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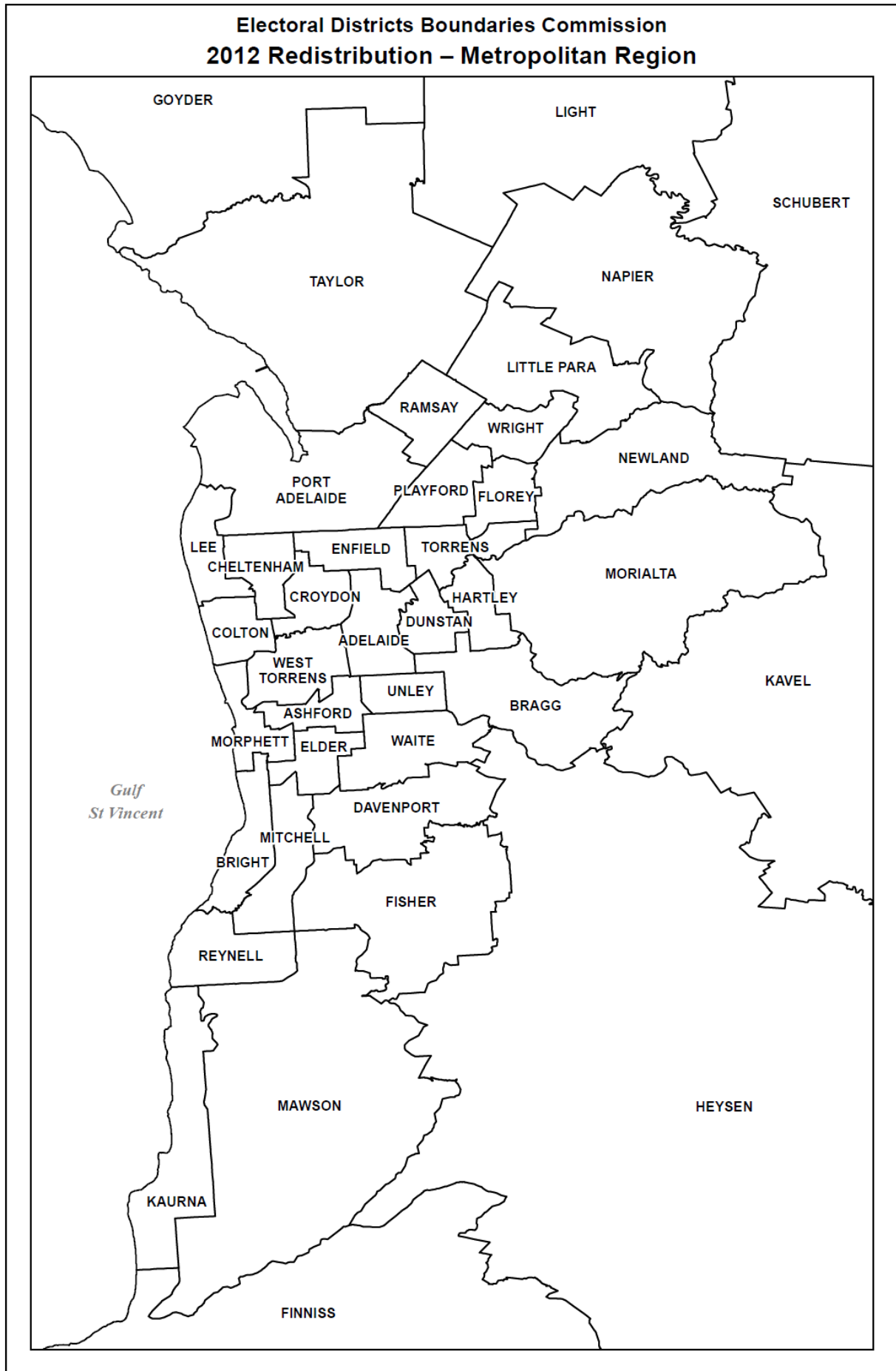
**SOUTH AUSTRALIA**

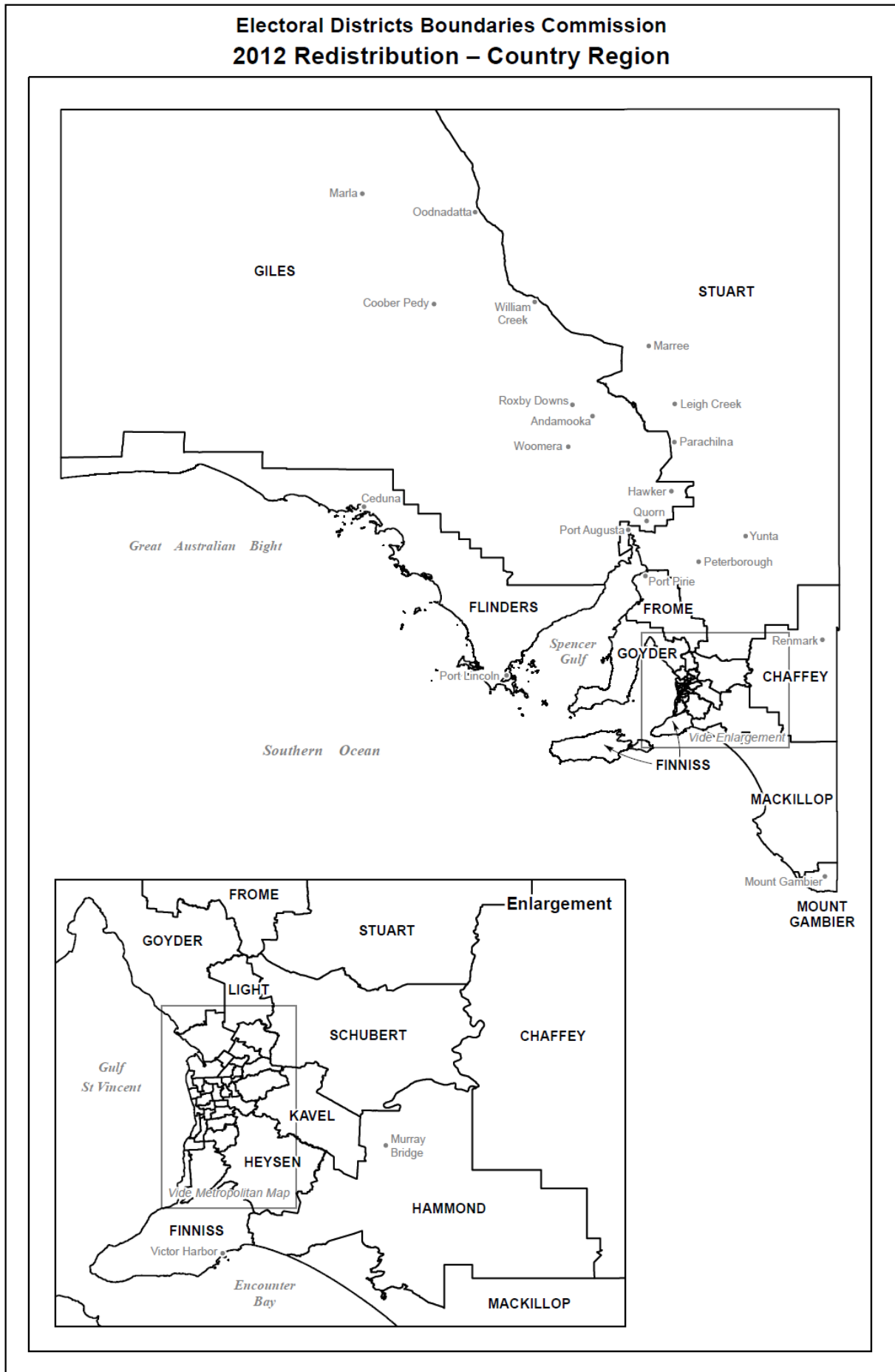
**2012**  
**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**ELECTORAL DISTRICTS**  
**BOUNDARIES COMMISSION**

**CONTENTS****MAPS SHOWING METROPOLITAN AND COUNTRY  
REGIONS****THE ORDER OF THE COMMISSION****REPORT OF THE ELECTORAL DISTRICTS BOUNDARIES  
COMMISSION 2012**

- 1. PRELIMINARY**
- 2. COUNTRY HEARINGS**
- 3. HISTORY OF THE COMMISSION**
- 4. THE LEGISLATION**
- 5. SECTION 83(1) AND THE POPULAR VOTE**
- 6. THE 2010 ELECTION RESULTS**
- 7. REFORM CALLED FOR**
- 8. 2012 BY-ELECTIONS**
- 9. THE COMMISSION'S METHODOLOGY**
- 10. SWING-TO-LOSE FIGURES BASED ON THE 2012  
REDISTRIBUTION**
- 11. THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF PORT ADELAIDE**
- 12. THE ELECTORAL DISTRICTS OF FLINDERS, GILES  
AND STUART**
- 13. THE NAMING OF ELECTORAL DISTRICTS**
- 14. THE FINAL SUBMISSIONS**
- 15. THE REDISTRIBUTION**
- 16. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

**THE SCHEDULE****INDEX TO APPENDICES**





## THE ORDER OF THE COMMISSION

Pursuant to Part 5 of the *Constitution Act 1934* the Commission now makes and publishes an ORDER making an electoral redistribution, namely, the redistribution delineated and described in the sketch 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 two Rack Plans numbered 1021 and 1022 which are deposited with the Surveyor-General, Adelaide. (Any inconsistencies between the Rack Plans and the sketch plans are to be resolved in favour of the sketch plans.)

The Commission DECLARES that the relevant date for the purpose of section 77 of the Act is 29 February 2012. The total number of electors on the electoral roll that day was 1,097,676, so that the quota for each of the 47 House of Assembly districts is 23,354.

This Order shall be published in the Gazette.

Made at Adelaide this 21st day of August 2012 by the Electoral Districts Boundaries Commission.

The Honourable Justice M.J. Nyland AM – Chairman



Ms K.M. Mousley – Member



Mr P.M. Kentish – Member



Mr T.L. Overy – Secretary



## REPORT OF THE ELECTORAL DISTRICTS BOUNDARIES

### COMMISSION 2012

#### 1. PRELIMINARY

1.1 The Electoral Districts Boundaries Commission (“the Commission”) is a permanent and independent statutory body established by section 78 of the Constitution Act 1934 (SA) (“the Constitution”). Pursuant to the Constitution the Chairman of the Commission is to be the most senior available puisne Judge appointed for that purpose by the Chief Justice. The other members of the Commission are the Electoral Commissioner and the Surveyor-General.<sup>1</sup>

1.2 The present members of the Commission are the Honourable Justice Margaret J. Nyland AM (Chairman), Ms Kay M. Mousley (the Electoral Commissioner) and Mr Peter M. Kentish (the Surveyor-General).

1.3 The principal function of the Commission is to make periodic electoral redistributions, that is, to re-draw the boundaries of the 47 electoral districts of the House of Assembly. The Commission is required to commence proceedings for the purpose of making an electoral redistribution within twenty-

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<sup>1</sup> Pursuant to sections 78(3) and 78(4), others may be appointed by the Chief Justice if there is no Electoral Commissioner and/or Surveyor-General, or if for any reason either is unable to act as a member of the Commission.

four months after each polling day<sup>2</sup> for a State general election or as soon as practicable after an Act alters the number of members of the House of Assembly. The purpose of the redistribution is to ensure that the number of electors within each House of Assembly district is approximately the same, within a threshold of  $\pm 10$  per cent. This is to ensure that a person's vote is, in relative terms, worth no more nor less than that of another's, embodying the principle of 'one vote, one value'.

- 1.4 A report of the Commission on its deliberations and any electoral change becomes a formal Order of the Commission published in the Government Gazette. The Commission is not to be called into question, except by an appeal against the Order. An elector may appeal within one month of the Order to the Full Court of the Supreme Court.<sup>3</sup> On the hearing of the appeal, the Full Court may quash or vary the Order or dismiss the appeal. If there is no appeal the Commission's Order becomes operative three months after its publication. In the case of an appeal, the Order takes effect three months after the appeal has been determined. The Order then becomes effective at the next election.

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<sup>2</sup> Section 82(2)(c) of the Constitution was amended on 6 January 2010 to provide that the Commission commence proceedings within a period of twenty-four months after each polling day. Previous Commissions were required to commence proceedings within a period of three months.

<sup>3</sup> An appeal can only be made on the ground that the Order has not been duly made in accordance with the Constitution: see section 86(2).



- 1.5 An election for the House of Assembly was held on 20 March 2010.
- 1.6 In September and October 2011 a Public Notice was published in The Advertiser newspaper and other selected metropolitan and country newspapers inviting representations in writing to the Commission from interested persons in relation to the proposed redistribution. The advertisement also advised of a preliminary hearing which related to the publication of demographic data. The text of the public notice is set out in Appendix 1.<sup>4</sup> The list of the newspapers in which it was published, with the respective publication dates, are set out in Appendix 2.
- 1.7 The Commission commenced its proceedings on 14 November 2011 with the hearing to formally publish the demographic data. This was held in the Roma Mitchell Commonwealth Law Courts Complex, Adelaide. Mr Kyam Maher appeared for the Australian Labor Party (SA Branch) (“the Labor Party”), Mr Robert Lawson QC appeared for the Liberal Party of Australia (SA Division) (“the Liberal Party”) and Mr Paul Black appeared for the Australian Democrats (SA Division Inc.) (“the Democrats”). A number of witnesses,

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<sup>4</sup> The notice was published in the South Australian Government Gazette on 29 September 2011, p 4107.

a list of which appears in Appendix 3,<sup>5</sup> gave evidence and were cross-examined at the hearing. The exhibits which were admitted in the course of the hearing are listed in Appendix 4.

1.8 The closing date for written representations was 31 January 2012. The persons or bodies from whom the Commission received written representations and the date they were received are listed in Appendix 5. All were invited to appear before the Commission to speak to their written representations, if they so wished, either in person or by counsel or other representative, and were also advised as to the giving or calling of oral evidence.<sup>6</sup>

1.9 The public hearing was held in the Roma Mitchell Commonwealth Law Courts Complex, Adelaide, on 27 February 2012. At that hearing the Commission was assisted by Mr Graham Dart, who appeared for the Labor Party and Mr Andrew McLachlan, who appeared for the Liberal Party. Submissions were also made by the Honourable Graham Gunn AM the former member for Stuart. Mr Gunn did not make a written representation to the Commission, but requested, and was granted, the opportunity to make an oral

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<sup>5</sup> Mr Rudd, Ms Burrows, Mr Melhuish and Dr Steele, officers of the Department of Planning and Local Government provided the Commission with copies of their Curriculum Vitae and these were admitted as exhibits at the hearing.

<sup>6</sup> Correspondence from other interested persons was received by the Commission after the closing date for written representations and subsequent to the public hearing on 27 February 2012. The Commission noted the correspondence but was only able to give limited weight to matters mentioned therein due to the lateness of receipt and lack of opportunity for other interested persons to respond.

submission at the public hearing. Mr Deane Crabb appeared for the Electoral Reform Society of South Australia (“the Society”) and Mr Christian Madsen and Mr David Higbed appeared in person. Further exhibits were admitted and these appear in Appendix 6.

- 1.10 The Commission’s Draft Order was published on 31 May 2012, at which time copies were distributed and notification given in accordance with section 85(4) of the Constitution. The form of notice given in The Advertiser newspaper on 31 May 2012 is set out in Appendix 7. The Commission made available copies of the Draft Order for inspection or purchase by the public. An explanatory statement of the Commission’s procedure is reproduced in Appendix 8.
- 1.11 Twelve persons or bodies submitted final submissions in writing, and they are listed in Appendix 9. The submissions covered a range of topics with a number dealing with the application of section 83(1) of the Constitution, that is, the issue of political fairness.
- 1.12 The Commission had regard to all submissions and finally concluded that it was unnecessary to hear oral argument or take any further evidence in consequence of any of them. Reference to some of the final submissions is made later in the body of this report.

## **2. COUNTRY HEARINGS**

2.1 The Commission was mindful of the importance of providing country electors with an opportunity to make oral submissions. Consideration was therefore given to conducting country hearings and/or meeting with local government representatives in rural areas. However, written representations received with respect to country districts were limited.<sup>7</sup> In addition, the demographic data indicated that substantive changes to country districts were unlikely. The Commission therefore decided that it was unnecessary to visit country areas.

## **3. HISTORY OF THE COMMISSION**

3.1 The system of redistribution of the boundaries has changed considerably over history. The Electoral Districts Boundaries Commission was formally created in 1975, and the ability to accept or reject redistribution findings was removed from external pressures and the hands of Parliament. In 1976 and 1983, the Commission set specific criteria and had a prime term of ‘one vote, one value’ – redistributing the 47 districts in line with the principle that the number of electors in each district must not vary from a quota by more than a 10 per cent

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<sup>7</sup> Such as from Mr Gunn, Mr Williams, former Independent candidate for the district of Stuart and Mr Davies on behalf of The Flinders Ranges Council.

tolerance.<sup>8</sup> This effectively ended more than a hundred years of malapportionment.

3.2 The *Constitution Act Amendment Act 1975* (SA) formally established the Electoral Districts Boundaries Commission and set down numerous terms by which all future redistributions were to be conducted. The Commission has the powers of a Royal Commission and it must proceed with all due diligence to complete its proceedings.<sup>9</sup>

3.3 In 1991 significant changes were made to the Constitution and for the first time in South Australia, or for that matter in Australia, it introduced what has been referred to as ‘the fairness criteria’.<sup>10</sup> This requires the Commission to re-draw the district boundaries for the House of Assembly in a way which will ensure, as far as practicable, that candidates of a major political party would, at the next election, win the majority of seats if it won the majority of the state-wide popular vote. Following the 1991 amendment there was a significant re-drawing of boundaries and only two districts were unchanged, although they were re-named.

3.4 The 1994 redistribution abolished three districts, introduced three new districts, left six unchanged and adjusted others to conform with the redistribution requirements. Three districts

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<sup>8</sup> Section 77 of the Constitution.

<sup>9</sup> Section 82(3) of the Constitution.

<sup>10</sup> Section 83 of the Constitution.

were left unchanged in 1998, two districts had minor adjustments and eight districts were re-named after localities. In 2003 it was determined that twenty districts would remain unchanged from the 1998 redistribution, although two districts, Bright and Mitchell, were subject to slight changes and the district of Elizabeth was re-named Little Para.

3.5 The 2007 redistribution adjusted the boundaries of thirty-nine districts with only eight remaining unchanged. The resultant changes affected approximately 64,000 electors. No districts were abolished, created or re-named.

#### **4. THE LEGISLATION**

##### **The Statutory Criteria**

4.1 Sections of the Constitution relevant to any electoral redistribution are as follows:

##### **Basis of redistribution**

77(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.

### **Electoral redistributions**

82(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.

### **Electoral fairness and other criteria**

- 83(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.

### **Representations to the Commission**

4.2 Section 85 deals with representations to the Commission by interested persons. They must receive a copy of the Draft Order, and are invited to make such final submissions in writing to the Commission as they think fit. The Commission will then consider all such submissions and it may, at its discretion, hear and consider any evidence or argument in relation to any or all such submissions.<sup>11</sup> The Commission will then proceed to finalise its order.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> Section 85(7) of the Constitution.

<sup>12</sup> Paragraph 1.12 *supra*.



## 5. SECTION 83(1) AND THE POPULAR VOTE

5.1 Section 83(1) refers to “the popular vote”. Previous Commissions have treated this expression as equivalent to the two-party preferred vote calculated on a state-wide basis. This Commission adheres to that view.

5.2 To understand the process of ascertaining the two-party preferred vote it is useful to repeat the description contained in the 2007 Commission report:<sup>13</sup>

*4.2 The process of ascertaining a two-party preferred vote involves first of all counting the votes according to the procedures set out in section 96 of the Electoral Act. In summary form the process is as follows:*

- (a) All informal votes are discarded and all formal votes allocated to the candidate indicated as the first preference.*
- (b) The valid first preference votes are then counted.*
- (c) The votes of the candidate with the lowest number of votes after that process of allocation is completed are then redistributed according to their second preferences. The candidate whose votes have been distributed in that way is then eliminated from the process.*

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<sup>13</sup> Paragraph 4.2-4.4 of the 2007 Report.

- (d) *The votes for each remaining candidate are re-tallied to include distributed preferences.*
- (e) *The redistribution of the votes allocated to the candidate with the lowest tally is repeated, with votes allocated according to the next available preference.*
- (f) *The redistribution process is repeated until there remain only two candidates.*
- (g) *If after any distribution, a candidate has an absolute majority of votes (greater than one half of the total formal votes for that electorate) that candidate is declared the winner.*
- (h) *Even if one candidate may be declared the winner before any preferences are allocated, or during the course of the process which is described above, the process is nonetheless continued until there are two remaining candidates. The final tally is the “two-candidate preferred” figure for that electorate.*

4.3 *In most cases the two candidates who share the total of the preferred vote in each electorate will be members of one or other of the two major parties; in practical terms, Liberal or Labor. A difficulty arises with this process if*

*either of the two remaining candidates in any electorate is not a member of either of those political parties.*

4.4 *Without that complication, there would be no difficulty in referring to the members of either of the two major political parties as a “group of candidates” within the meaning of section 83(1) and section 83(3). But where the successful candidate is not a member of either major political party, the provisions of section 83(3) come into play. For convenience, we repeat the terms of that subsection:*

*“(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.”*

### **The position of the Independent Members**

5.3 A particular issue which confronted the 2007 Commission related to the political stance of the four Independent candidates and their publicly declared positions immediately prior to the 2006 election. The Independents were invited to

give evidence before the Commission in order to determine whether they should be regarded as part of one of the two major groups of candidates, that is, Labor or Liberal, or be considered as true Independents.

5.4 The Honourable Bob Such, the Member for Fisher and Mr Kris Hanna, the Member for Mitchell submitted to the Commission that they stood as true Independents. As the Honourable Karlene Maywald, the Member for Chaffey and the Honourable Rory McEwen the Member for Mount Gambier had both accepted Ministry positions in the Labor Government prior to the 2006 election, it was put to the Commission that their positions had thereby become more complicated. However, Ms Maywald and Mr McEwen gave evidence to the effect that whilst they held positions in Cabinet, they did not form part of the government group and therefore contended they should still be treated as true Independents. The Commission accepted their evidence and treated them accordingly.

5.5 The 2007 Commission determined that a re-throw be conducted to redistribute the votes of the unaligned candidates according to their preferences to the Labor or Liberal candidate, to make sure that voting in every district was brought down to a two-party preferred vote. This, when

aggregated, gave a two-party preferred vote for the whole of the State. This Commission adheres to that process.

5.6 The issue concerning the alignment of Independents was not challenged during this Commission. Therefore, we have proceeded on the basis that the three Independents, namely Mr Brock the Member for Frome, Mr Pegler the Member for Mount Gambier and Dr Such the Member for Fisher stand as true Independents.

5.7 The Commission notes that although the seats of Chaffey and MacKillop were both won by Liberal candidates at the 2010 election, Independent candidates finished second in the count. As this was not a Liberal/Labor contest, a re-throw was conducted for those districts to ascertain a two-party preferred vote.

## **6. THE 2010 ELECTION RESULTS**

6.1 The South Australian general election was held on 20 March 2010, and it was the 52nd election for a bicameral parliament. Single members were elected to each of the State's 47 House of Assembly districts with 11 members elected to the Legislative Council.

6.2 The Electoral Commission of South Australia figures record that on a notional two-party preferred basis, the Liberal Party

received 51.6 per cent of the vote and the Labor Party 48.4 per cent. The Labor Party won 26 seats and the Liberal Party won 18 in its own right. As mentioned, the remaining three seats of Fisher, Frome and Mount Gambier were won by Independents.

- 6.3 At the 2010 election, the Liberal Party needed a uniform swing of more than 6.8 per cent in its favour to gain a majority of the two-party preferred vote to govern in its own right. However, the figures reveal that, although there was a state-wide two-party preferred swing of 8.4 per cent in favour of the Liberal Party, which delivered them an additional three seats, this was insufficient in number for the Liberal Party to form government.
- 6.4 However, a careful analysis of the results reveal that the two-party preferred swing was not uniform across the State. It was closer to an average 2 per cent swing in marginal Labor seats.
- 6.5 It is pertinent in this context to reconfirm the findings of the 1991 Electoral Districts Boundaries Commission:<sup>14</sup>

*The 'playing field' has now been made even. It is for the Parties to present their policies, candidates and campaigns to the electors at the next election. The Commission has no control over, and can accept no responsibility for, the quality of the candidates, policies and campaigns. Nor can the Commission accept responsibility for the issues arising at the next election and elector response thereto.*

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<sup>14</sup> See paragraph 60.3 of the 1991 Report.

6.6 The Commission acknowledges the helpful paper produced by Jenni Newton-Farrelly,<sup>15</sup> entitled “Considering the Commission’s current challenge”. The paper addresses the challenges that face this redistribution as a result of the 2010 election. She says:

*It is not practicable for the Commission to draw a set of districts which can be guaranteed to generate a fair election outcome at a subsequent election. It is practicable for the Commission to draw a set of districts which will provide a level playing field for electoral competition at a subsequent election, minimizing any advantage to either party and ensuring the existence of marginal districts which can respond where voter sentiment changes.*

6.7 Ms Newton-Farrelly submitted that the 2010 election result was not caused by a set of districts that was biased towards the Labor Party. She contended that the 2007 redistribution set up a level playing field for the parties leading into the 2010 election, and as such it gave the Liberal Party a fair chance to form government.

6.8 The Commission agrees with this submission. As many of the seats held by Labor were marginal, little would have been required for an effective campaign to influence the final result.

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<sup>15</sup> Electoral Specialist, Parliament Research Library, Adelaide and PhD candidate, Swinburn Institute, Swinburn University of Technology, Melbourne.

## 7. REFORM CALLED FOR

7.1 The Electoral Reform Society of South Australia provided a written representation to the Commission in which it recommended that Parliament should consider whether single-member electorates should be scrapped. This was consistent with a representation previously made in 2007. The Society submitted that the 2010 election “shows very clearly that the Commission failed to ensure that the group of candidates attracting more than 50% of the popular vote was able to win sufficient seats to form government as required under section 83(1) of the Constitution Act 1934.” Although the Labor Party only secured 48.4 per cent of the two-party preferred vote, they were easily able to win government.

7.2 The Society offered a detailed analysis of the 2010 election. They suggested that 45.5 per cent of South Australian voters, or 446,000 people, found that their votes (or preferences) did not elect anyone.<sup>16</sup> It was suggested that the 2010 election has been the worst election since 1975 in terms of the number of wasted votes and distortion in the representation of the political parties.

7.3 The Society believes that any redistribution with single-member electorates is a waste of time, and that pursuant to

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<sup>16</sup> In 2007, the Society submitted, in reference to the 2006 election that 43.7 per cent of voters, or 410,000 people, “did not elect anyone”.



section 83(2) of the Constitution, the Commission should make a recommendation to Parliament to scrap single-member electorates.

7.4 The Commission considers that it does not have power to make that recommendation.<sup>17</sup> Pursuant to section 83(2) of the Constitution, the Commission is required to have regard, as far as practicable, to those matters listed in sub-sections (a)-(e) and any other matter it thinks relevant *when making an electoral redistribution* (emphasis added). An “electoral redistribution” is defined in section 76 as a division of the State into electoral districts.

7.5 In the event that legislation is enacted to alter presently or prospectively the number of members of the House of Assembly, the Commission is required to commence proceedings for the purpose of making a redistribution as soon as practicable.<sup>18</sup>

## 8. 2012 BY-ELECTIONS

8.1 On 11 February 2012, by-elections were held for the districts of Ramsay and Port Adelaide. A by-election is an election to fill a vacancy in the House of Assembly caused by the death, early retirement or resignation of an elected representative. In

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<sup>17</sup> The Commission expressed the same opinion at paragraph 3.5 of the 2007 report.

<sup>18</sup> Section 82(2)(b) of the Constitution.

this case the by-elections were required as a result of the resignation of Mr Rann, the former State Premier and the Member for Ramsay, and Mr Foley, the Member for Port Adelaide.

8.2 The Labor Party retained both seats with Ms Bettison winning the seat of Ramsay, and Dr Close winning the seat of Port Adelaide.

8.3 The Commission does not have regard to the results of by-elections when complying with its obligations under the Constitution. However, the Port Adelaide by-election was of some significance as it was responsible for correspondence and representations from a number of electors who were long-time residents in the Port Adelaide geographical area.<sup>19</sup> They believed they were entitled to vote in the by-election and appeared unaware that past changes to the boundaries had rendered them ineligible to do so. This was described in some sections of the media as the loss of the Port Adelaide ‘heartland’.

8.4 The Commission had regard to this issue when considering boundary changes to Port Adelaide and the adjoining districts.<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>19</sup> Such as correspondence received from Mrs Lorraine Garfitt and Mrs Betty O’Loughlin.

<sup>20</sup> This is addressed in detail later in this report at paragraph 11.

## 9. THE COMMISSION'S METHODOLOGY

- 9.1 The Commission has adopted the methodology followed by past Commissions. One of the key features of that methodology is the use of electoral pendulums which graphically represent the swing-to-lose margin in each electorate. The decision as to which side of the pendulum a particular seat falls is determined by reference to the outcome of the two-party preferred vote in that seat. Calculation of the two-party preferred vote on a state-wide basis gives an indication of the state-wide swing-to-lose ratio. The swing-to-lose pendulum indicates the effect of any proposed redistribution in terms of the outcome in particular seats, on a two-party preferred basis.
- 9.2 The Commission then seeks to address the task of adjusting the boundaries as required by section 77. As previously mentioned, under this section, the number of electors in each district must not vary from the electoral quota by more than 10 per cent at the relevant date.
- 9.3 The two-party preferred pendulum which shows the swing-to-lose figures following the election of 20 March 2010 appears in Appendix 10.

