	25310		25310
CROYDON	24162	25329	25329	
DAVENPORT	24743	24592		24592
DUNSTAN	25317	25499		25499
ELDER	25925	26334		26334
ELIZABETH	27667	26451	26451	
ENFIELD	24603	26170	26170	
FINNISS	23189	23933		23933
FLINDERS	22738	23069		23069
FLOREY	26694	26358	26358	
FROME	23101	22955		22955
GIBSON	25549	25298		25298
GILES	23485	23265	23265	
HAMMOND	24602	24333		24333
HARTLEY	24483	25224		25224
HEYSEN	24644	24584		24584
HURTLE VALE	25831	24759	24759	
KAURNA	25147	26188	26188	
KAVEL	23110	24460		24460
KING	27002	24784	24784	
LEE	26164	25226	25226	
LIGHT	24660	25483	25483	
MACKILLOP	23478	23485		23485
MAWSON	24091	23987		23987
MORIALTA	25778	25598		25598
MORPHETT	26122	25989		25989
MOUNT GAMBIER	24686	24422		24422
NARUNGA	24318	24454		24454
NEWLAND	25713	26537		26537
PLAYFORD	25805	26078	26078	
PORT ADELAIDE	27452	24133	24133	
RAMSAY	26317	25747	25747	
REYNELL	24398	24497	24497	
SCHUBERT	25301	26350		26350
STUART	23594	23243		23243
TAYLOR	26628	26222	26222	
TORRENS	25000	25125	25125	
UNLEY	26316	25888		25888
WAITE	26837	25791		25791
WEST TORRENS	25531	25322	25322	
WRIGHT	27100	25905	25905	
	1185994	1179228	Total	671681
			Seats	27
	Quota	25090	Avg per seat	24877
			Avg variance	-0.85%
			Agregated quota	677430
			* Variance	-5748
			Number of seats over quota	14 of 27

* Variance has been adjusted to account for rounding

APPENDIX 12

Swing-to-lose figures based on the 2016 redistribution

<i>Labor</i>				<i>Liberal</i>		
			30%	30%		
					0.6 ↓	28.7 Flinders
					0.1 ↓	26.7 MacKillop
			25%	25%		
					0.8 ↓	24.4 Chaffey
					0.1 ↑	21.6 Mount Gambier
					0.5 ↓	20.1 Stuart
Croydon	19.6	↑ 0.6	20%	20%		
Ramsay	17.4	↓ 1.1				
					2.2 ↓	16.6 Bragg
					1.6 ↑	16.3 Hammond
			15%	15%		
Cheltenham	14.4	↔			↔	14.1 Kavel
					0.8 ↑	13.8 Narungga
					0.2 ↓	13.7 Finnis
					0.4 ↓	13.2 Heysen
Port Adelaide	12.5	↑ 1.8				
West Torrens	12.2	↑ 1.3			2.3 ↓	12.4 Schubert
Playford	11.5	↓ 1.2			1.5 ↑	11.6 Morialta
					0.4 ↓	10.5 Frome
					1.1 ↓	10.4 Waite
			10%	10%		
Elizabeth	9.9	↑ 2.4				
Reynell	9.8	↓ 0.3			0.7 ↓	9.2 Unley
Florey	9.2	↑ 6.6			0.7 ↑	8.9 Davenport
Taylor	8.8	↓ 2.9				
Kaurna	8.4	↑ 0.6			5.3 ↓	7.7 Morphett
Enfield	6.2	↓ 2.0				
Giles	5.7	↓ 1.4				
			5%	5%		
Wright	4.5	↑ 1.4			6.2 ↑	4.3 Elder
Badcoe	4.2	↑ 2.2			0.7 ↑	3.9 Dunstan
Light	3.9	↑ 1.0			5.3 ↑	3.7 Colton
					0.8 ↑	3.3 Hartley
					0.2 ↓	3.2 Gibson
Torrens	2.6	↓ 1.0			8.9 ↑	3.2 Mawson
Lee	2.6	↓ 2.0			1.3 ↑	2.6 Black
Hurtle Vale	1.7	↑ 9.0			0.5 ↓	2.0 Adelaide
King	1.4	↓ 7.8			1.6 ↑	0.1 Newland
			0%	0%		
(20 seats)					(27 seats)	

Frome is a notional Liberal seat based on Labor/Liberal two-party preferred figures

APPENDIX 13

District allocation based on 50:50 vote following the 2016 redistribution

<i>Labor</i>				<i>Liberal</i>	
		30%	30%		
				25.7	Flinders
		25%	25%	23.7	MacKillop
Croydon	22.6			21.4	Chaffey
Ramsay	20.4				
		20%	20%	18.6	Mount Gambier
Cheltenham	17.4			17.1	Stuart
Port Adelaide	15.5				
West Torrens	15.2				
		15%	15%	13.6	Bragg
Playford	14.5			13.3	Hammond
Elizabeth	12.9			11.1	Kavel
Reynell	12.8			10.8	Narungga
Florey	12.2			10.7	Finniss
Taylor	11.8			10.2	Heysen
Karna	11.4				
		10%	10%	9.4	Schubert
Enfield	9.2			8.6	Morialta
Giles	8.7			7.5	Frome
Wright	7.5			7.4	Waite
Badcoe	7.2				
Light	6.9			6.2	Unley
Torrens	5.6			5.9	Davenport
Lee	5.6				
		5%	5%	4.7	Morphett
Hurtle Vale	4.7				
King	4.4				
				1.3	Elder
Newland	2.9			0.9	Dunstan
				0.7	Colton
Adelaide	1.0			0.3	Hartley
				0.2	Gibson
Black	0.4			0.2	Mawson
		0%			
(23 seats)				(24 seats)	

Figures adjusted to reflect a 3% swing to Labor
 Frome is a notional Liberal seat based on Labor/Liberal two-party preferred figures