### **The Relevant Date**

9.4 Pursuant to section 77 of the Constitution, the Commission must specify “the relevant date”, which is a date falling not earlier than six months before the date of the order. The significance of the relevant date is that, for the purpose of determining an “electoral quota”, regard is had to the total number of electors for the House of Assembly as at the relevant date. The relevant date fixed for present purposes was 29 February 2012.

### **The Electoral Quota**

9.5 At the relevant date, the State’s enrolled electoral population was 1,097,676. When that figure is divided by the number of districts, that is, 47, the resulting figure, 23,354 is the electoral quota for the purposes of the present redistribution.

9.6 Pursuant to section 77 of the Constitution, the number of electors comprised in each district must not diverge from the quota by more than  $\pm 10$  per cent. However, the Commission is also required by section 83(2)(e) to have regard to any substantial demographic changes that are likely to take place in proposed districts between the conclusion of its present proceedings and the date of the expiry of the present term of the House of Assembly. It is the practice of the Commission to have the individual districts conform as closely as

practicable with a notional quota (“the projected quota”) reckoned as at the time which the redistribution order is to take effect, that is, at the next House of Assembly general election. The date we have used for the projected quota is 30 June 2014. The elector population at that time is estimated to be 1,160,385. On that basis the projected quota is 24,689.

### **Historical Comparison in Elector Numbers**

9.7 The elector projections for 30 June 2010 appear in Appendix 11. They are the projections upon which the quota for the 2010 election was calculated. Also shown are the actual number of electors in each district at the time of the 2010 election. From the figures set out therein it can be seen that enrolment variations were relatively minor,<sup>21</sup> the most significant being with respect to Finniss, Taylor and Wright.

9.8 On the analysis of the data, the greatest variation from the actual quota at the date of the 2010 election was 6.1 per cent in Taylor.

9.9 It is the Commission’s aim to ensure that districts are as near as practicable to the projected quota at the time of the election. Appendix 12 shows that without change, the projected enrolments for a number of districts would be considerably outside an acceptable tolerance. Taking this and

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<sup>21</sup> Overall, the total number of State enrolments being 1,093,316 was only 1,451 above the Commission’s projected figure of 1,091,865.

other matters into consideration, the boundaries of 38 districts have been affected by this redistribution.<sup>22</sup>

9.10 There is an obvious tension between the requirements of section 77 and the need to consider the issue of electoral fairness and the other criteria set out in section 83. The Commission has done its best to resolve that tension in considering the position of each electorate.

9.11 However, at the end of the day, it must be recognised that the requirements of section 77 of the Constitution are mandatory. As a result, the ability to allow for other factors, more particularly those referred to in section 83, is subject to the limits of section 77.

## **10. SWING-TO-LOSE FIGURES BASED ON THE 2012 REDISTRIBUTION**

10.1 The two-party preferred pendulum which represents the swing-to-lose figures based on the 2012 redistribution appears in Appendix 13.

10.2 The pendulum shows that as a result of this redistribution, when applying the voting pattern of the 2010 election, a greater number of seats will be held by the Labor Party, with

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<sup>22</sup> The Commission notes that although there has been no change to 9 districts, this is in reference to the movement of electors. In some “unchanged” districts, minor boundary changes have in fact been made to align with geographical boundaries, for example the far west coast between Flinders and Giles.

25 seats graphed to the Labor side of the pendulum, compared to 22 seats on the Liberal side. The Commission recognises that the Liberal Party received 51.6 per cent of the two-party preferred vote at the 2010 election. However, it is of the view that the boundaries upon which the 2010 election was held were fair. Had the Liberal Party achieved a uniform swing it would have formed government. As quoted at paragraph 6.5 of this report, *“The Commission has no control over, and can accept no responsibility for, the quality of the candidates, policies and campaigns”*.

10.3 This Commission contends that a level playing field has been created by this redistribution. Although there are still more districts on the Labor side of the two-party preferred pendulum, the margins of many of those districts are relatively small<sup>23</sup> as a result of which, the Commission considers that either party should have a fair chance at forming government at the 2014 election.<sup>24</sup>

## **11. THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF PORT ADELAIDE**

11.1 The district of Port Adelaide was a particular issue for consideration by this Commission. As mentioned earlier in

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<sup>23</sup> Ten of the seats held by the Labor Party have a margin of less than 5 per cent.

<sup>24</sup> Refer to paragraphs 6.6-6.8 of this report

this report, it appears primarily to have been prompted by the holding of the February 2012 by-election.

11.2 Written representations and submissions were received by the Commission from a number of interested persons who expressed confusion as to why particular suburbs, which have historical and cultural links with the area,<sup>25</sup> were excluded from the district of Port Adelaide.<sup>26</sup> The Commission believes that some of this confusion arises as a result of a similar, but larger, geographical area being covered by the Commonwealth division of Port Adelaide.

11.3 There also appeared to be some frustration as to suburbs such as Mawson Lakes, Parafield Gardens, Paralowie and Pooraka being included in the Port Adelaide district when it was suggested that they had no direct ties with the area.<sup>27</sup> However, the Commission notes that parts of Mawson Lakes and Parafield Gardens have been included in the district of Port Adelaide since it was re-named in 1998, and that the district of Port Adelaide has been expanding to the east for some time. This is an example of the problem which can arise from the use of a geographical name for a district in which

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<sup>25</sup> The suburbs mentioned include Semaphore, Alberton, Exeter, Birkenhead, Glanville, Peterhead, Ethelton and Largs Bay.

<sup>26</sup> For example, the Commission notes the complaint made by Mrs Betty O'Loughlin who is a resident of Alberton, that she was deprived of the right to vote in the Port Adelaide by-election. However, Alberton has not been part of the State electoral district of Port Adelaide since 1998 when it was re-named from Hart.

<sup>27</sup> For example, the written submission from Mrs Lorraine Garfitt.



boundaries are adjusted to meet the requirements of section 77 of the Constitution.<sup>28</sup>

11.4 Nevertheless the Commission had regard to the possibility of reflecting community of interest concerns<sup>29</sup> as part of the redistribution of the Port Adelaide district. Several plans and options were considered by the Commission, which included altering the boundaries in an attempt to create a district along the Le Fevre Peninsula and “The Port” area.

11.5 However, to include the areas suggested would result in significant changes to the north and north-western metropolitan districts. An analysis undertaken by the Commission indicated that such changes would result in a transfer of approximately 162,000<sup>30</sup> electors.

11.6 Despite considerable attempts to accommodate the concerns raised in the relevant representations, the Commission has decided that it is not viable to undertake significant changes to the Port Adelaide district. The Commission considers that to make changes which would affect more than 100,000 additional electors in order to meet the concerns of comparatively few is not warranted.

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<sup>28</sup> The Commission notes that as a result of this redistribution the suburb of Ashford will not be central to the district bearing its name, but will be on the boundary between the district of Ashford and the district of West Torrens.

<sup>29</sup> See section 83(2)(a) of the Constitution.

<sup>30</sup> This is the total number of electors that would be affected from all of the proposed boundary changes, including the changes as suggested to the district of Port Adelaide.

11.7 A possible solution to the confusion arising as a result of the State and the Commonwealth electorates both being called Port Adelaide would be to re-name the State district after a suitably eminent local identity, for example Captain Thomas Lipson. Captain Lipson was the first Collector of Customs and Harbour Master for Port Adelaide. However, such a change should not be made without public consultation. We therefore leave this aspect of the matter for consideration by the next Commission.

## **12. THE ELECTORAL DISTRICTS OF FLINDERS, GILES AND STUART**

12.1 The Commission had regard to the detailed representations received from the Liberal Party<sup>31</sup> which addressed significant boundary changes to the districts of Flinders, Giles and Stuart, including the removal of Ceduna and Streaky Bay from the district of Flinders and the dividing of the City of Whyalla between the districts of Giles and Flinders.

12.2 At the public hearing, Mr Gunn expressed a concern about the removal of Ceduna and Streaky Bay from the district of Flinders. He submitted that if Flinders was required to be extended, it would be more appropriate to extend the

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<sup>31</sup> The Labor Party did not make any specific submissions which concerned changes to these country districts.

boundary north to include the Maralinga and Pitjantjatjara lands. Mr Gunn further submitted that the towns of Hawker and Quorn, which are currently in The Flinders Ranges Council area in the electorate of Giles, should be moved into the electorate of Stuart.

12.3 Mr Colin Davies, in a written representation on behalf of The Flinders Ranges Council, complained that the 2003 and 2007 redistributions had resulted in the townships of Hawker and Quorn being dislocated from the traditional electorate of Stuart into Giles. He also made the request that The Flinders Ranges Council area be moved back to its original allocation within the electorate of Stuart.

12.4 The Commission is unable to meet the requests from Mr Gunn and Mr Davies as the district of Giles at the relevant date is 6.2 per cent below quota. Accordingly, if electors from The Flinders Ranges Council were to be moved from Giles back into Stuart, the electoral quota would exceed the 10 per cent tolerance at the relevant date. This would be in breach of section 77 of the Constitution.

12.5 The district of Giles is currently projected at 5.9 per cent below quota at the next election and as Giles' neighbouring district of Flinders is projected at 5.1 per cent below quota, the Commission is unable to move sufficient elector numbers

from Flinders into Giles. Further, it would not be possible to move electors from Giles' other neighbouring district of Stuart without dividing the major centre of Port Augusta.

12.6 At the public hearing on 14 November 2011, an issue was raised by the Liberal Party with respect to the proposed expansion of the Olympic Dam Mine at Roxby Downs<sup>32</sup> and the effect this would potentially have on the population. However, it is not expected that the expansion of Olympic Dam will have a significant impact on the residential population as the majority of the workforce will be employed on a fly-in fly-out basis.

12.7 The Commission considers the changes that can be made to these country districts are limited. The Commission has therefore decided to set the districts of Giles and Flinders below the projected quota, in a similar fashion to what has occurred in the past.

12.8 The Commission has resolved that no change is warranted to the districts of Flinders, Giles and Stuart.

### **13. THE NAMING OF ELECTORAL DISTRICTS<sup>33</sup>**

13.1 The 2007 Report contained a recommendation that this Commission consider naming an electorate after the former

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<sup>32</sup> Roxby Downs is in the district of Giles.

<sup>33</sup> By way of general information, we have included the origins of the names of the electoral districts in Appendix 14.

Labor Premier, the Honourable Donald Alan Dunstan, AC, QC.

13.2 Prior to the publication of the Draft Order, no representations were received in opposition to that recommendation. The recommendation was supported by the Labor Party at the public hearing which took place on 27 February 2012 and in their written submission following the publication of the Draft Order. The change of name was also supported by the Democrats in their written submission.<sup>34</sup> Some objections to the change of name were received following the publication of the Draft Order.<sup>35</sup> The Commission has had regard to all submissions before reaching a final conclusion as to this matter.

13.3 Mr Dunstan entered politics as the Member for Norwood in 1953. In 1967 he was elected as leader of the Australian Labor Party (South Australian Branch). Mr Dunstan was the Premier of South Australia between June 1967 and April 1968 and subsequently from June 1970 to February 1979, when he resigned from politics due to ill health. He was made a Companion of the Order of Australia in June 1979.

13.4 While he was Premier of South Australia, Mr Dunstan implemented a period of social reform which resulted in

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<sup>34</sup> See paragraph 21 of the Democrats submission.

<sup>35</sup> Such as written submissions received from Mr Kim Horsnell, Mr John Harrison and Mr Robert Williams.

substantial changes to South Australian society. Reforms included the abolition of capital punishment, the decriminalisation of homosexuality, the enactment of consumer protection laws which included the liberalisation of shopping hours and changes to liquor licensing laws. He expanded the health and education systems and implemented electoral reforms which included lowering the voting age to eighteen years. He was also responsible for the appointment of Dame Roma Mitchell as the nation's first female Supreme Court Judge and Sir Douglas Nicholls as the first Indigenous Australian Governor. Mr Dunstan facilitated the introduction of Native Title policies for Aboriginal persons, which allowed land to be returned to its traditional owners. Mr Dunstan also promoted the local art scene which included establishing the South Australian Film Corporation.

13.5 There is currently an electorate named after the former Liberal Premier, Sir Thomas Playford.<sup>36</sup> In their 1991 report the Commissioners noted that the district of Norwood was named

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<sup>36</sup> The Labor Party's submission included a suggestion that the name of Playford be reallocated to an Adelaide Hills district to reflect Sir Thomas Playford's association with that area and his representation of the former electoral district of Gumeracha. However, as Premier of South Australia, Sir Thomas Playford had a state-wide focus with the objective of changing the basis of the State's economy from an over-reliance on primary industries to an industry based footing. This included the development of a number of industrial projects such as the Whyalla steel works and ship yard, the Port Stanvac oil refinery and the establishment of the Housing Trust which was involved in the building of the City of Elizabeth for the production of GMH motor vehicles. The Commission considered there was no justification for the change proposed by the Labor Party.

after a village in England. They recommended the name be reconsidered but to date it has never been changed.

13.6 Mr Dunstan was the Member for Norwood for 26 years. The district of Norwood will be re-named as Dunstan.

#### **14. THE FINAL SUBMISSIONS**

14.1 Following the circulation of the Draft Order, final submissions were received from twelve persons or bodies.<sup>37</sup> Some of those submissions are summarised hereafter and others have been noted within the body of the report.

##### **Mr Martin Gordon**

14.2 The Commission noted Mr Gordon's objection to the Draft Order. Mr Gordon proposed detailed changes to a number of the districts, which he submitted would statistically lead to a fairer electoral result than the existing boundaries.

14.3 Mr Gordon submitted that South Australia's electoral fairness criteria had produced the "least fair results more regularly and more recently than any other Australian jurisdiction"<sup>38</sup> and urged the Commission to revisit the proposals made in the Draft Order.

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<sup>37</sup> See Appendix 9.

<sup>38</sup> Page 5 of Mr Gordon's written submission.

### **The Flinders Ranges Council**

14.4 The Flinders Ranges Council made a submission with respect to the districts of Giles and Stuart. The Commission notes that this submission was identical to the representation made prior to the publication of the Draft Order. As no new matters were raised in this submission, there was no reason for the Commission to depart from the previously expressed conclusion that no change was warranted to the districts of Flinders, Giles and Stuart.<sup>39</sup>

### **The Labor Party**

14.5 The Commission noted the submission of the Labor Party with respect to the desirability of retaining the suburb of Woodcroft within a single district, rather than splitting it between the districts of Mawson and Fisher. This was based on community of interest concerns, which they said were closely formed around Woodcroft Primary School.

14.6 The Commission understands this concern but is unable to comply with this request due to the requirement to shift the boundaries of those districts located near the south-eastern foothills in a south-westerly direction. This has been done to absorb the increase in the number of electors in the southern metropolitan area. The splitting of Woodcroft, like the

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<sup>39</sup> Refer to paragraphs 12.1-12.8 of the report.



northern suburbs of Golden Grove, Greenwith, Paralowie, Parafield Gardens and Wynn Vale, is necessitated by quota requirements.

14.7 In adjusting boundaries the Commission has regard to the criteria in section 83(2) of the Constitution and attempts as best it can to retain whole suburbs within a single district. However, it is not always possible to do that as a result of the mandatory requirements of section 77 and the terms of section 83(1) which take precedence over section 83(2).

14.8 For similar reasons, the Commission considered that it was not possible to comply with the request to retain Kudla and Evanston South in the district of Light on the basis of their community of interest with Gawler.

**Mr Michael Pratt**

14.9 A submission was received from Mr Michael Pratt, which related only to the districts of Ashford and Unley. Mr Pratt declared a political bias as he had previously been the campaign manager for his daughter, Ms Penny Pratt who was the Liberal candidate for Ashford in the 2010 election.

14.10 Mr Pratt submitted that the margin in Ashford should be further reduced by moving electors from the district of Unley into Ashford. Reducing the Labor Party's margin in Ashford

was taken into account in conjunction with the submission made by the Liberal Party.

### **The Democrats**

14.11 The Democrats did not make any representation prior to the publication of the Draft Order and did not appear at the public hearing held on 27 February 2012. However, the Commission noted the submission received from the Democrats following the publication of the Draft Order.

14.12 The Democrats agreed with a number of aspects of the Draft Order but objected to the proposed redistribution as it failed to comply with section 83(1) of the Constitution. The Democrats referred to the task undertaken by the Commission in 1991, in which there was a complete recast of certain boundaries in order to transfer safe electorates into marginal electorates and said:<sup>40</sup>

*The situation facing the 2012 Commission is that, if an election were held in 2014 on the 2007/2010 boundaries (with minor adjustments made for s77 purposes only), then:*

- *in the absence of any swing, the Liberal Party could reasonably be expected to gain more than 50% of the 2PP but not be elected in sufficient numbers to form Government (and that would be so even if it were to*

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<sup>40</sup> At paragraph 30-31.

*conduct campaigns in Fisher, Frome and Mount Gambier which returned Liberal members but without otherwise altering the 2PP vote in those electorates); and*

- *with a uniform swing of around 2% to the Liberal Party, it could be expected that the ALP would retain Government with only around 46.5% of the 2PP (as only two marginal electorates would fall to the Liberal Party, not the three required to form Government). That would result in a Government with a 7% popular minority.*

*It is our submission that the Commission is required to consider as a reasonable possibility both of these outcomes. Further, it is required, ‘as far as practicable’ (s83(1)), to create a set of electorates such that, at the 2014 election, the ALP is required to obtain a swing of around 1.6% in order to retain Government.*

14.13 The Democrats submitted that this Commission was required to undertake the same task as that performed in 1991, and attempt to identify whether there were areas of “wasted” or “locked up” Liberal votes which could be “unlocked”.

### **The Electoral Reform Society**

14.14 The Society referred to the ‘electoral fairness criteria’, which they submitted set the Commission an impossible task. Notwithstanding that submission, they went on to say they were not convinced that the redistribution proposed in the Draft Order had achieved electoral “fairness”.

14.15 The Society submitted that the problem was the differential wastage of votes in “super-safe seats”. They said that the Commission has not done anything to square up this level of wastage and that the boundaries proposed in the Draft Order left room for another minority-supported government.

### **The Liberal Party**

14.16 The Liberal Party’s final submission was primarily concerned with the application of section 83(1) of the Constitution. The Commission agrees with the statement made in that submission that “The constitutional requirement [of section 83(1)] is prospective. The Commission is only required to ensure fairness going into an election. All manner of factors will affect whether a group of candidates secures a majority of seats”.<sup>41</sup> The Liberal Party said that past Commissions have consistently applied a methodology to draw electoral boundaries that has accepted that the two-party preferred vote

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<sup>41</sup> Paragraph 2.2 of the Liberal Party’s submission.

at the most recent election is the best indicator of voter inclination at the next election and that the Commission was required to eliminate “partisan advantage leading into the election so that the party that wins majority support will be likely to win enough seats to be called to form government”.<sup>42</sup>

14.17 The Liberal Party did not dispute that the boundaries, as drawn in 2007 were fair, having regard to the voters’ intentions at the 2006 election. In 2006, Labor had achieved 56.8 per cent of the vote and the Liberal Party 43.2 per cent. Labor won 28 seats and Liberal 15 seats each in their own right, with the remaining four seats being won by the non-aligned candidates. However, the Liberal Party submitted that the results of the 2010 election demonstrated that there had subsequently been a change in voter sentiment as in that election the Liberal Party had received 51.6 per cent of the vote, but the Labor Party had been returned to government, despite only attracting 48.4 per cent of the vote. In other words, the Labor Party did not have the support of the majority of voters in the State. Adopting a term used by Ms Newton-Farrelly, the Liberal Party described this as a “wrong winner election”.

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<sup>42</sup> See paragraph 2.3 of the Liberal Party’s submission, “*Wrong Winner Election Outcomes in South Australia: Bias, minor parties and non-uniform swings*” by J. Newton-Farrelly, 1 April 2010.

14.18 The Liberal Party referred to the comment made in the Draft Order, with respect to the 2010 election that “as many of the seats held by Labor were marginal, little would have been required for an effective campaign to influence the final result”, and went on to say that the quality of candidates, policies and campaigns could not be considered by the Commission in the preparation of its order and that there were many factors which combine to influence the outcome of an election. The Commission accepts this submission as it illustrates the difficulty faced by the Commission in endeavouring prospectively to ensure fairness going into an election when there are so many imponderables which potentially influence the final election result.

14.19 The Liberal Party was critical of a comment attributed to the State Electoral Commissioner, Ms Mousley, in a radio interview on 31 May 2012 about “moving as few people as possible” as part of the redistribution. The Liberal Party submitted that was not a matter which the Commission could legally take into account. The Commission had therefore erred if the boundaries had been drawn on the basis of limiting the number of voters to be moved. However, section 83(2) of the Constitution provides that in addition to the other matters set out therein, the Commission “may have regard to any other

matter it thinks relevant". We consider that the desirability of minimising the number of voters whose electorates are changed as a result of a redistribution is a relevant matter for the Commission to take into account. However, it is not determinative of a boundary alteration and, like the community of interest provision, it remains subsidiary to the provisions of sections 77 and 83(1).

14.20 The Commission noted the recommendation by the Liberal Party that the Commission should draw the boundaries as set out in their representation made prior to the publication of the Draft Order. That would have required changes in all districts but Florey and which would have potentially required the movement of approximately 174,000 electors.

14.21 At the public hearing on 27 February 2012, the Liberal Party reaffirmed that position. However, in the course of the public hearing Mr McLachlan, although not abandoning the original position, submitted that Liberal voters should be moved into Ashford, Colton, Frome, Giles and Bright. In their final submission, the Liberal Party maintained their original representation as referred to above but, in the alternative, submitted that new Liberal seats should come into existence in Elder, Bright and Hartley. They also submitted that the Commission should redraw the boundary of Frome, such that

it becomes “so marginal that either party could easily win it” and “move several more Labor seats into marginal territory to ensure that the system remained responsive to a swing in either direction”.<sup>43</sup>

### **Conclusion**

14.22 The Commission has given careful consideration to all submissions. As a result, some changes to the Draft Order have been made. This has included adjusting the boundary of Bright which is now on the Liberal side of the pendulum. Further changes were made to the boundaries of Elder, Hartley and Ashford, as a result of which the margins of each of those districts have been further reduced. The Commission believed it was unnecessary to make any further changes to the district of Frome.

14.23 The Commission resolved that no further hearing was necessary. All persons and bodies had the opportunity to present their proposals in person at the public hearing held on 27 February 2012, and have made such further points as they wished following the publication of the Draft Order.<sup>44</sup>

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<sup>43</sup> “*From Blindfolds to Naked Emperors: Swing and Fair Electoral Boundaries*” by J. Newton-Farrelly, 27 September 2010.

<sup>44</sup> The Commission had regard to the request from Mr Robert Williams to speak to his written submission, but considered that his views were clearly expressed in both his written representation and submission. The Commission considered there were no matters arising out of the written material which required clarification.



## 15. THE REDISTRIBUTION

### Summary

- 15.1 The Commission rejected the submission by the Liberal Party which would have required changes to all districts but Florey, and which would potentially have required the movement of approximately 174,000 electors.
- 15.2 The Commission rejected the request of the Labor Party to retain the suburb of Woodcroft wholly within the district of Mawson. It was not possible to comply with this request due to the increase in numbers in the southern metropolitan area and the need to comply with quota requirements as dictated by section 77 of the Constitution.
- 15.3 The Commission rejected those representations or submissions which proposed alterations which would have affected the districts of Flinders, Giles and Stuart.
- 15.4 The Commission rejected the proposal to re-align the boundaries of Port Adelaide to create a district along the Le Fevre Peninsula and “The Port” area.
- 15.5 The Commission has suggested that consideration be given to re-naming the State electoral district of Port Adelaide after a suitably eminent local identity to eliminate confusion with the Commonwealth division of Port Adelaide.
- 15.6 The district of Norwood is re-named as Dunstan.

- 15.7 The districts of Frome and Bright have been moved from the Labor side of the pendulum to the Liberal side.
- 15.8 Additional changes have been made to the districts of Elder, Hartley and Ashford as a result of which each has had its margin further reduced.
- 15.9 The redistribution will result in a total of approximately 88,000 electors being relocated from one district to another.
- 15.10 The changes in fact made by the Commission relate to 38 districts.
- 15.11 Where possible, the Commission has attempted to follow suburb or locality boundaries when realigning districts to assist electors when they vote at the 2014 election.
- 15.12 The Commission has attempted not to change districts without reason: generally speaking, either to meet the tolerance considerations mandated by section 77 of the Constitution or in consideration of the fairness criteria of section 83(1). Such other changes that have been made might be described as “tidying up”.
- 15.13 As a consequence of the redistribution, the Commission has attempted to ensure that as at 30 June 2014 no metropolitan district will differ from the projected quota by more than 3.0 per cent.

- 15.14 The district of Port Adelaide has been set at 3.1 per cent. However, the Commission considers this acceptable as it only amounts to about 25 electors.
- 15.15 A particular challenge faced by this Commission related to the projected population growth in the district of Light. The district of Light is projected at 3.8 per cent over quota. However, the Commission considers this necessary to account for the projected growth in that district.
- 15.16 The changes made by this redistribution, including the numbers of electors affected, are set out in tabular form in Appendix 15.
- 15.17 The present and projected enrolments for the House of Assembly in making this redistribution are set out in Appendix 16.

## **16. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

In preparation of its Report, the Commission would like to acknowledge the valuable assistance given to it by its research officer, Mr David Gully; its Secretaries Ms Joanna Busato and Mr Trevor Overy; Ms Pam Walker of the Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure; and officers of the Department of Planning and Local Government, Mr Christopher Rudd, Ms Deborah Burrows, Mr Tony Melhuish and Dr Ross Steele.

The Commission would also like to acknowledge the assistance provided by Ms Belinda Sprod, Associate to the Honourable Justice Nyland and Ms Jackie O'Brien, Personal Assistant to the Honourable Justice Nyland.

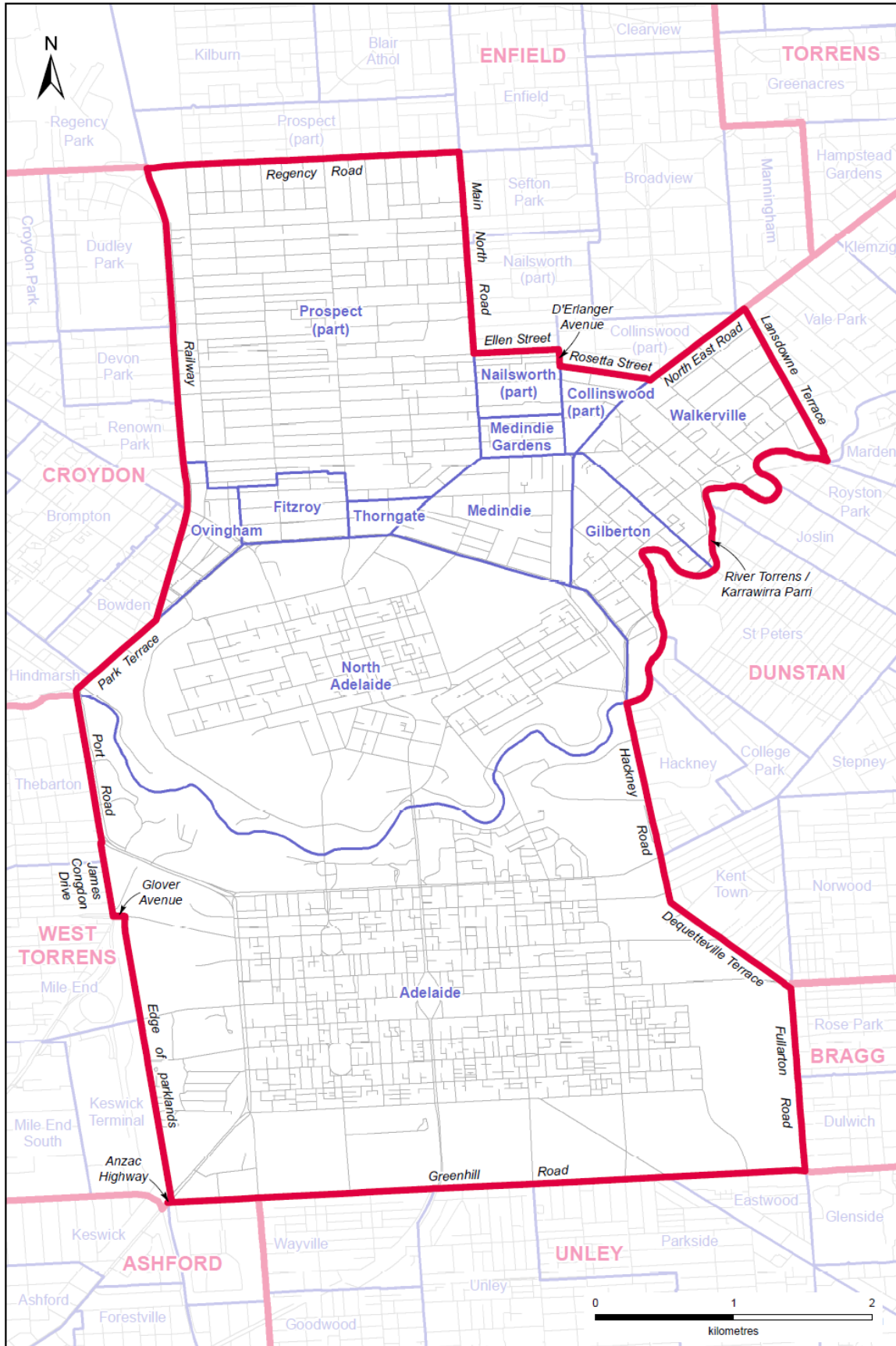
The Commission would also like to acknowledge and thank the Judges of the Federal Court of Australia, in particular for permitting the Commission to have the use of courtrooms in the Roma Mitchell Commonwealth Law Courts Complex for holding the public hearings. Mr Mike Sarson and other Registry staff should also be recognised for making the necessary arrangements associated with the use of the courtrooms.

**THE SCHEDULE**

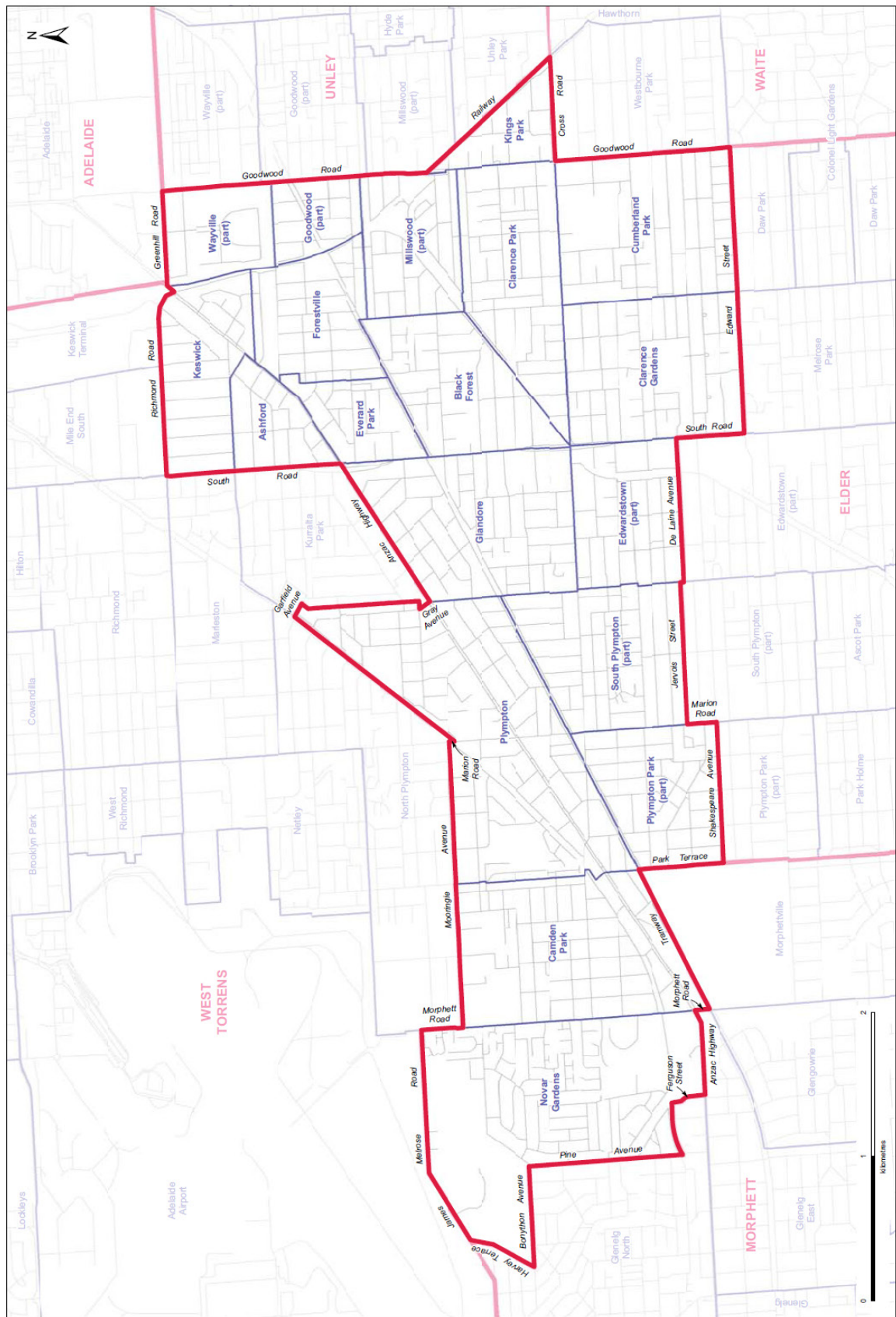
The sketch plans of the 47 electoral districts for the House of Assembly which follow in this Schedule and are named, delineated and described therein, define the boundaries of the electoral districts consequent upon this redistribution.

NOTE : Electoral boundaries follow Suburb / Locality or Council boundaries unless otherwise shown.

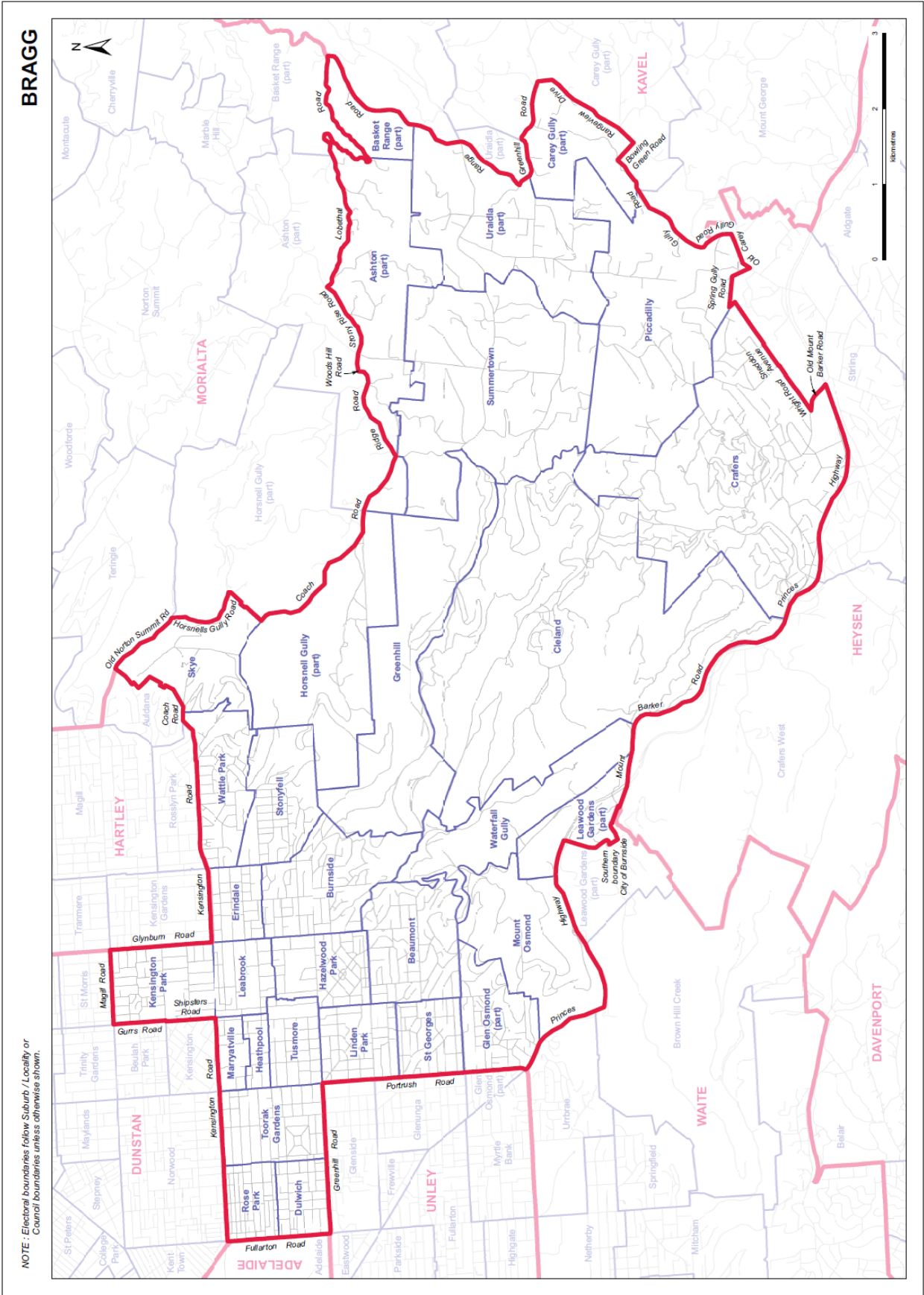
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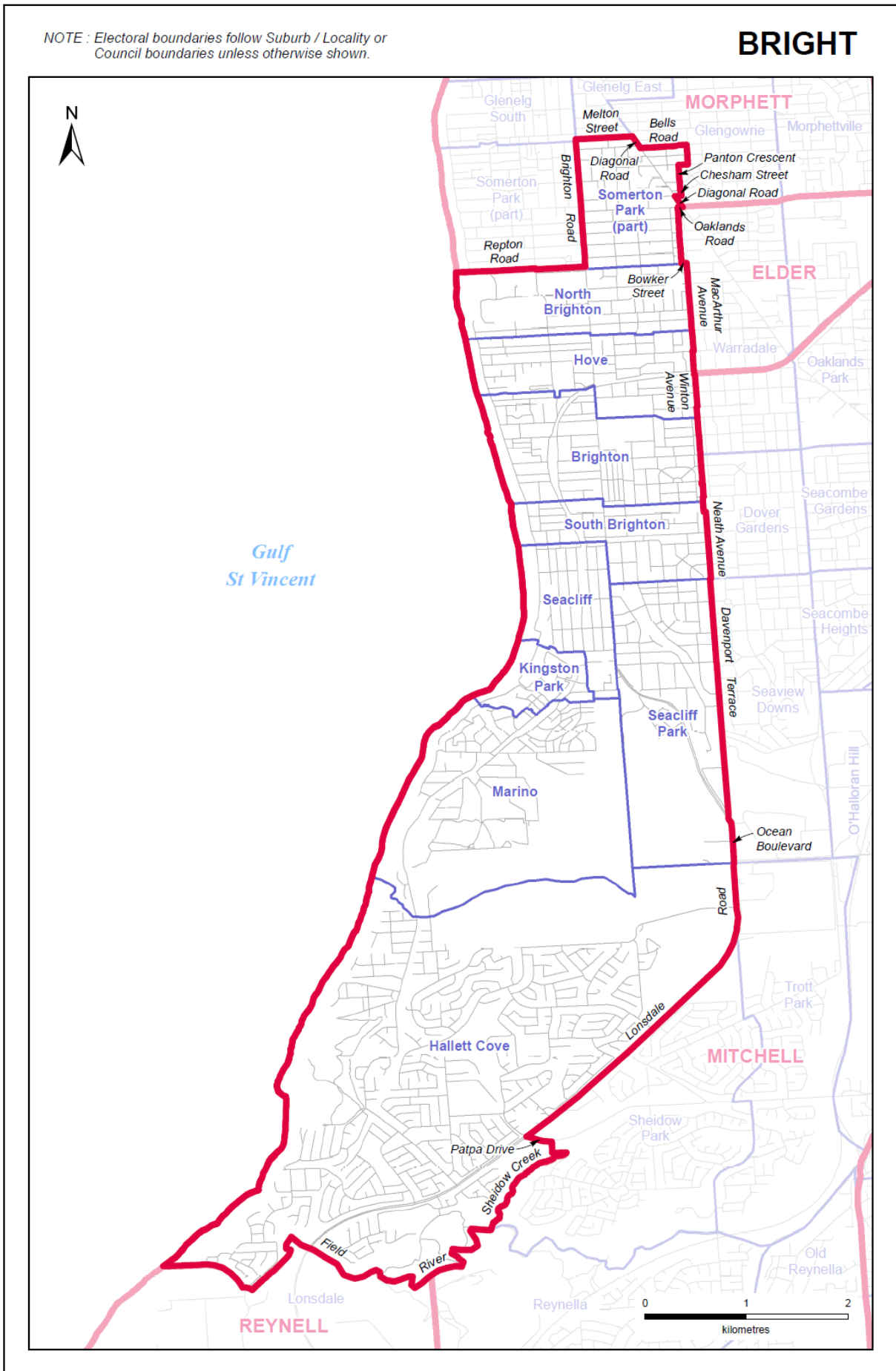
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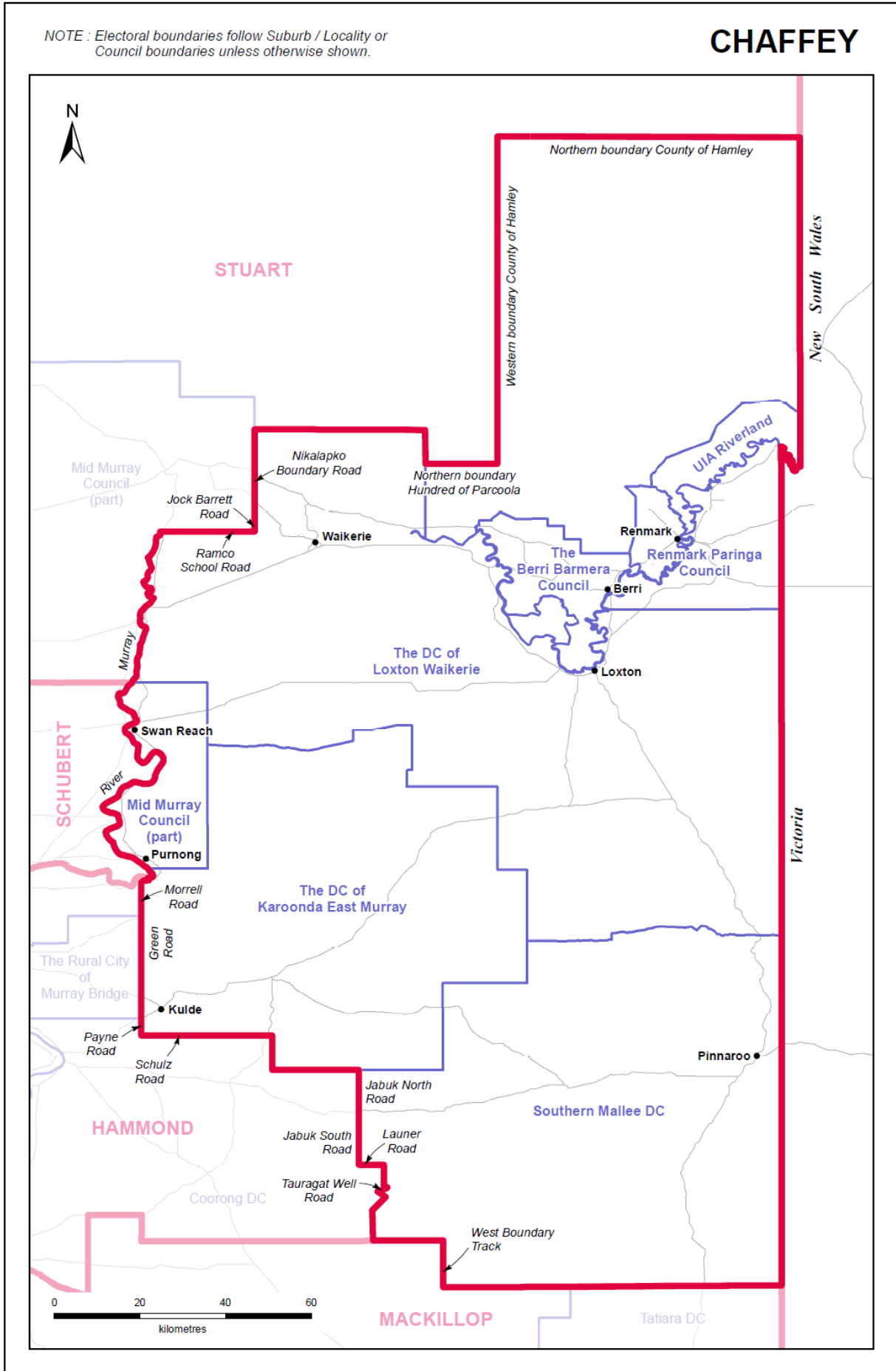


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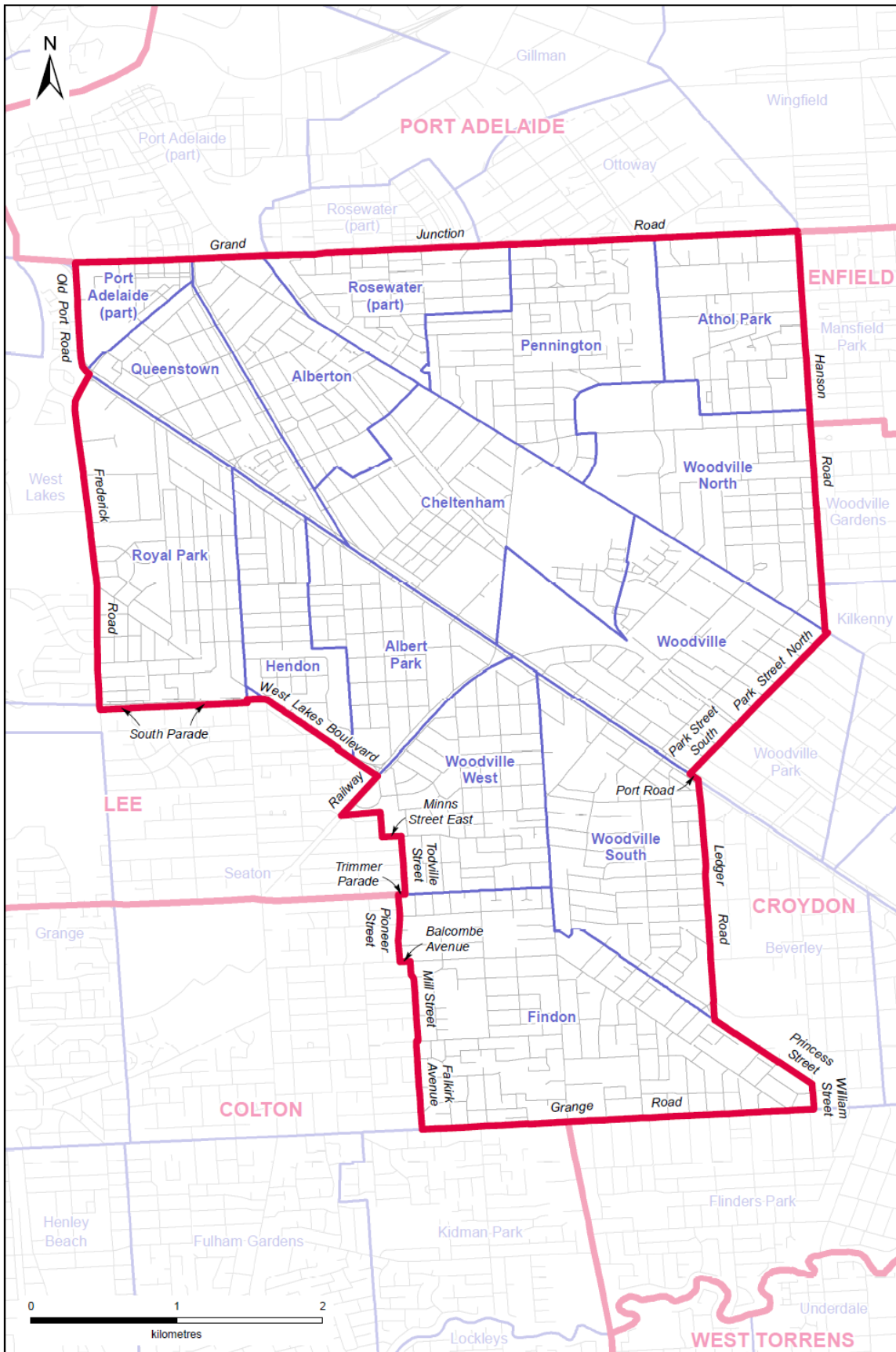


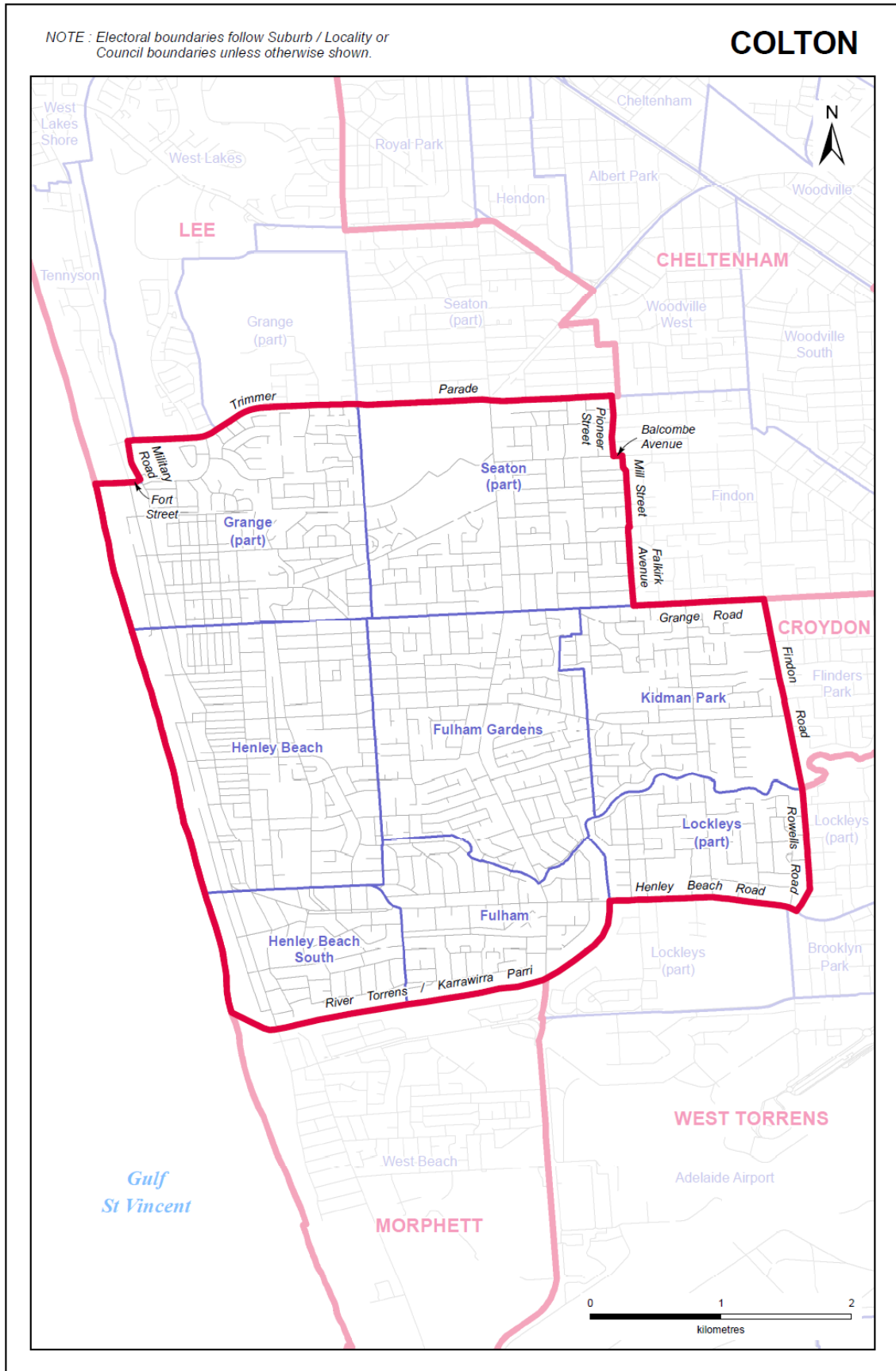




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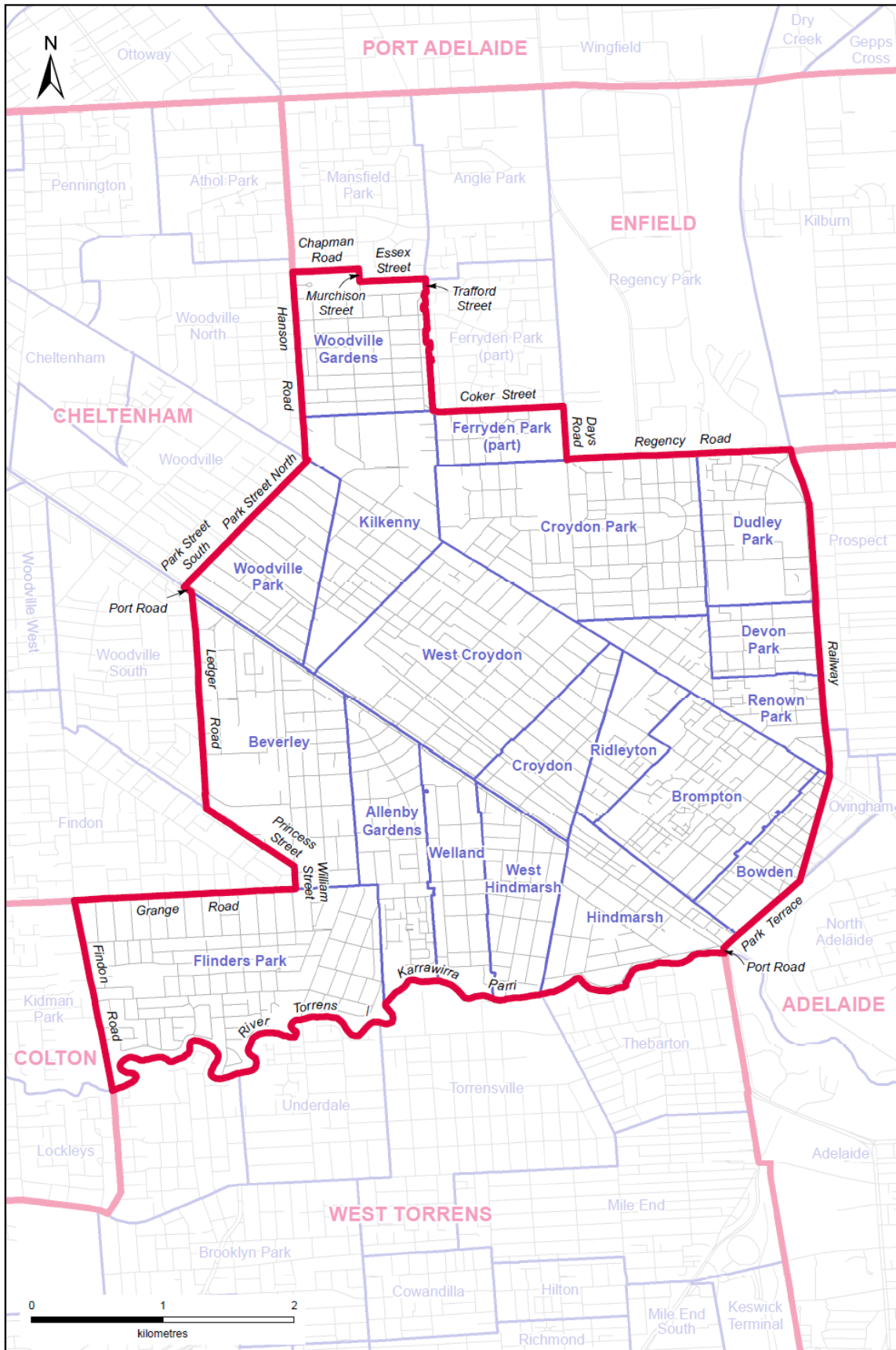
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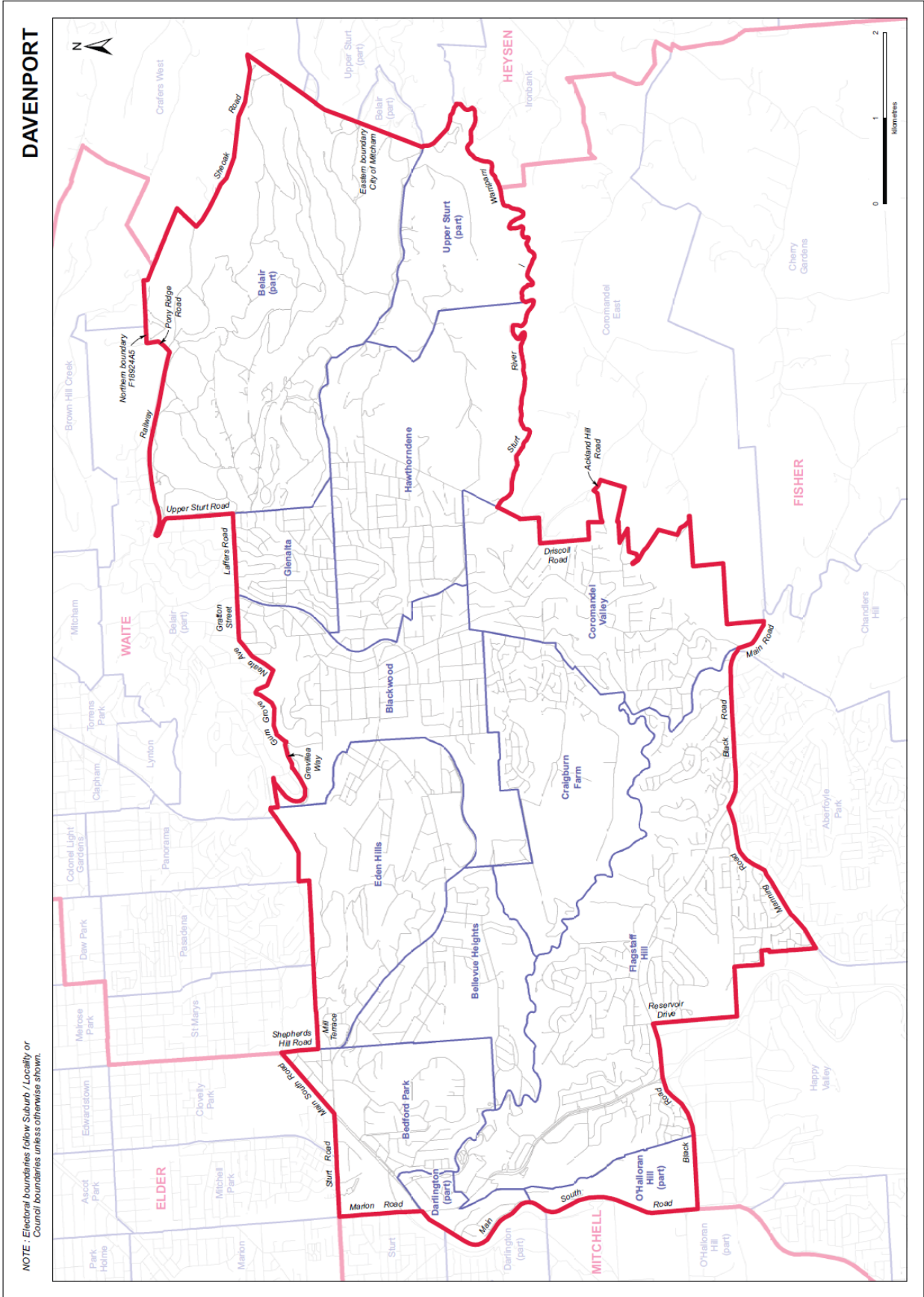


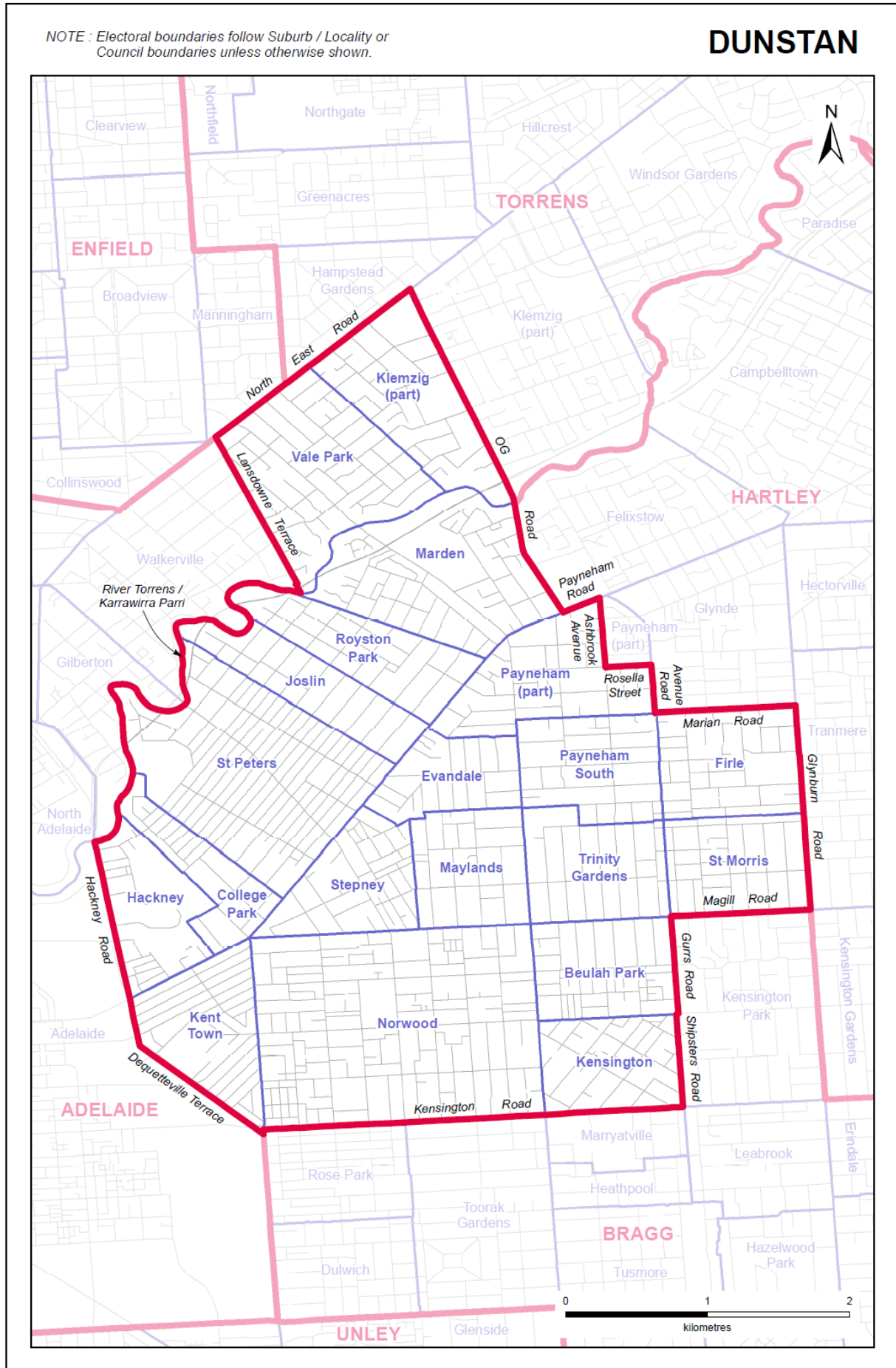


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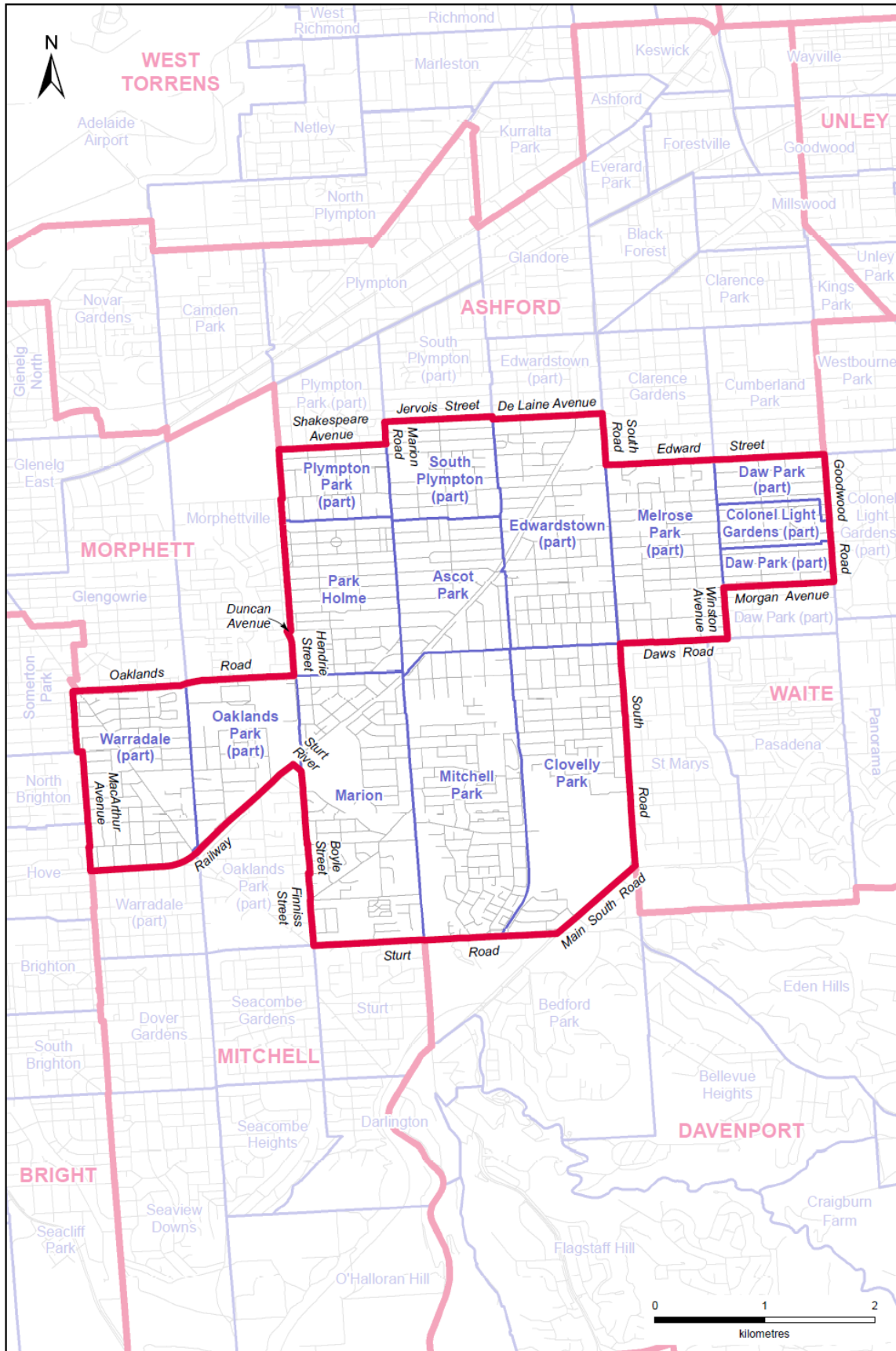




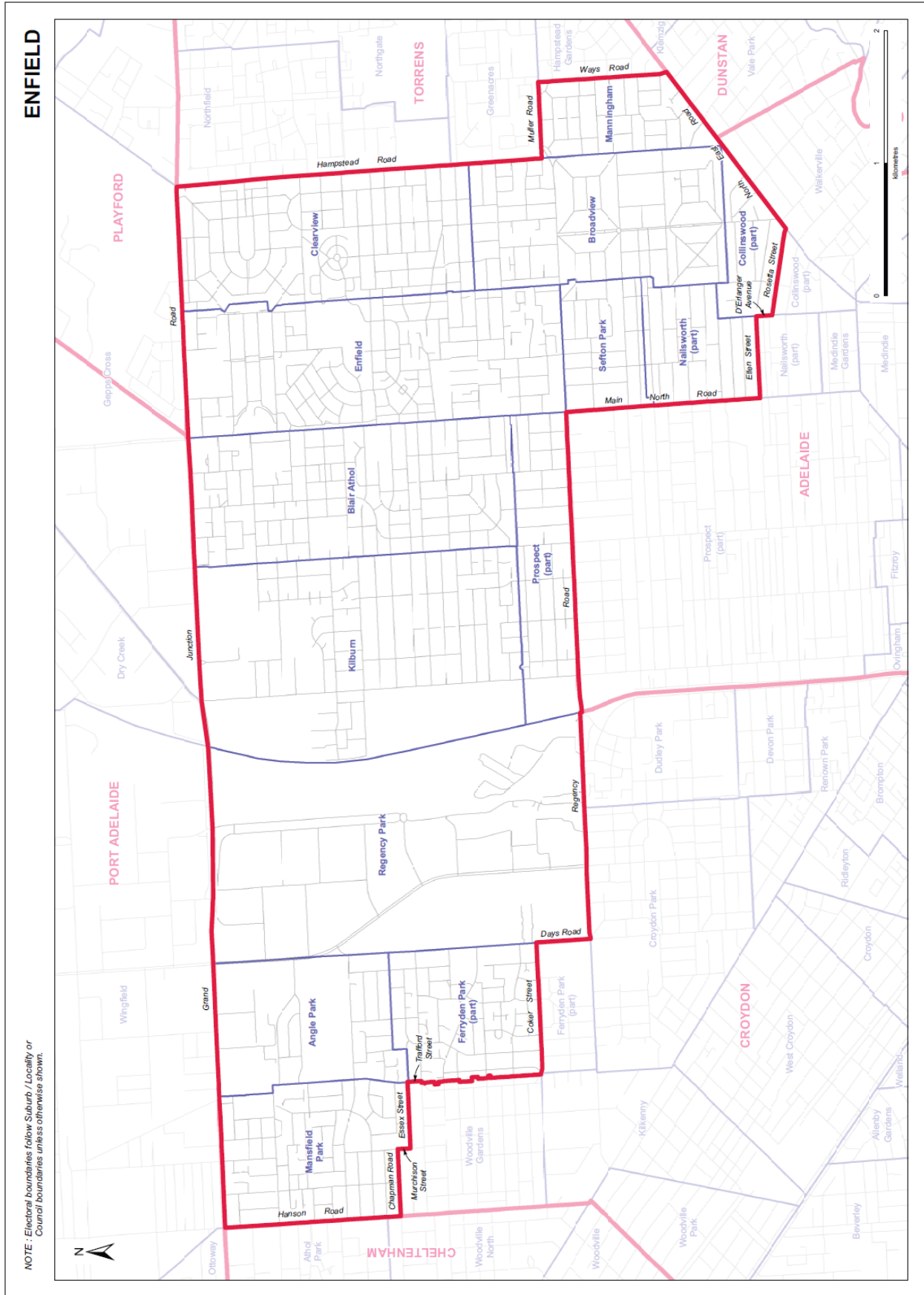


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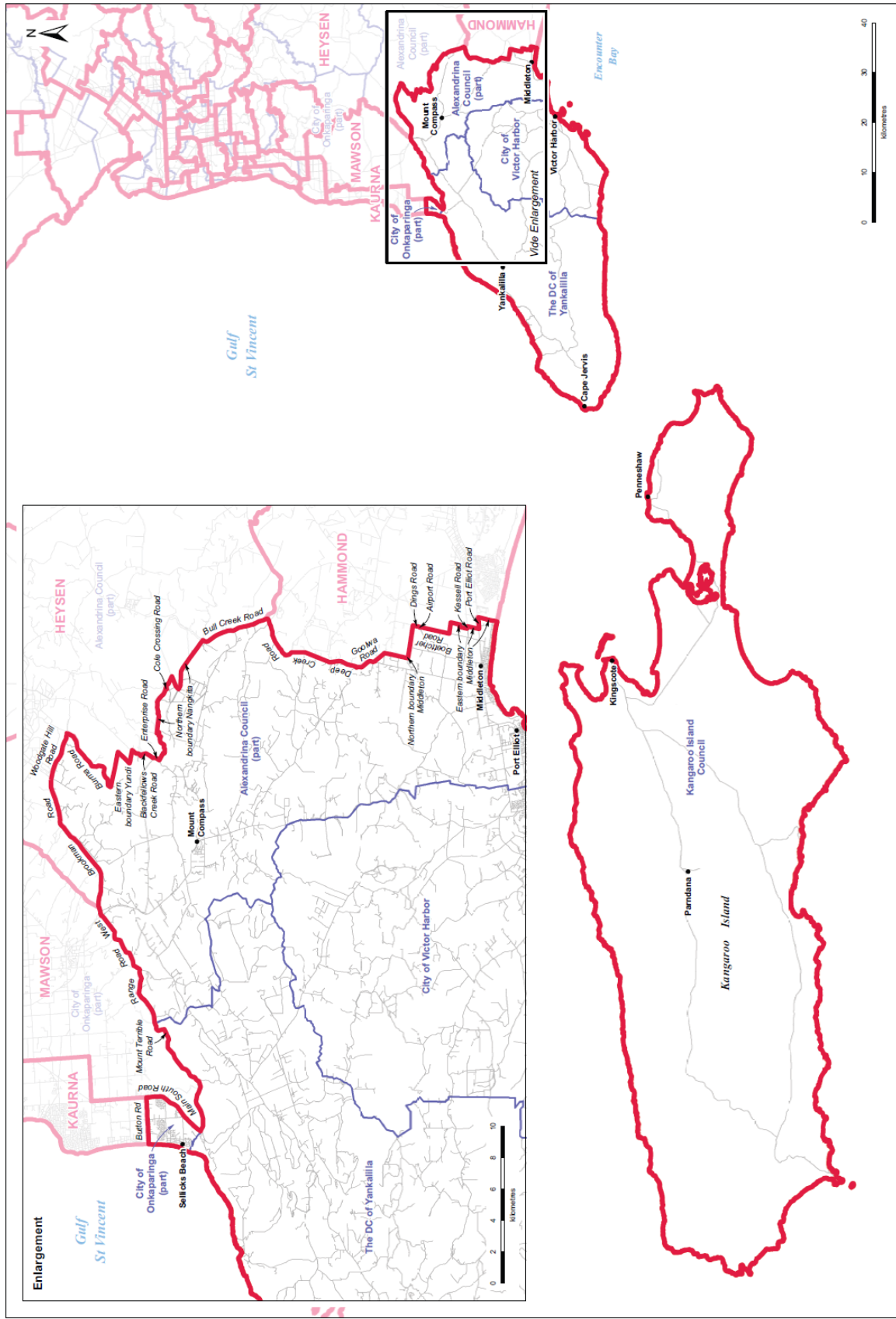
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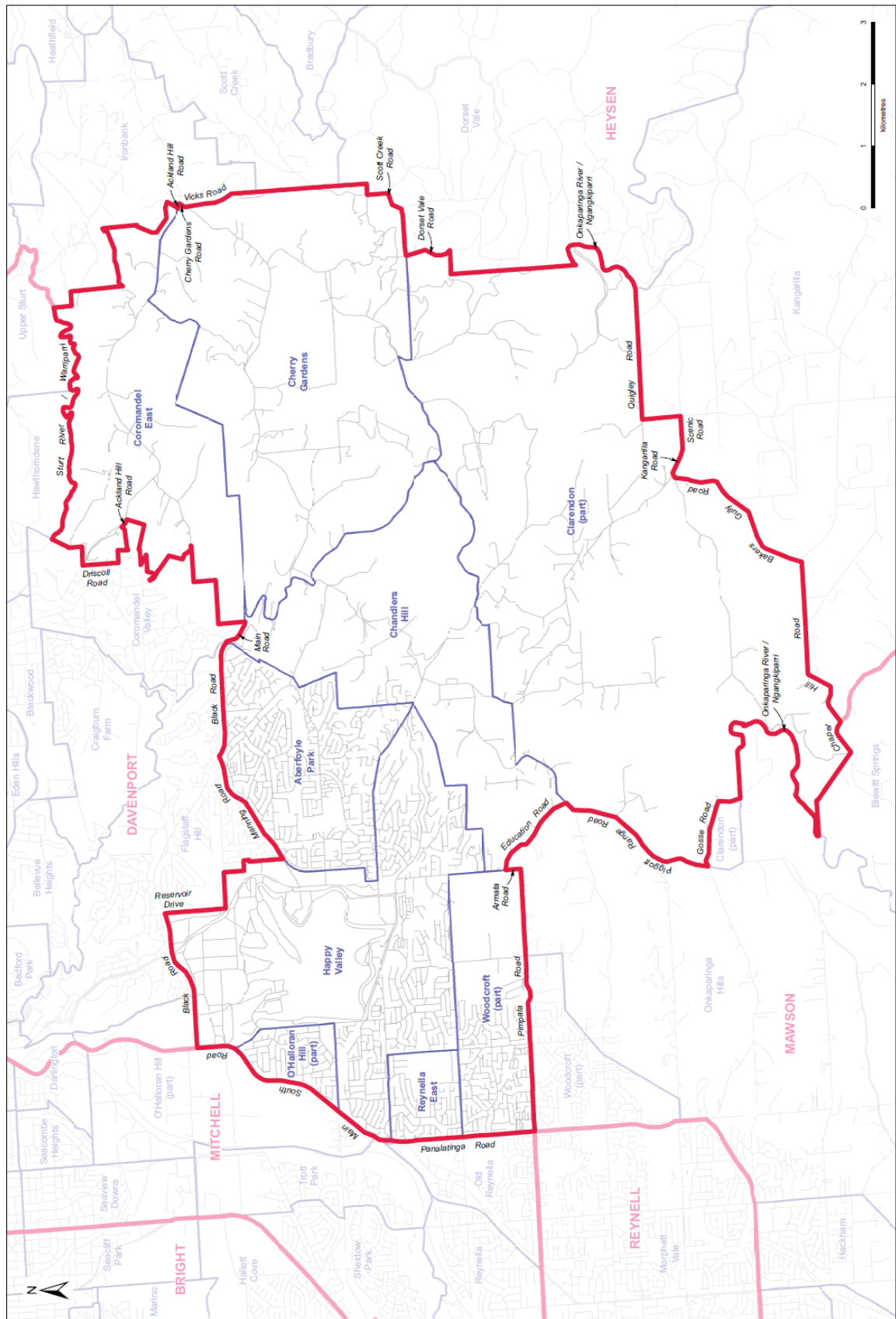
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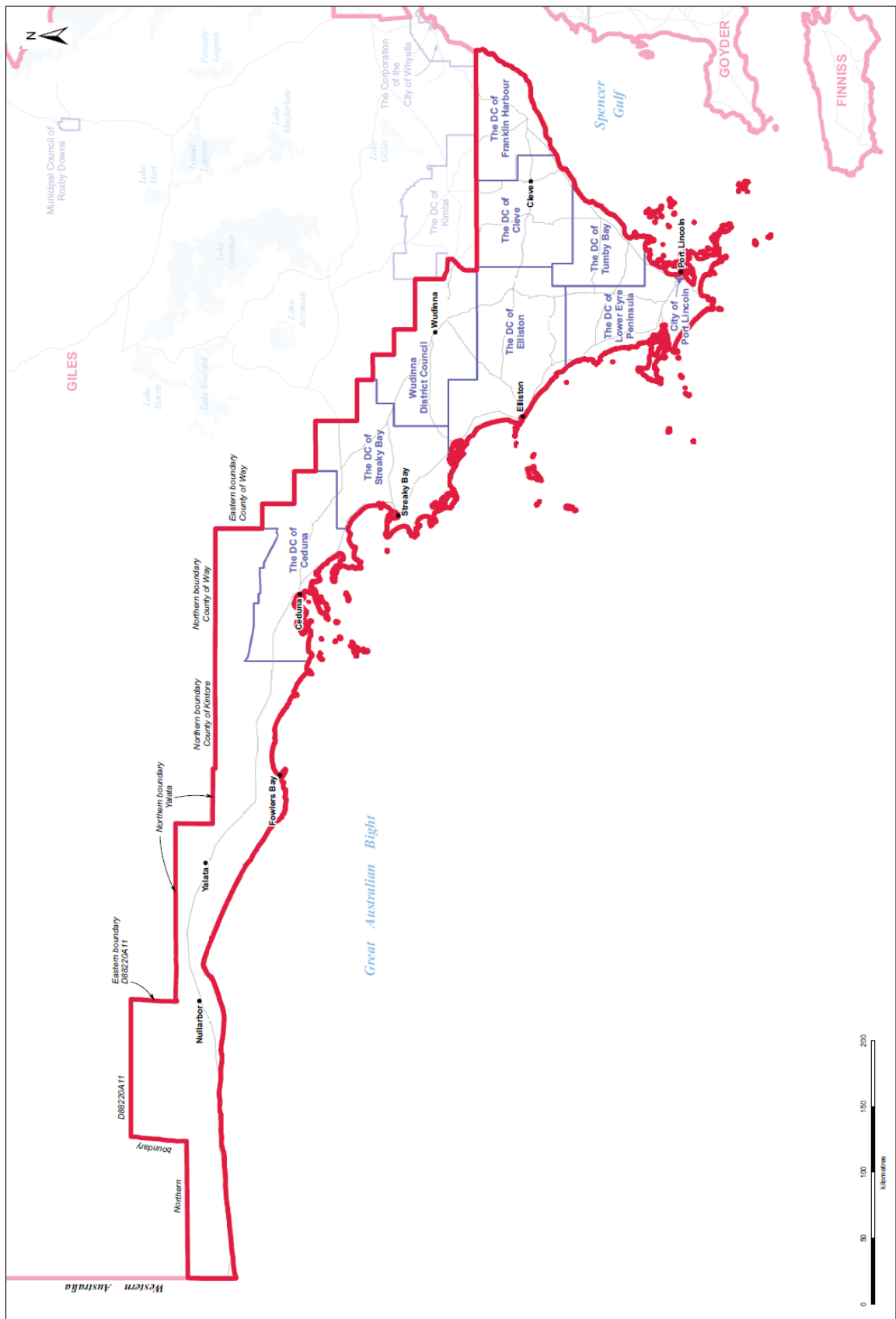
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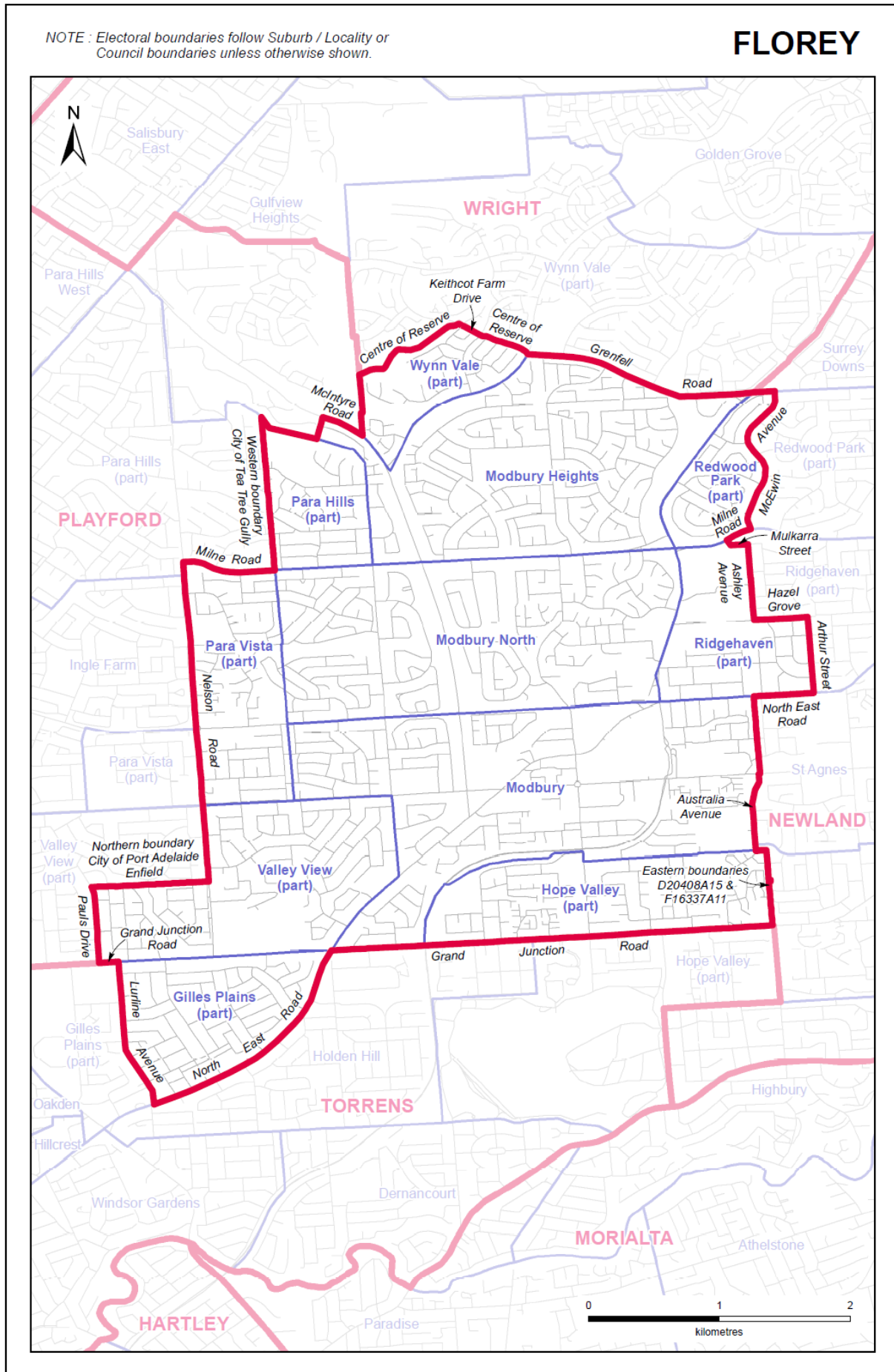
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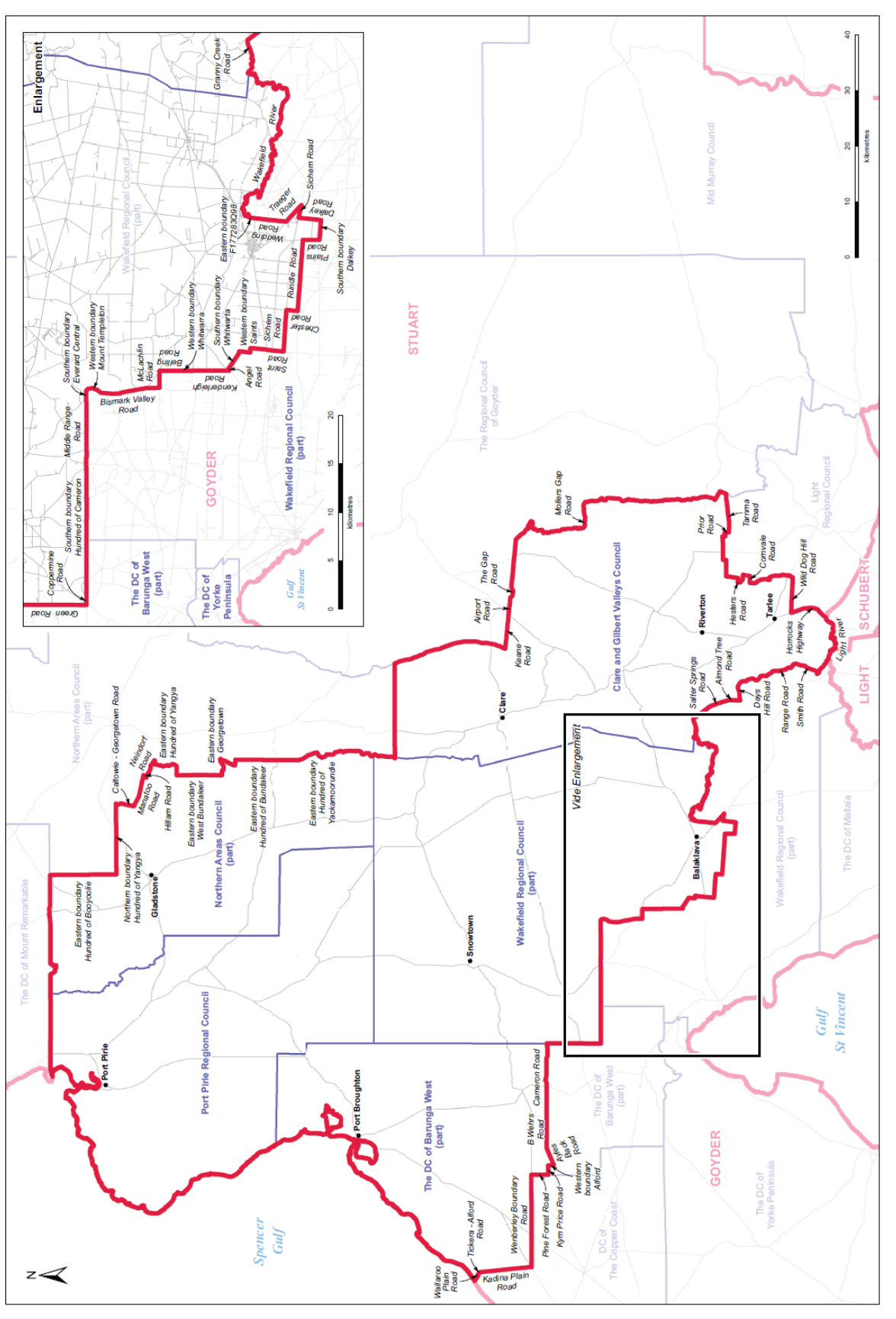


NOTE: Electoral boundaries follow State / Locality or Council boundaries unless otherwise shown.



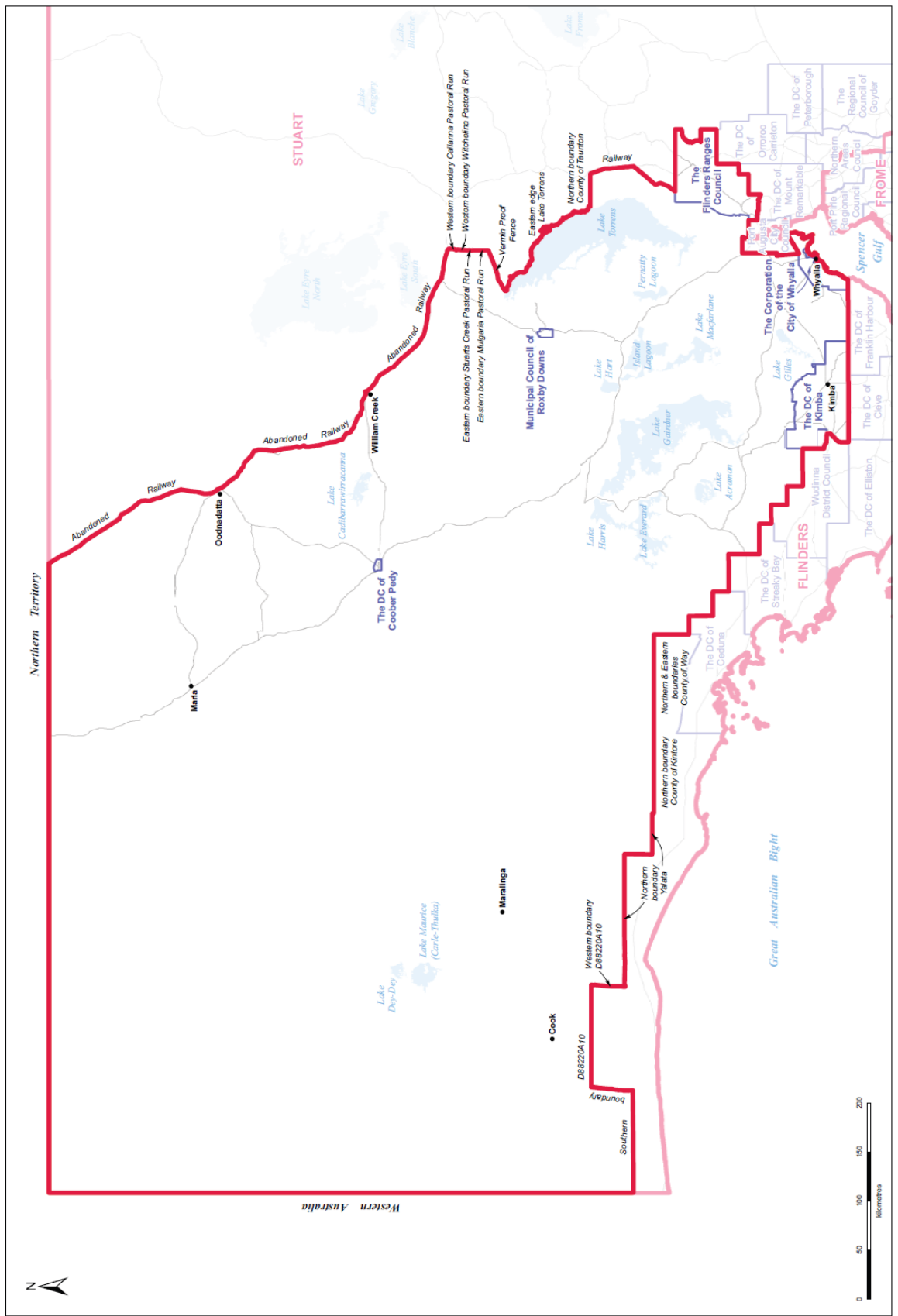
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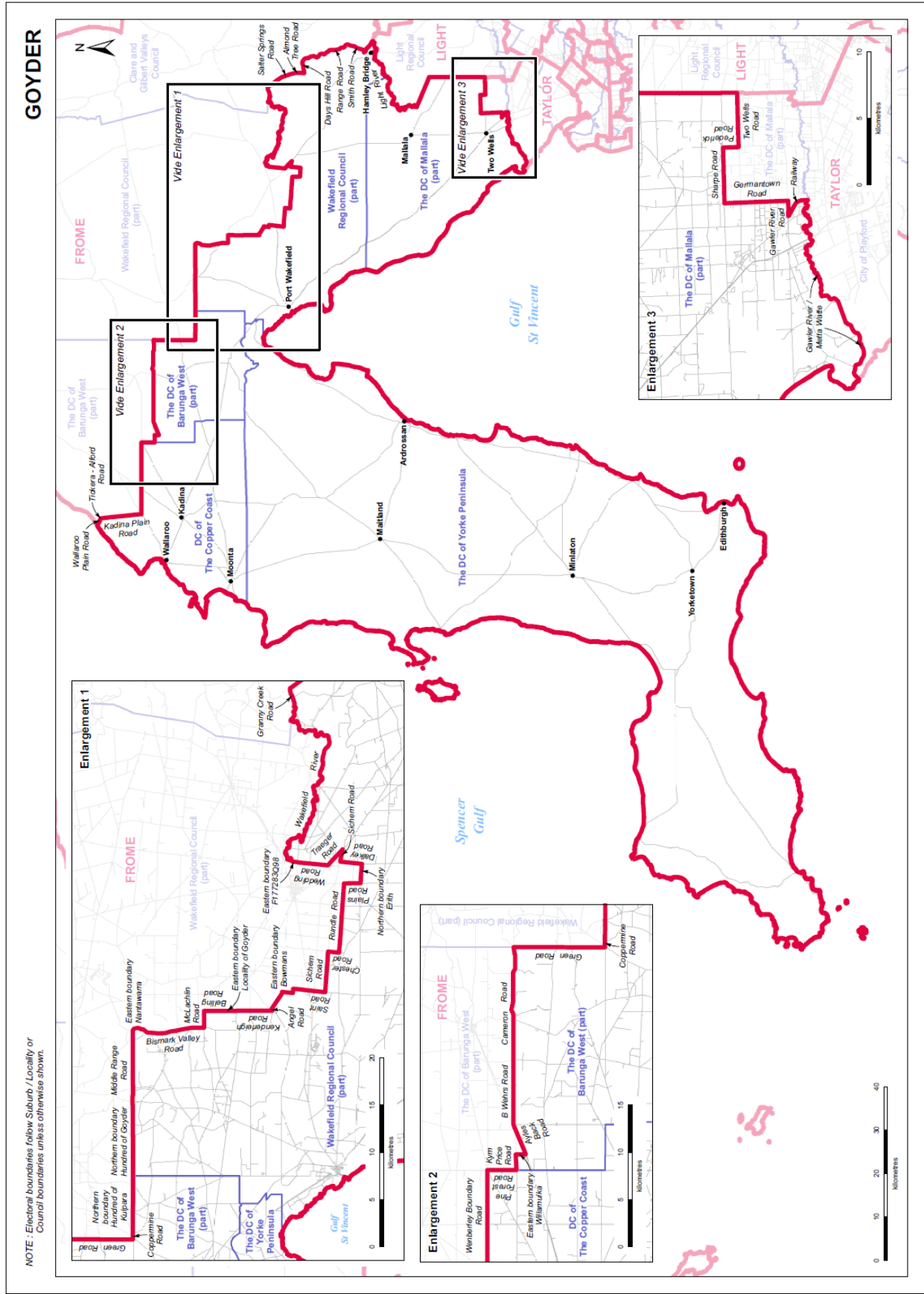
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**GILES**

NOTE : Electoral boundaries follow Suburb / Locality or Council boundaries unless otherwise shown.

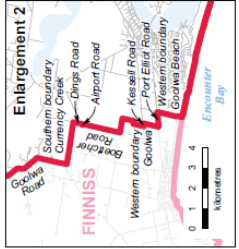
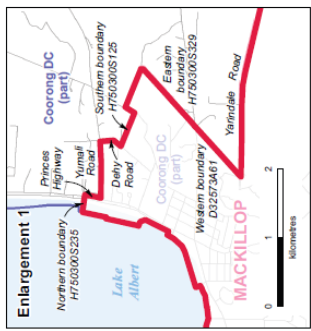
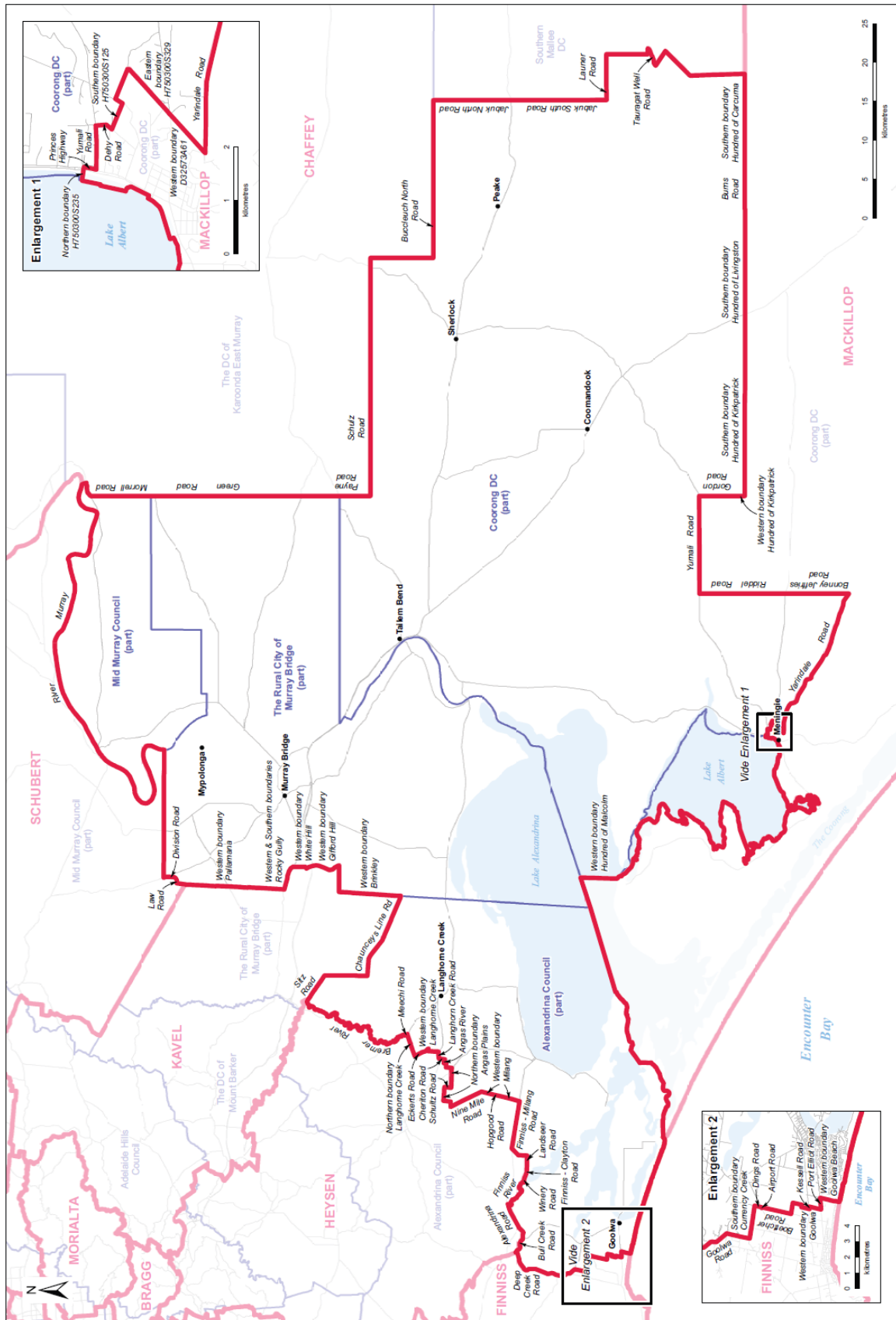






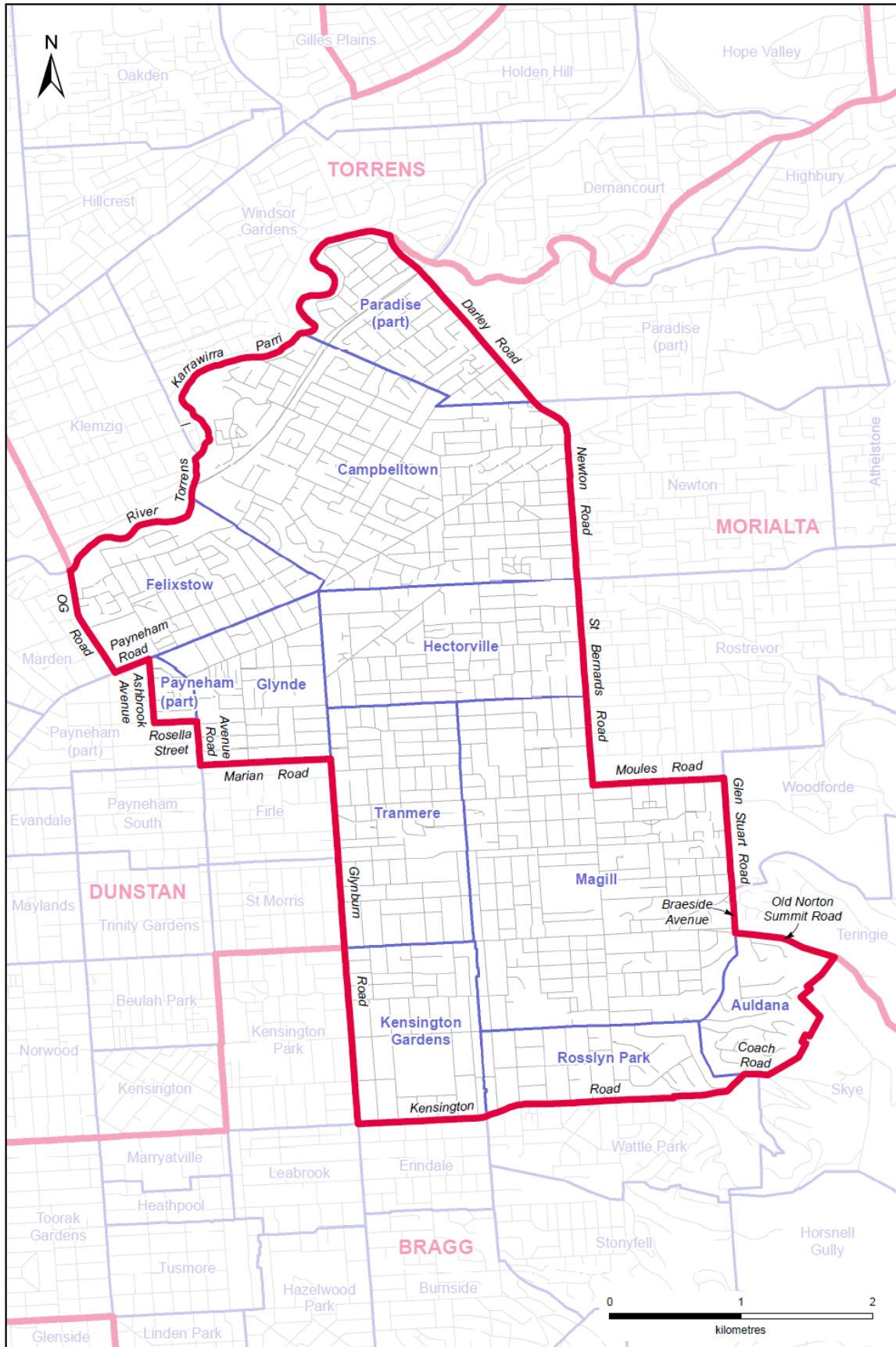
**HAMMOND**

NOTE: Electoral boundaries follow Suburb / Locality or Council boundaries unless otherwise shown.



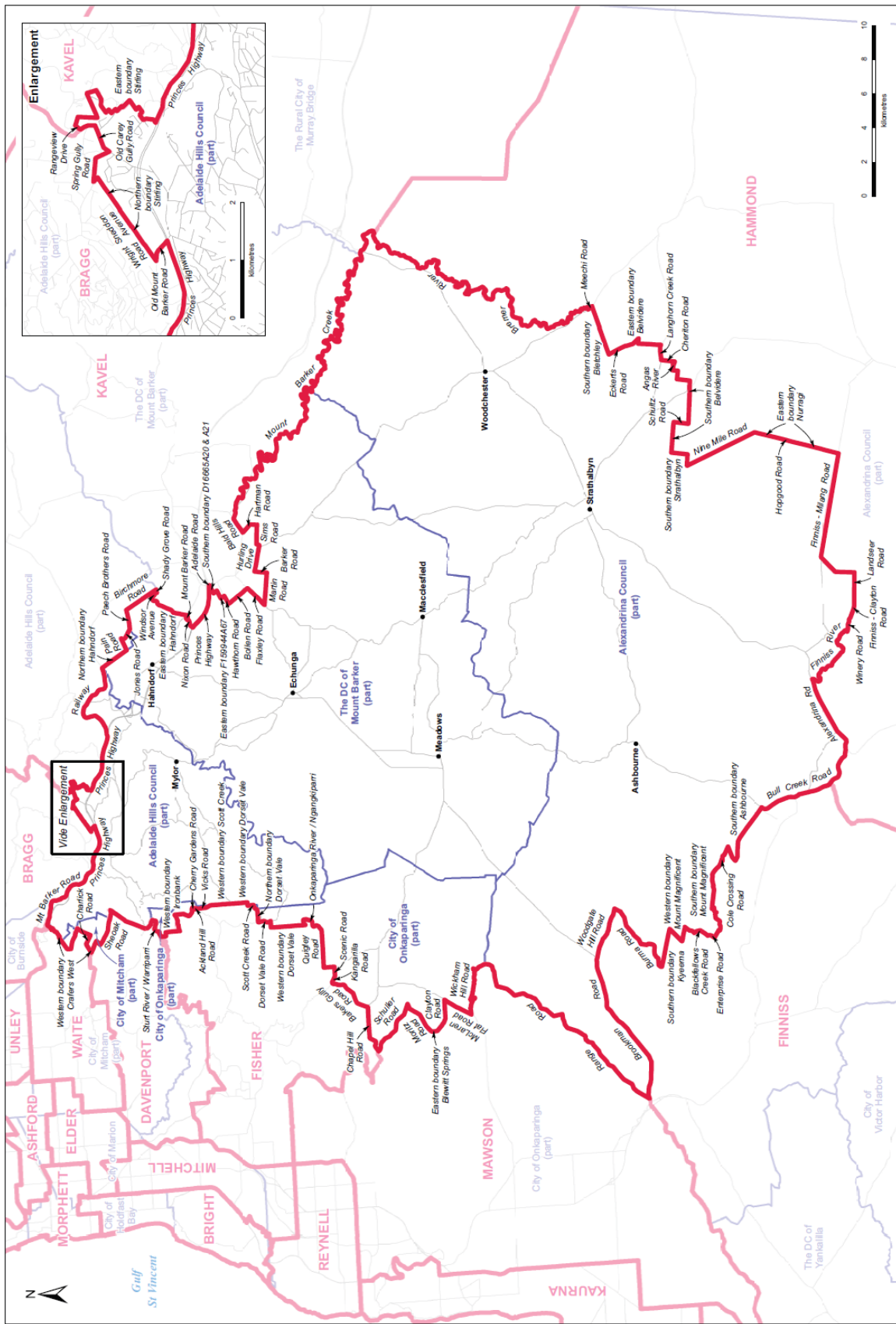
NOTE : Electoral boundaries follow Suburb / Locality or Council boundaries unless otherwise shown.

# HARTLEY



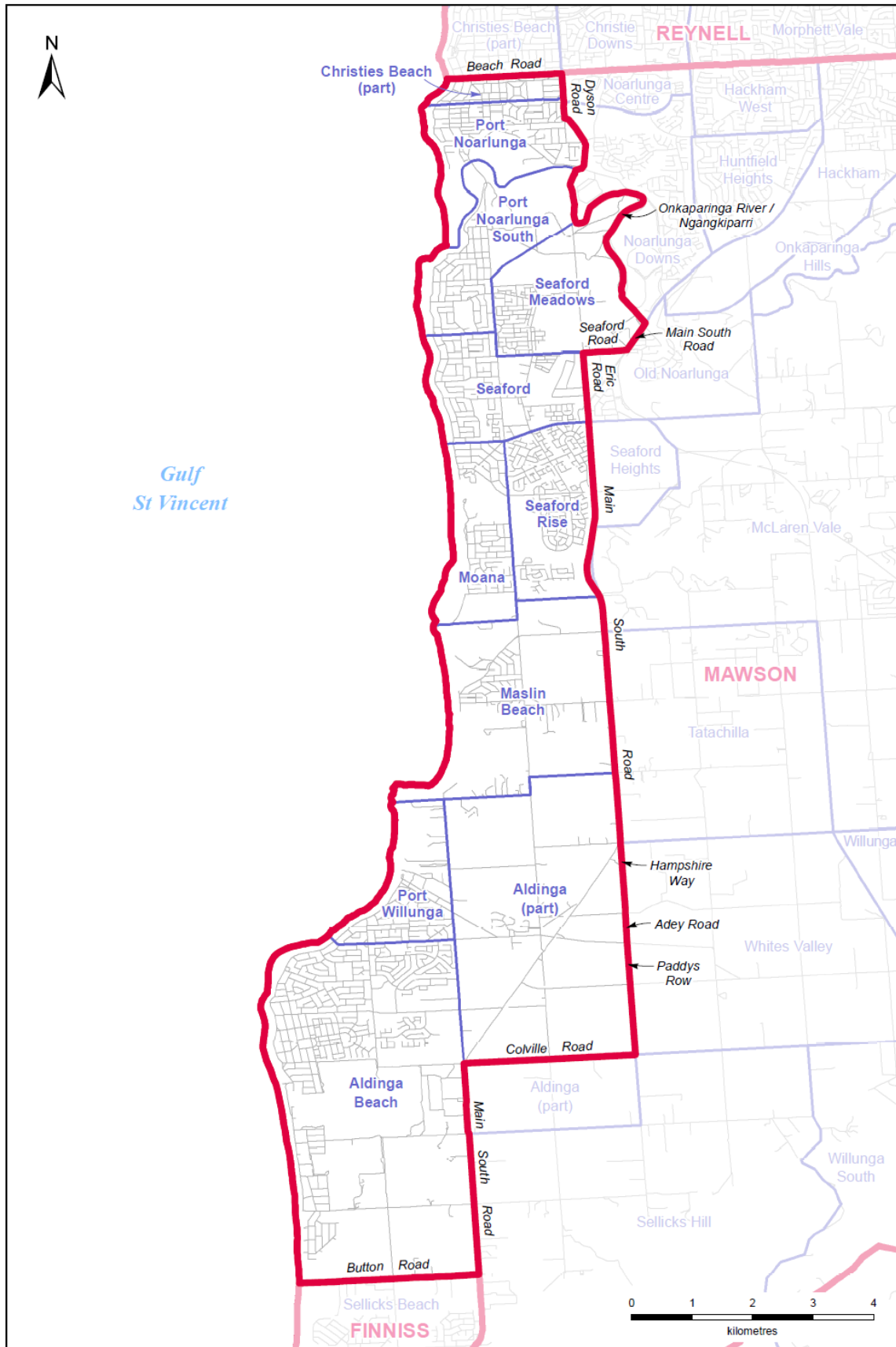
HEYSEN

NOTE: Electoral boundaries follow Suburb / Locality or Council boundaries, unless otherwise shown.

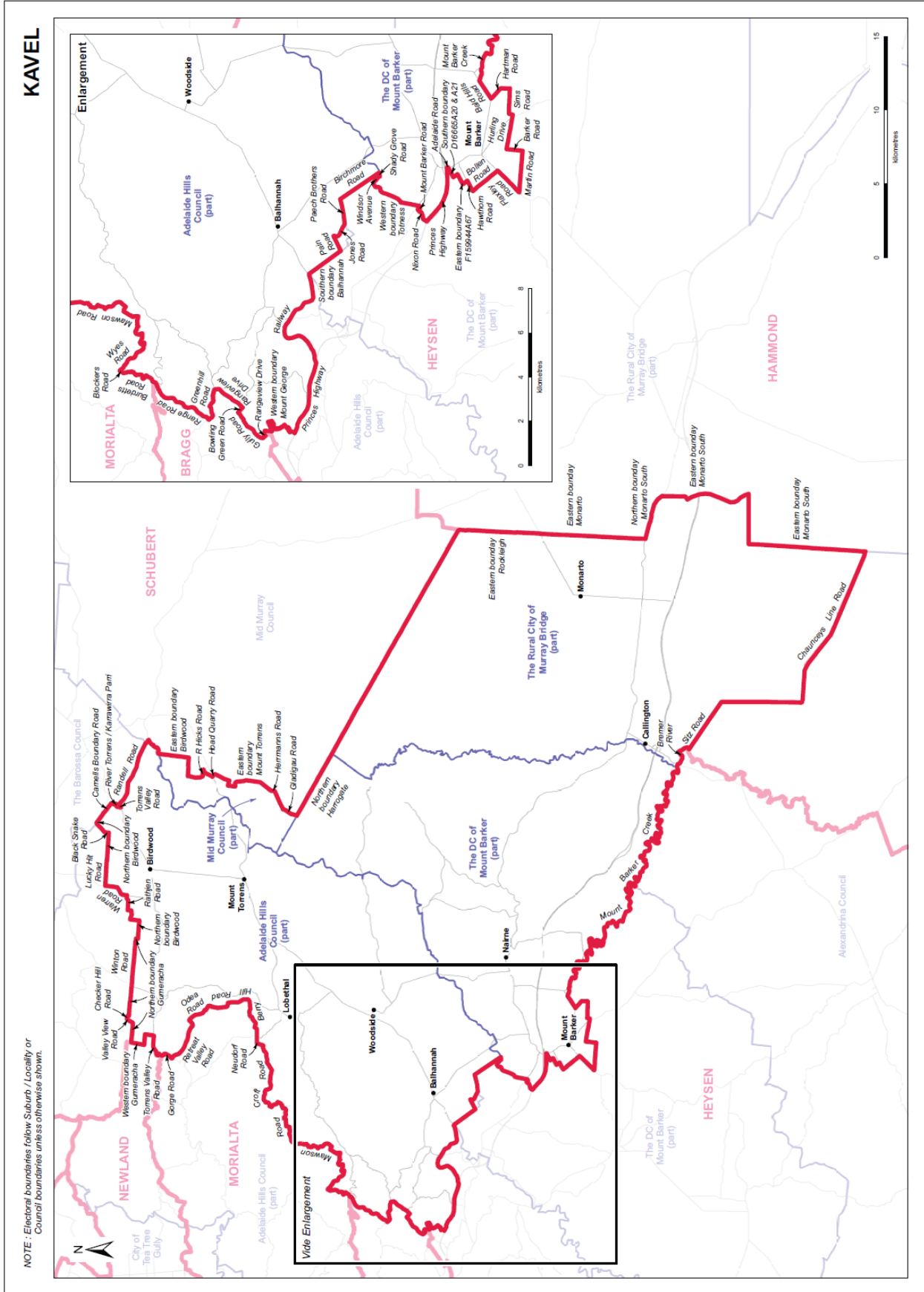


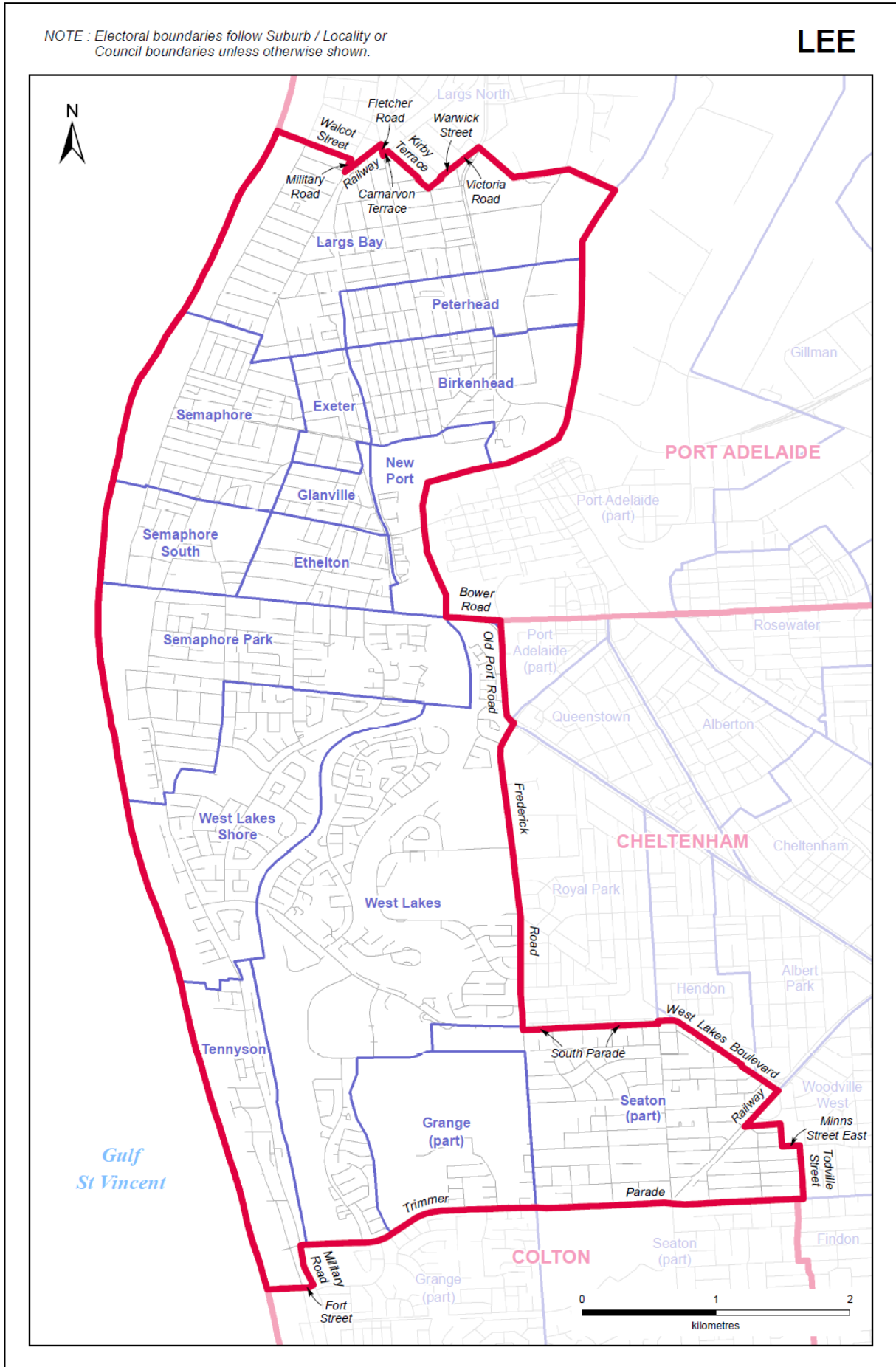
NOTE : Electoral boundaries follow Suburb / Locality or Council boundaries unless otherwise shown.

# KAURNA

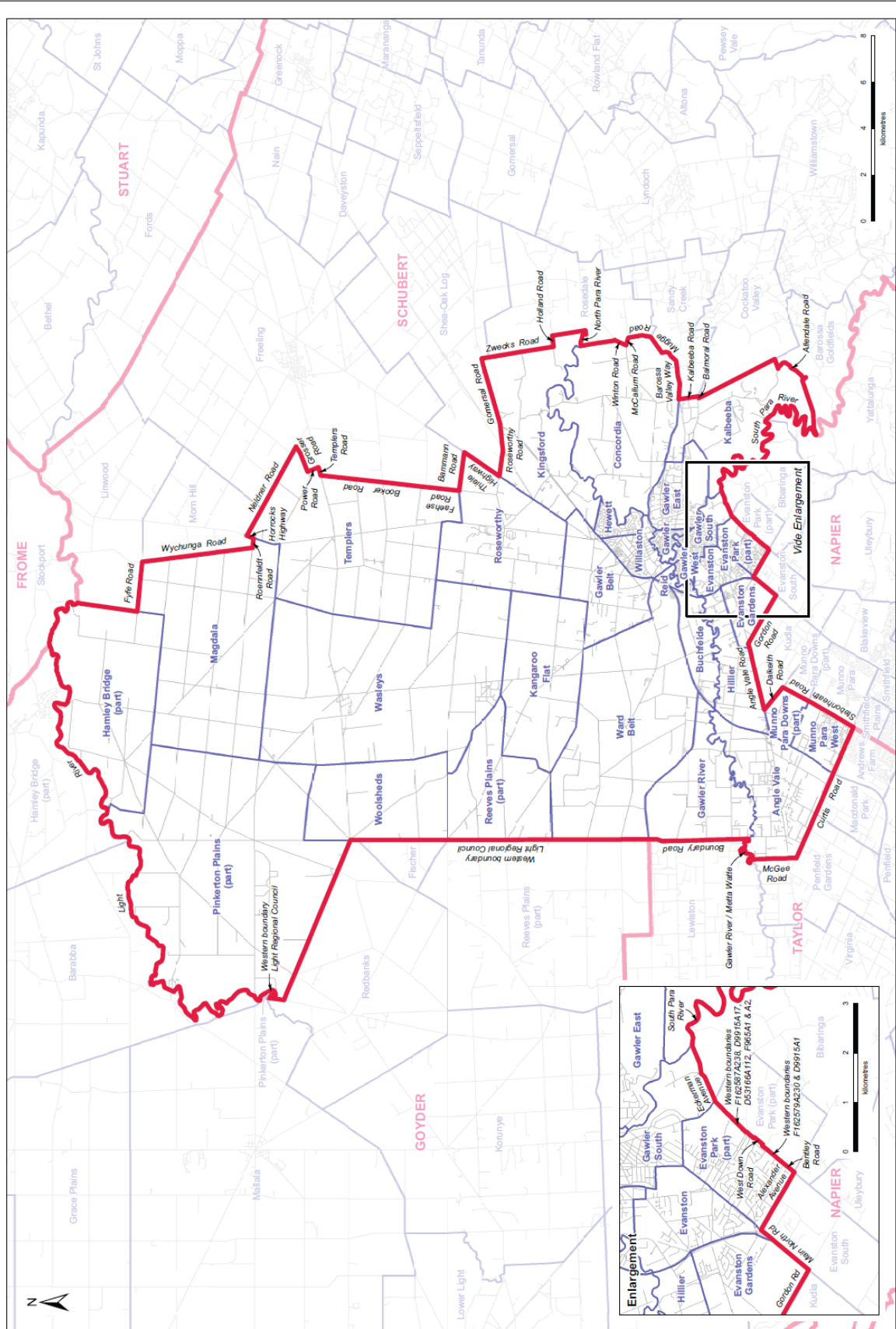


**KAVEL**





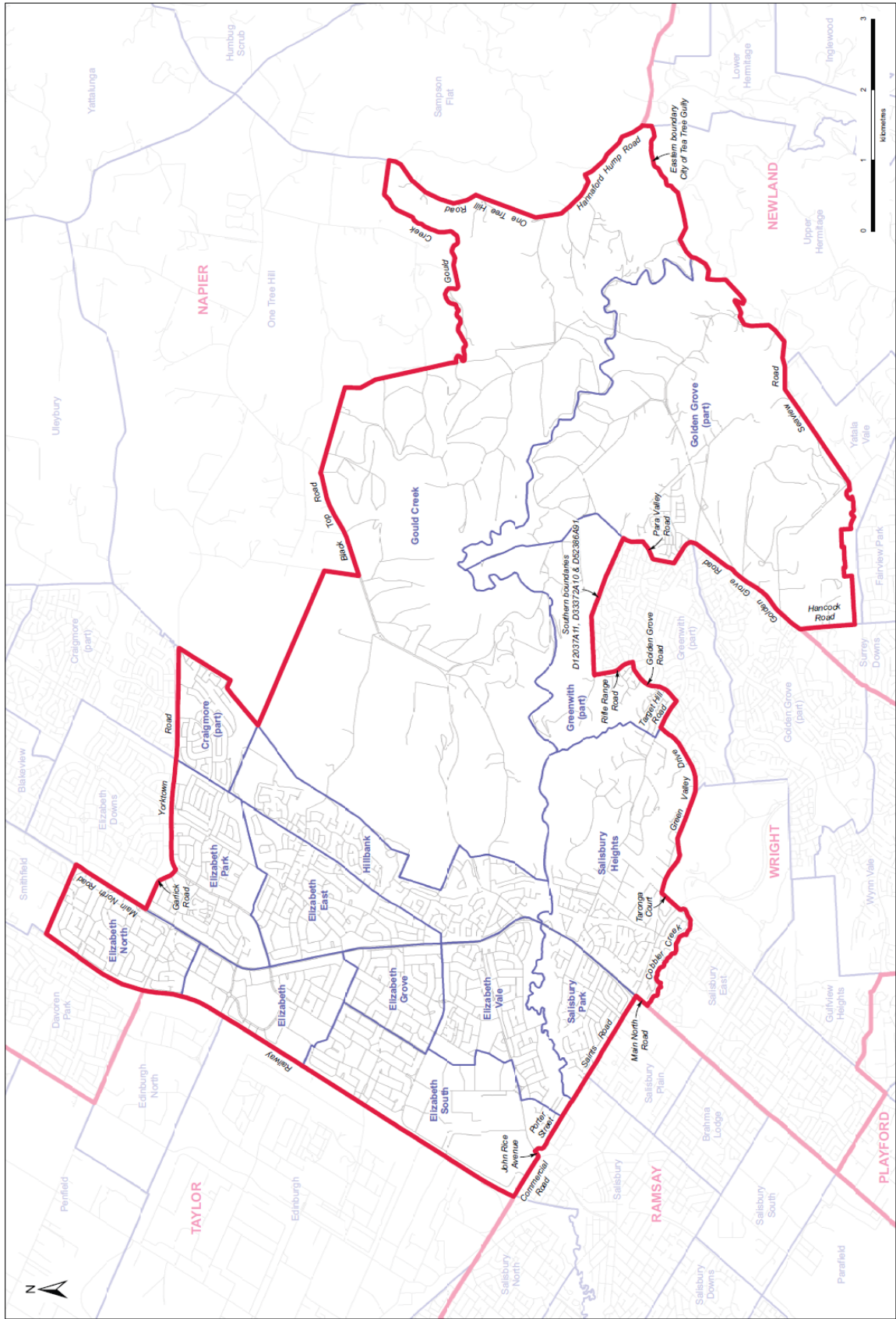
LIGHT



NOTE: Electoral boundaries follow Suburb / Locality or Council boundaries unless otherwise shown.

# LITTLE PARA

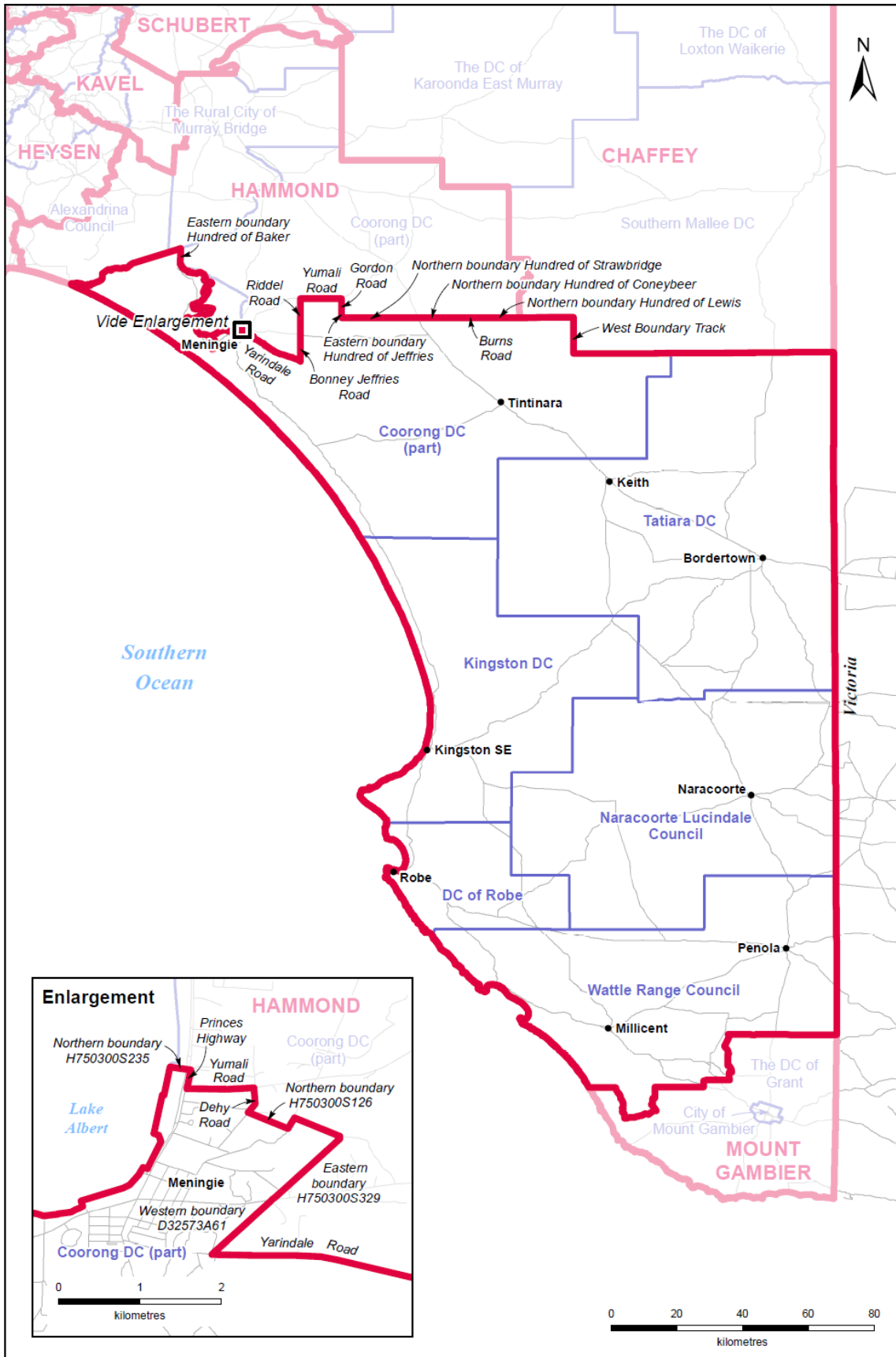
NOTE: Electoral boundaries follow Suburb / Locality or Council boundaries unless otherwise shown.



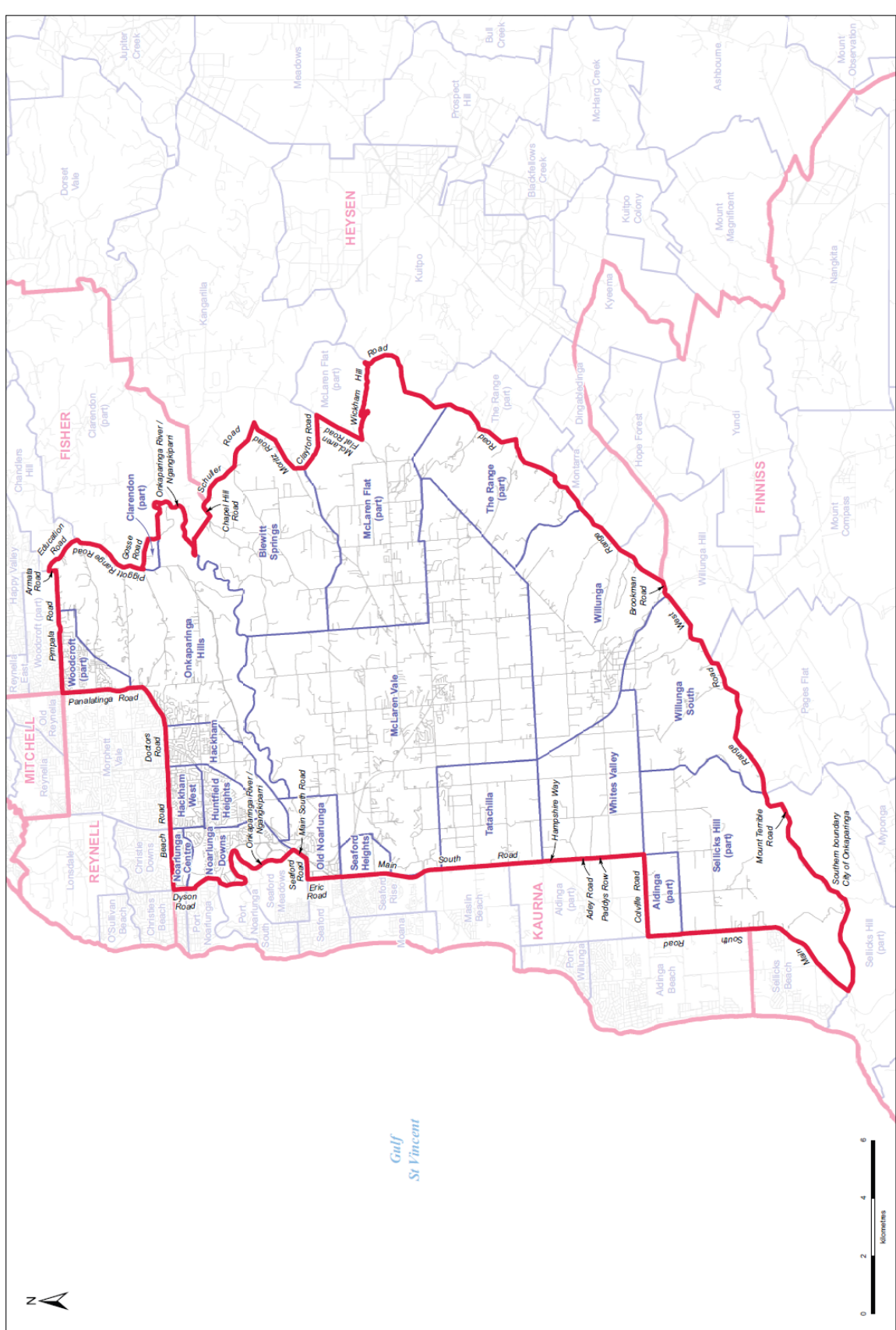


NOTE : Electoral boundaries follow Suburb / Locality or Council boundaries unless otherwise shown.

# MACKILLOP



**MAWSON**



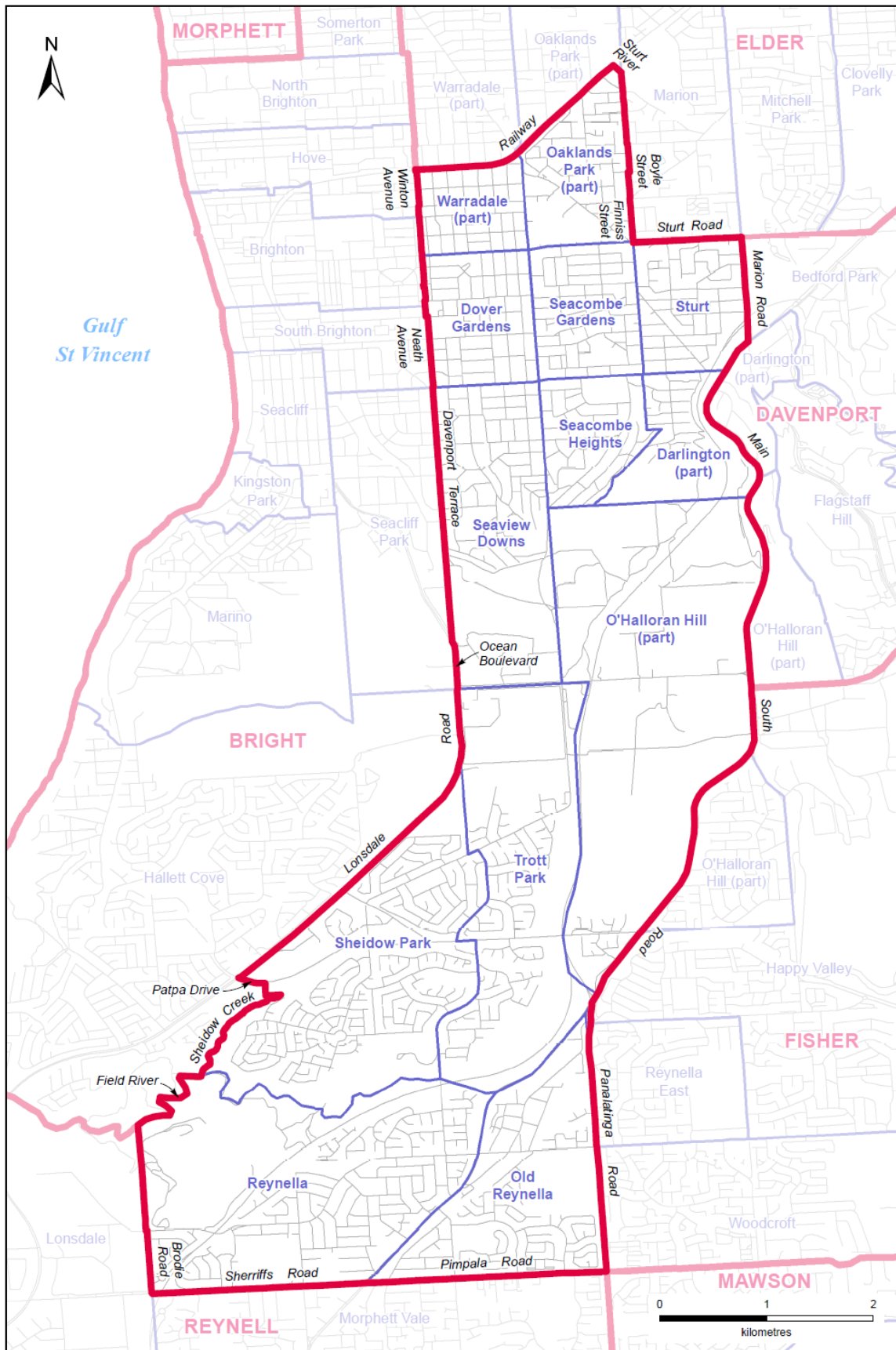
NOTE: Electoral boundaries follow Suburb / Locality or Council boundaries unless otherwise shown.

Gulf  
St Vincent



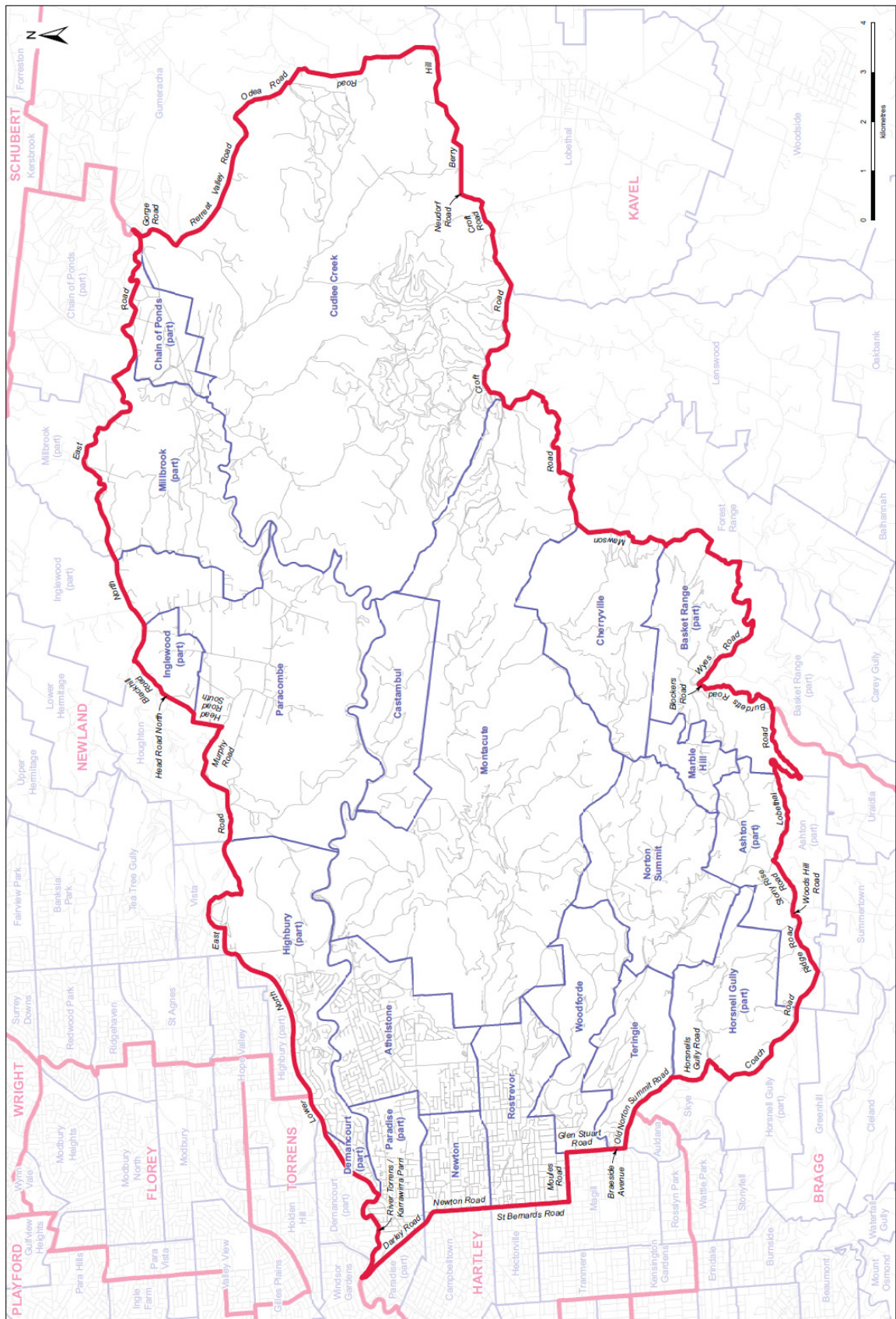
NOTE : Electoral boundaries follow Suburb / Locality or Council boundaries unless otherwise shown.

# MITCHELL



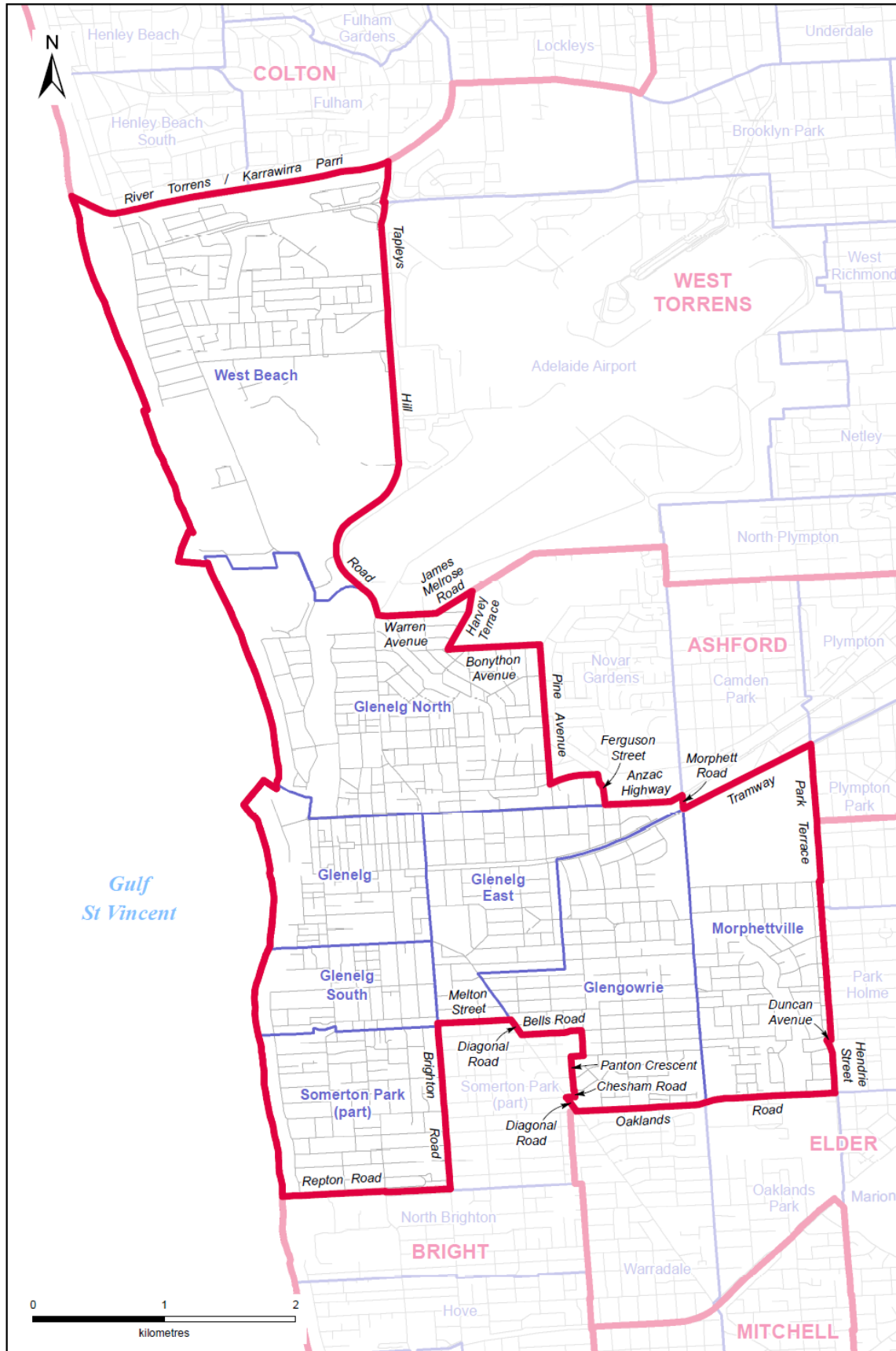
MORIALTA

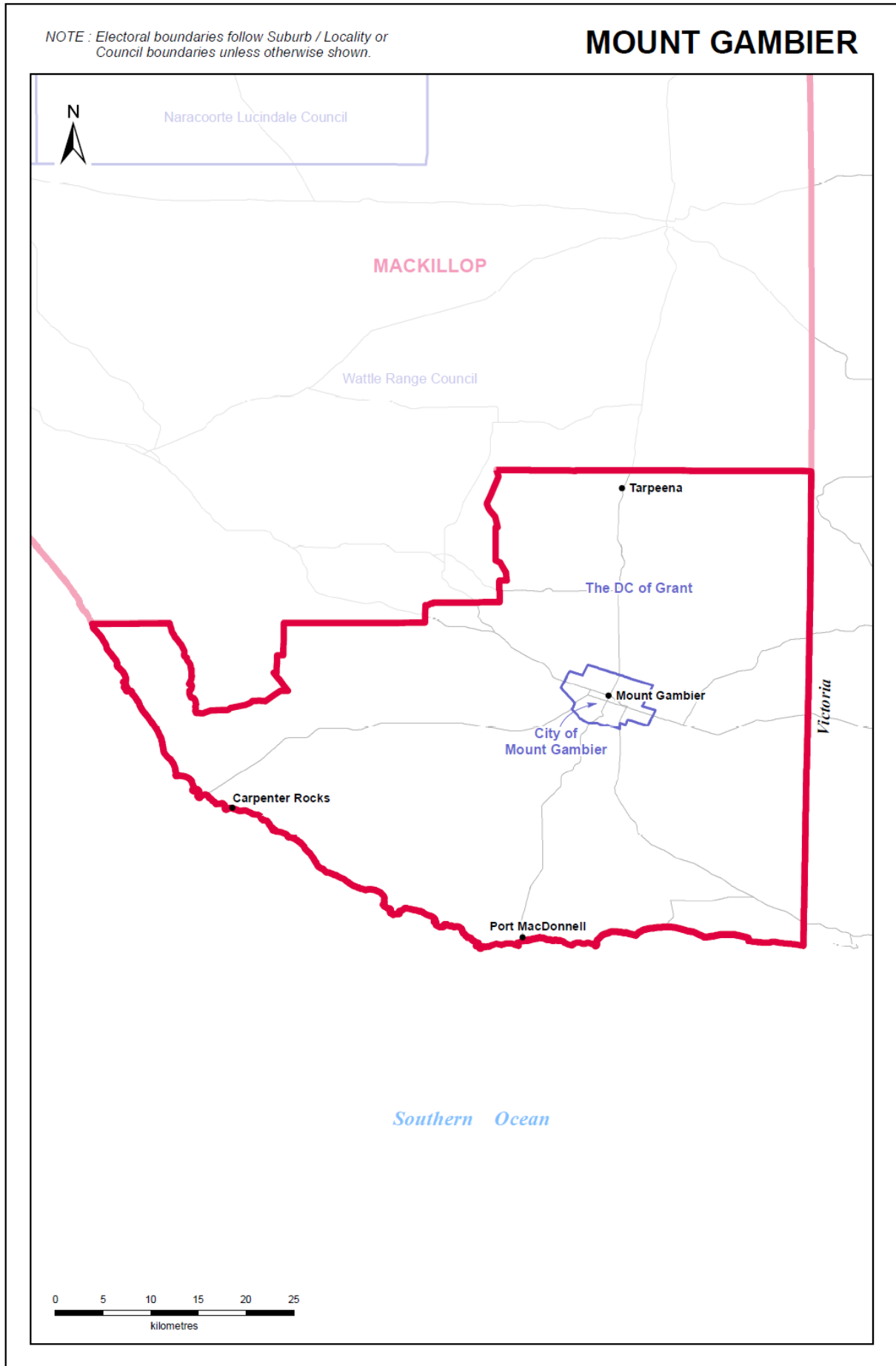
NOTE : Electoral boundaries follow Suburb / Locality or Council boundaries unless otherwise shown.

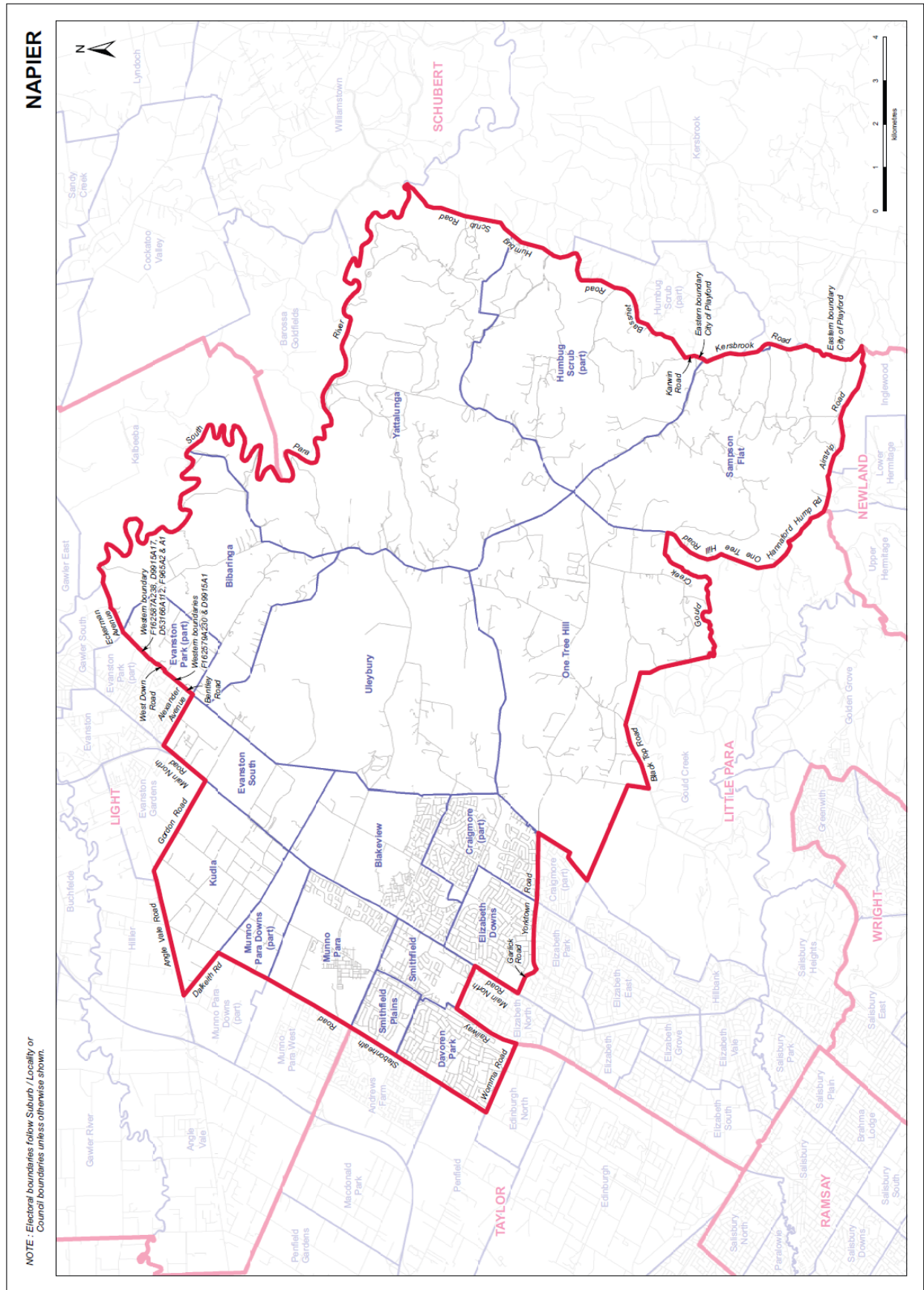


NOTE : Electoral boundaries follow Suburb / Locality or Council boundaries unless otherwise shown.

# MORPHETT

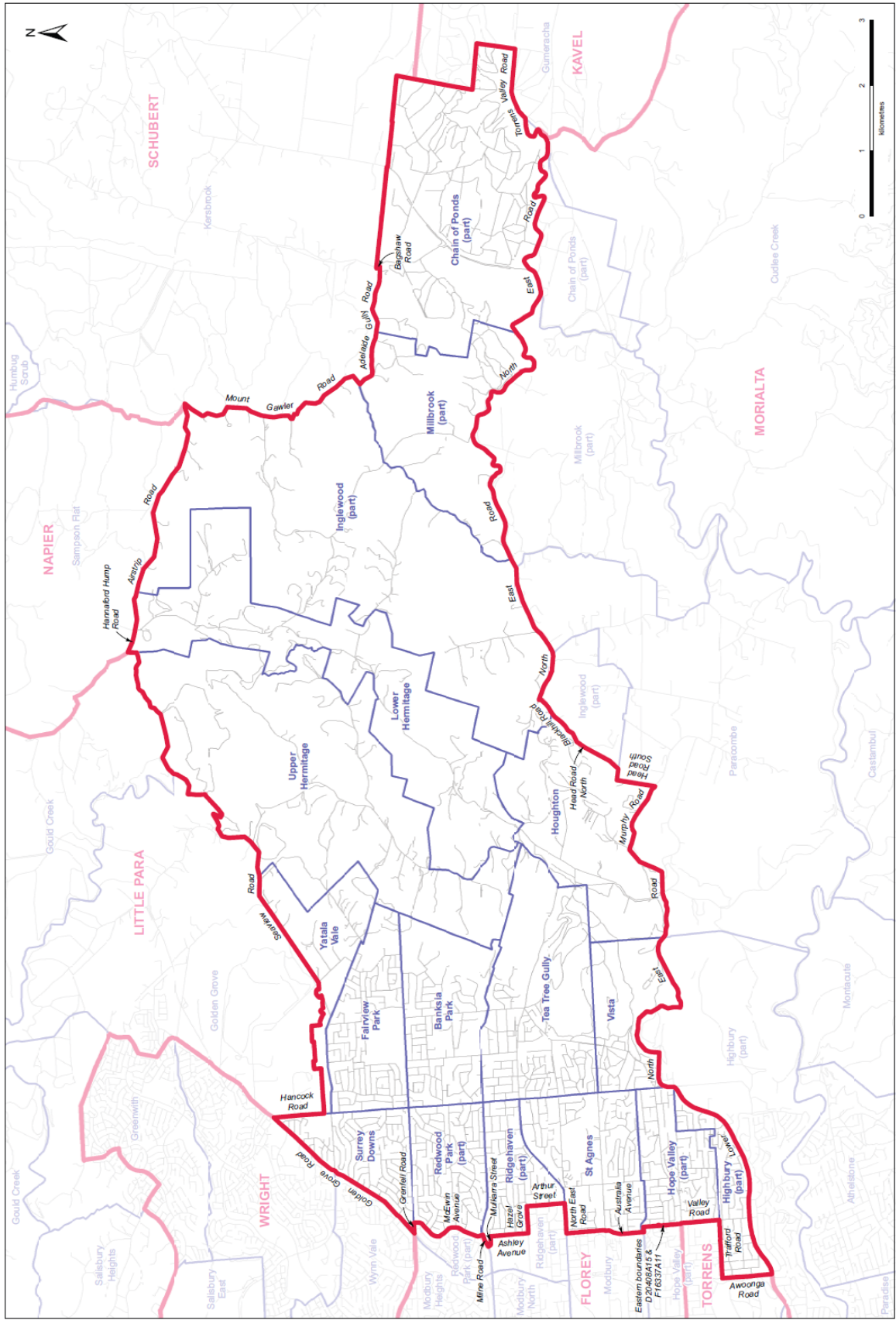




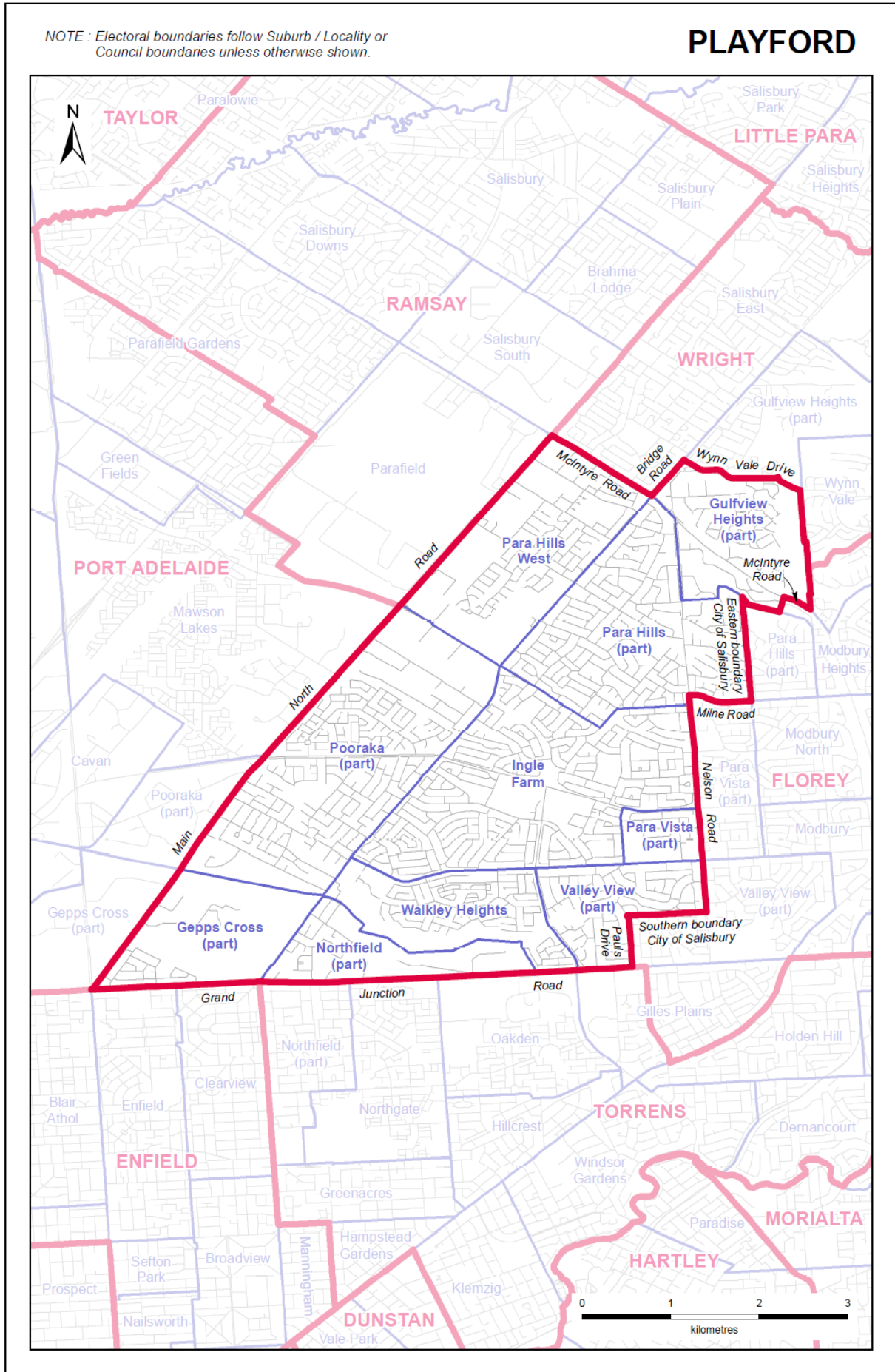


NEWLAND

NOTE: Electoral boundaries follow Suburb / Locality or Council boundaries unless otherwise shown.

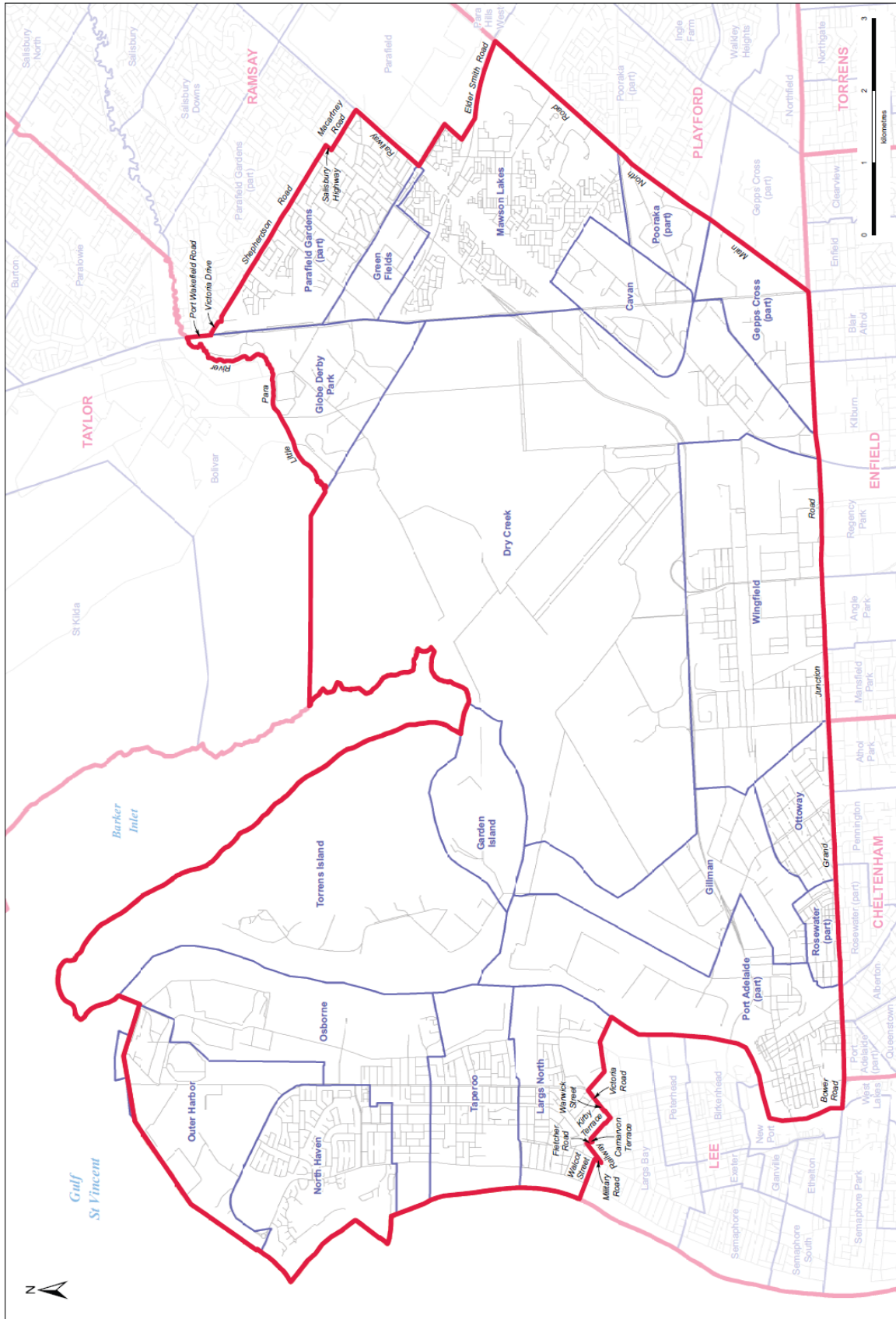






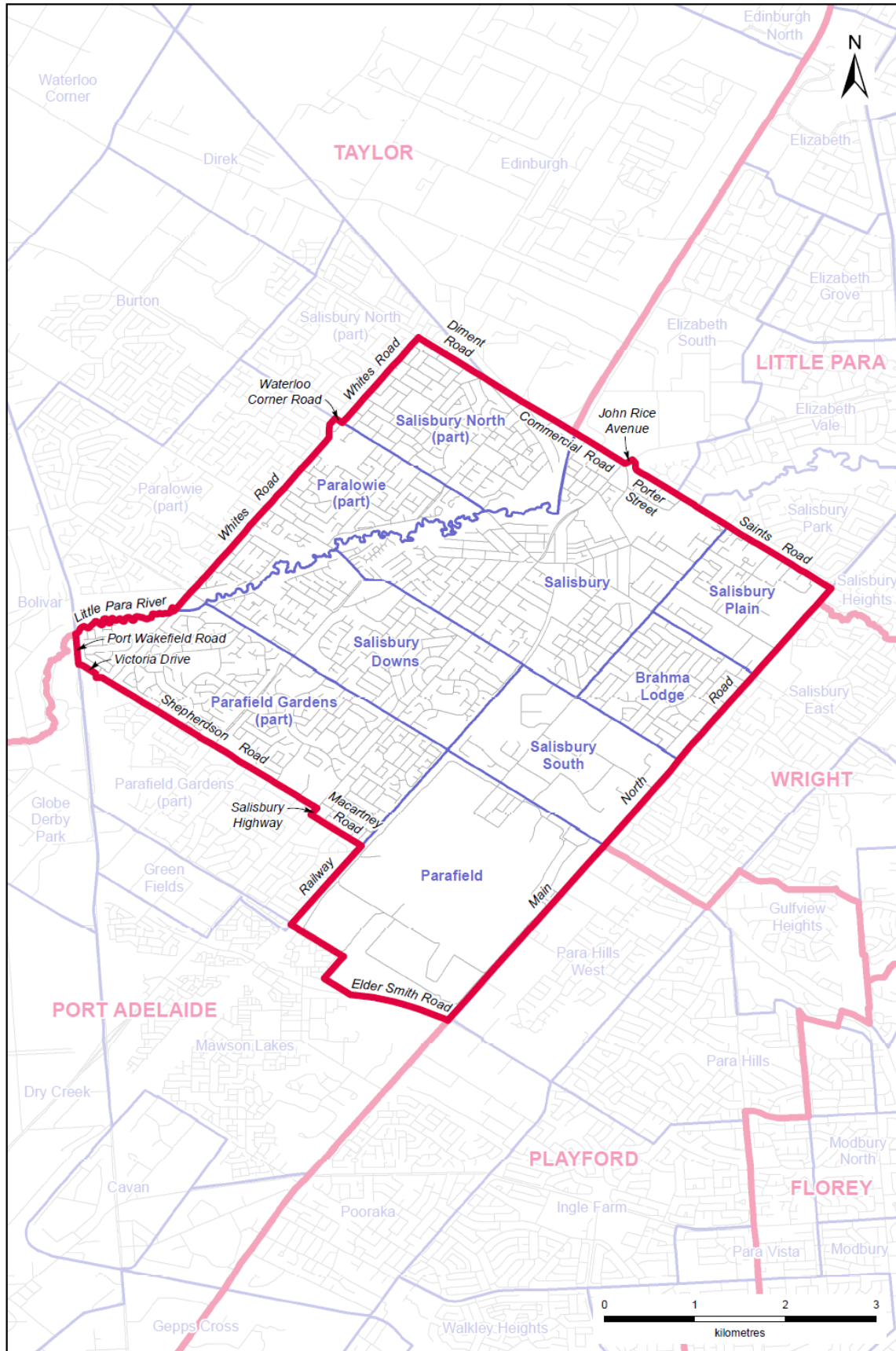
PORT ADELAIDE

NOTE : Electoral boundaries follow Suburb / Locality or Council boundaries unless otherwise shown.



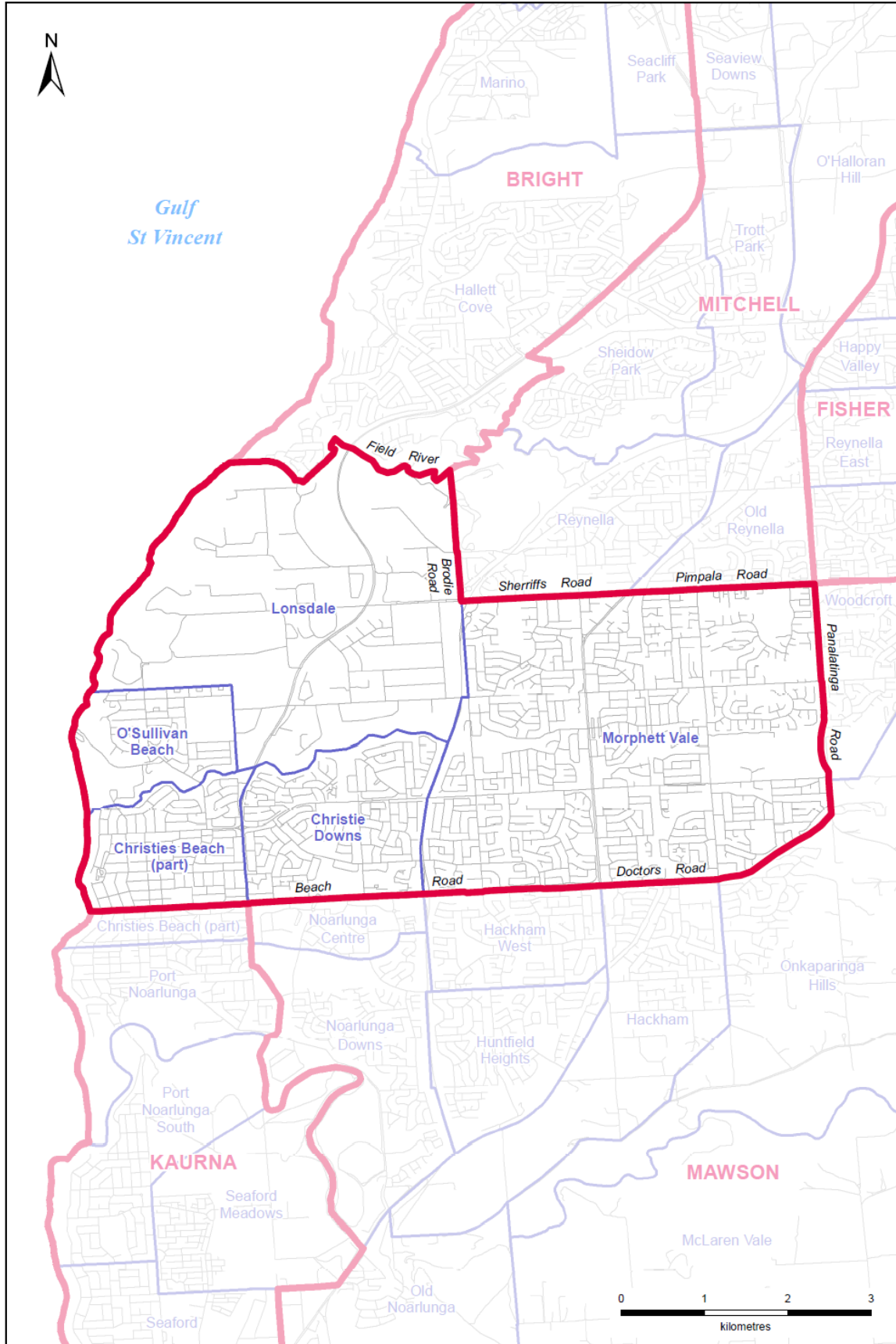
NOTE : Electoral boundaries follow Suburb / Locality or Council boundaries unless otherwise shown.

# RAMSAY



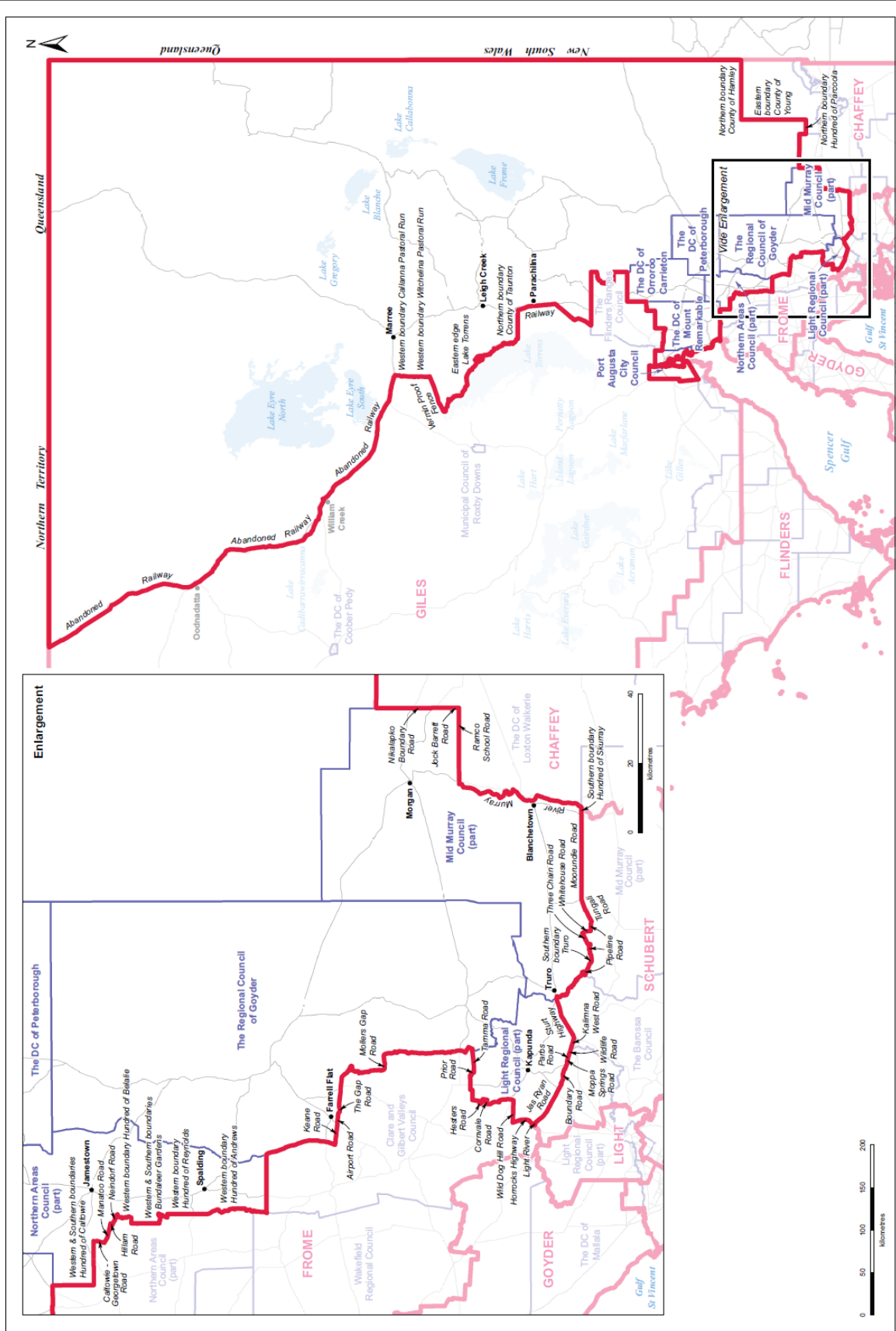
NOTE : Electoral boundaries follow Suburb / Locality or Council boundaries unless otherwise shown.

# REYNELL





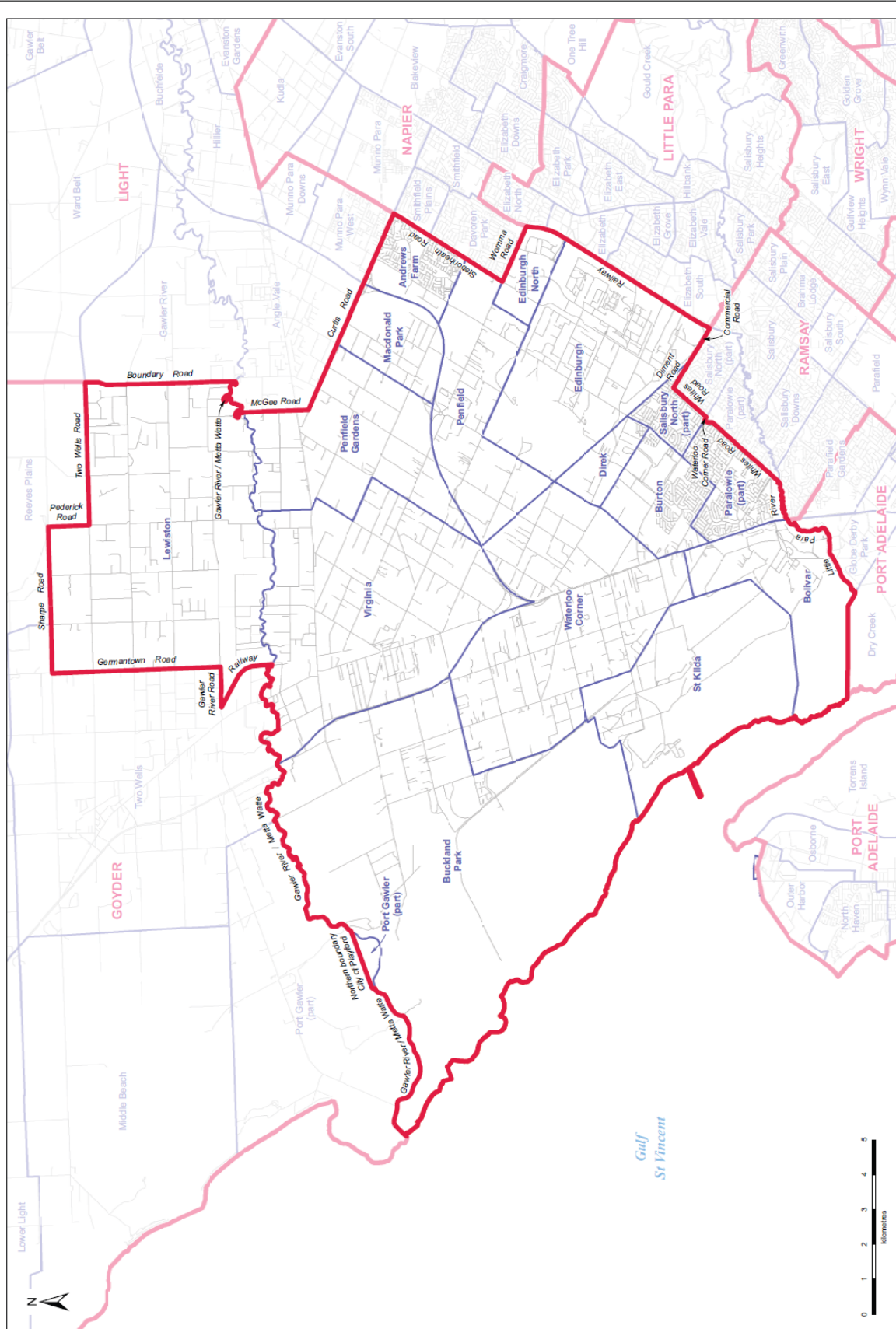
STUART



NOTE: Electoral boundaries follow Suburb / Locality or Council boundaries unless otherwise shown.

**TAYLOR**

NOTE : Electoral boundaries follow Suburb / Locality or Council boundaries unless otherwise shown.

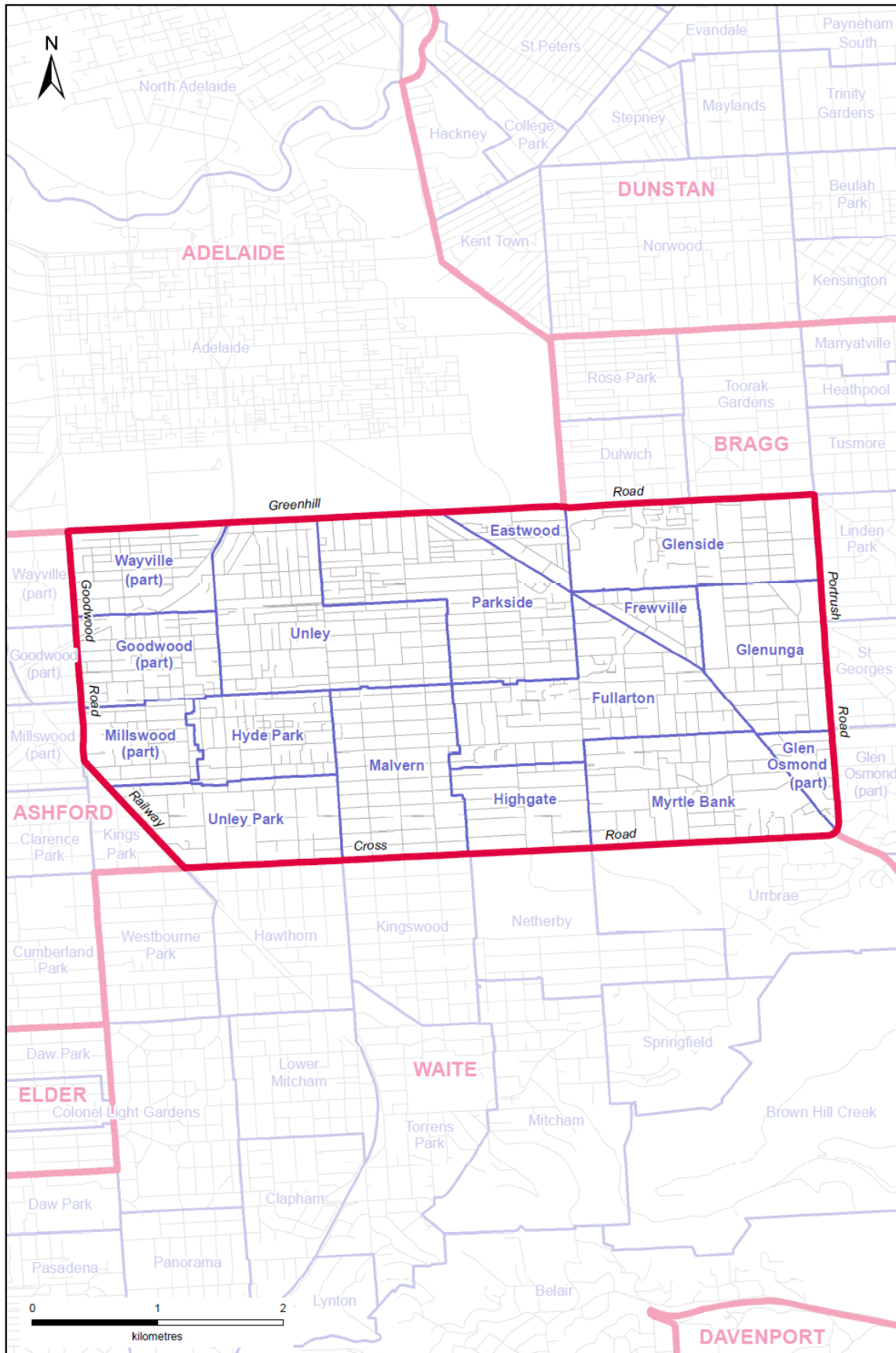




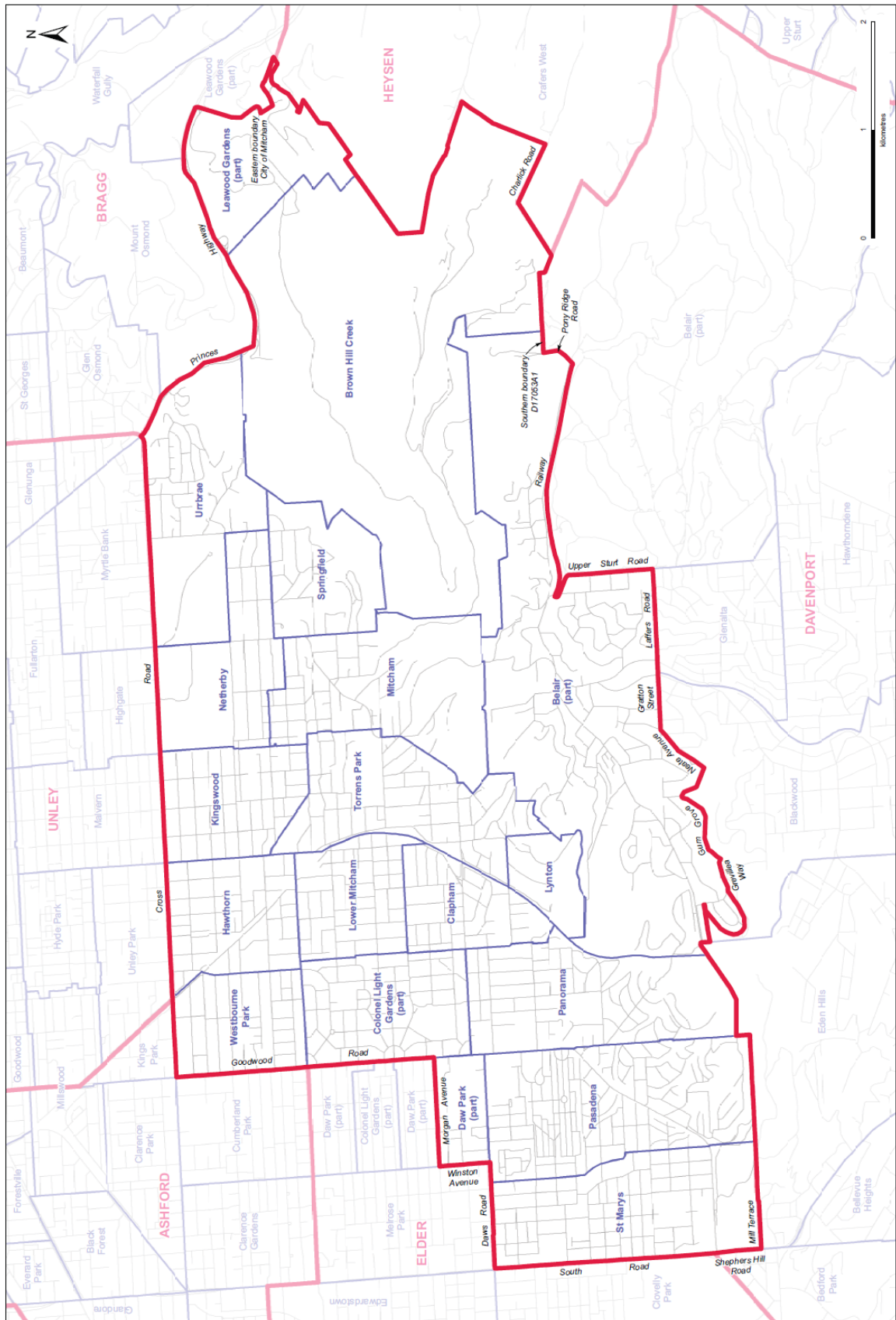


NOTE : Electoral boundaries follow Suburb / Locality or Council boundaries unless otherwise shown.

# UNLEY



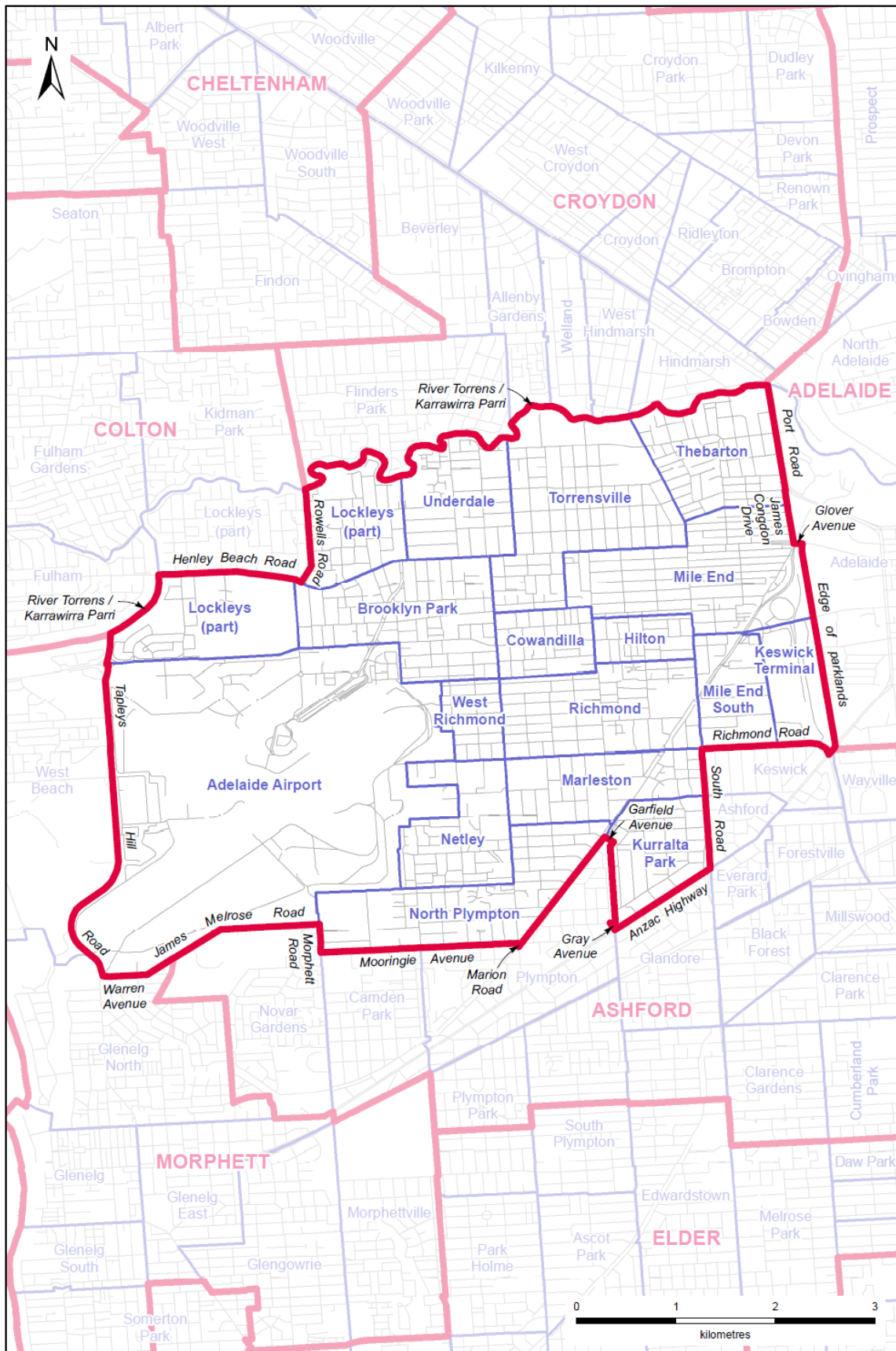
WAITE



NOTE : Electoral boundaries follow Suburb / Locality or Council boundaries unless otherwise shown.

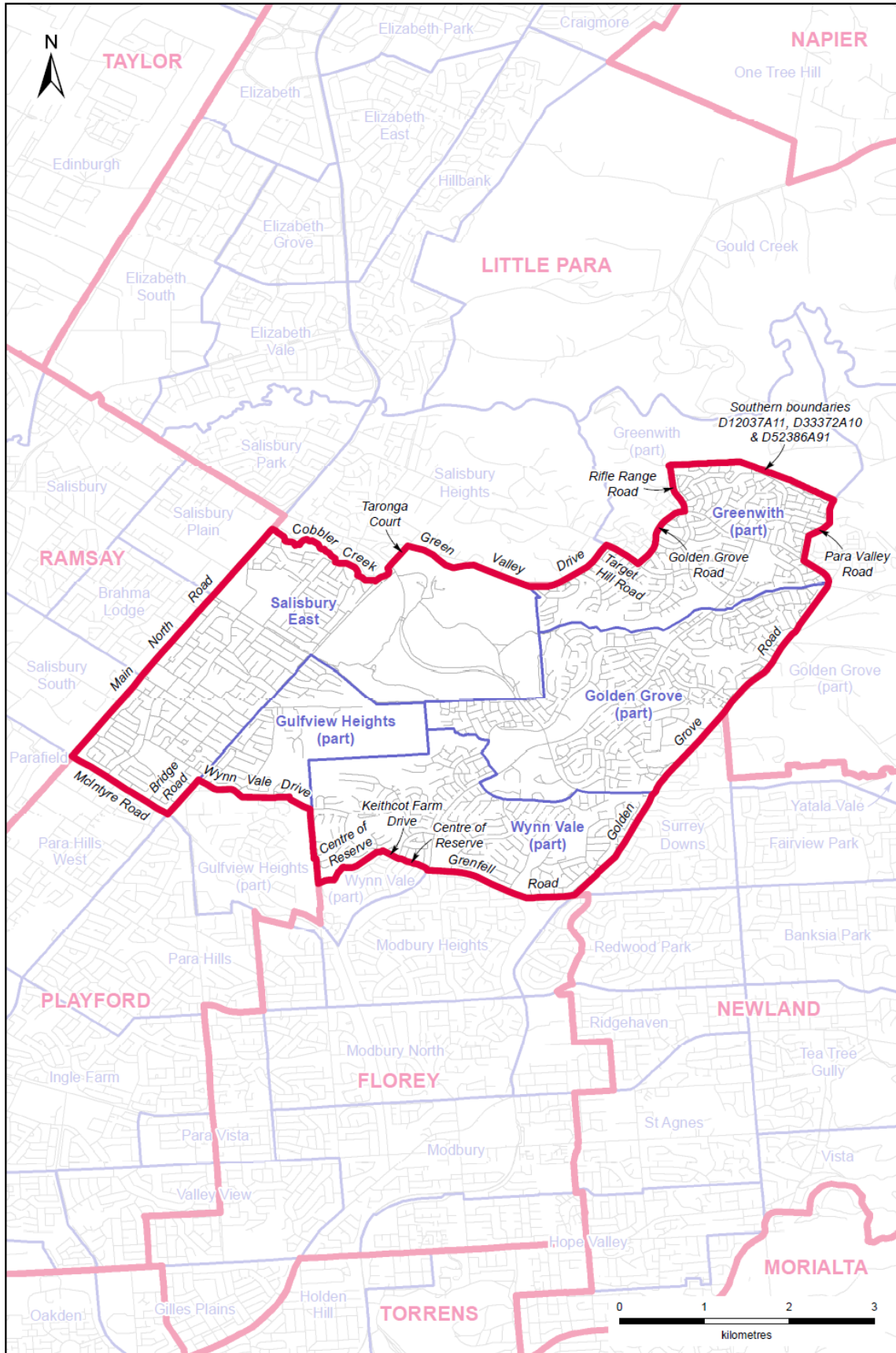
NOTE : Electoral boundaries follow Suburb / Locality or Council boundaries unless otherwise shown.

# WEST TORRENS



NOTE : Electoral boundaries follow Suburb / Locality or Council boundaries unless otherwise shown.

# WRIGHT



**INDEX TO APPENDICES****Appendix  
Number**

1. Public Notice Inviting Representations
2. List of newspapers in which the Public Notice was published
3. Witnesses called at the hearing of demographic data, 14 Novemb
4. Exhibit list, at 14 November 2011
5. Persons and Bodies making written Representations (and the date representation was received by the Commission)
6. Additional exhibits tendered on 27 February 2012
7. Constitution Act Notice issued pursuant to Section 85(4)
8. Draft Order – Explanatory Statement
9. Persons and Bodies making Final Submissions (and the date the submission was received by the Commission)
10. Swing-to-lose figures following election of 20 March 2010
11. Comparison of Projected Electors (2007 Report) Against Actual Enrolments 2010 Election
12. Present and Projected Enrolments for Assembly Districts Before Redistribution
13. Swing-to-lose figures based on the 2012 Redistribution
14. Origins of the Names of the Electoral Districts
15. Boundary Changes – Elector Impact
16. Present and Projected Enrolments for Assembly Districts After Redistribution

## APPENDIX 1

### Public Notice Inviting Representations

# SOUTH AUSTRALIAN 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 Constitution") the South Australian Electoral Districts Boundaries Commission is about to commence proceedings for the purpose of an electoral redistribution of South Australia into House of Assembly (State) electoral districts.

A redistribution of the Federal electoral boundaries is also taking place this year. **The Federal redistribution is a separate exercise from the State redistribution, governed by different legislation and timeframes, and they are not related.**

#### 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 wanting to make representations to the Commission regarding the proposed electoral redistribution may do so in writing, either personally or by post, to the Secretary of the Commission, by 5.00pm on Tuesday 31 January 2012.

#### 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 Monday, 14 November 2011 in the Commonwealth Law Courts Building, 3 Angas Street, Adelaide.

Please refer to our website [ecsa.sa.gov.au](http://ecsa.sa.gov.au) for more information on the demographic data and details of the Commission.

#### The Secretary

Electoral Districts Boundaries Commission  
C/-The Electoral Commission SA  
Level 6, 60 Light Square, Adelaide SA 5000

#### Postal Address:

GPO Box 646, Adelaide SA 5001

**APPENDIX 2****List of newspapers in which the Public Notice was published****Metropolitan Newspapers**

The Advertiser	24.09.11
Adelaide Review	30.09.11
Sunday Mail	25.09.11
Messenger Press (11 Papers)	28.09.11
The Weekend Australian	24.09.11

**Country Newspapers**

Angaston Leader	28.09.11
Balaklava Plains Producer	28.09.11
Barossa & Light Herald	28.09.11
Bordertown Border Chronicle	29.09.11
Ceduna West Coast Sentinel	29.09.11
Clare Northern Argus	28.09.11
Coastal Leader, Kingston	28.09.11
Cooper Pedy Regional Times	29.09.11
Eyre Peninsula Tribune	29.09.11
Gawler Bunyip	28.09.11
Gibber Gabber	30.09.11
Kangaroo Island Islander	29.09.11
Koori Mail	05.10.11
Loxton News	28.09.11
Mid North Broadcaster, Burra	28.09.11
Millicent South Eastern Times	29.09.11

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Mount Barker Courier	28.09.11
Mount Gambier Border Watch	28.09.11
Murray Valley Standard	29.09.11
Naracoorte Herald	29.09.11
On the Coast, Willunga	04.10.11
Penola Pennant	28.09.11
Pinnaroo Border Times	28.09.11
Port Augusta Transcontinental	28.09.11
Port Lincoln Times	29.09.11
Port Pirie Flinders News	28.09.11
Port Pirie Recorder	29.09.11
Quorn Mercury	07.10.11
Renmark Murray Pioneer	30.09.11
Riverland Weekly	29.09.11
Roxby Downs Sun	29.09.11
SA Stock Journal	29.09.11
Strathalbyn Southern Argus	29.09.11
The Echo (Two Wells & Districts)	12.10.11
The Lakelander (Meningie)	30.09.11
The Monitor Roxby Downs	28.09.11
The Weekender Herald	30.09.11
Victor Harbor Times	29.09.11
Waikerie River News	28.09.11
Whyalla News	29.09.11
Yorke Peninsula Country Times	27.09.11



**APPENDIX 3**

**Witnesses called at the hearing of demographic data, 14 November 2011**

David Neil Gully

Ross McLean Steele

Anthony William Melhuish

Christopher Ian Rudd

Deborah Jane Burrows

**APPENDIX 4****Exhibit list, at 14 November 2011**

<b>Exhibit No</b>	<b>Description</b>
1	Page from South Australian Government Gazette dated 14 July 2011 giving notice of appointment of the Chairman of the Commission.
2	Notice of the public hearing of the Commission appearing in 'The Advertiser' newspaper, the South Australian Government Gazette and the list of other newspapers in which it was published.
3	Fact sheet explaining the composition, role and function of the Commission, criteria for redistribution and other matters.
4	Report entitled ' <i>Election Statistics</i> ' dated 20 March 2010 prepared by the Deputy Electoral Commissioner and Research Officer, Mr David Gully, which includes the last House of Assembly election.
5	Document setting out two party preferred (2PP) pendulum, swing-to-lose figures following election of 20 March 2010
6	Document setting out comparison of 2010 actual enrolments versus 2007 projections dated September 2011 prepared by Mr Gully.
7	Report entitled ' <i>Voter Age Population Projections for South Australia, 2014</i> ' prepared by the Strategic Policy Division of the Department of Planning and Local Government dated August 2011
8	<p><b>Exhibit 8A</b> Curriculum Vitae of Mr Christopher Rudd, Manager, Strategy and Analysis Branch, Department of Planning and Local Government</p> <p><b>Exhibit 8B</b> Curriculum Vitae of Ms Deborah Burrows, Senior Analyst, Urban Development, Department of Planning and Local Government</p>

<b>Exhibit No</b>	<b>Description</b>
8 (cont'd)	<p><b>Exhibit 8C</b> Curriculum Vitae of Mr Tony Melhuish, Principal Analyst, Urban and Demographic Research, Department of Planning and Local Government</p> <p><b>Exhibit 8D</b> Curriculum Vitae of Dr Ross Steele, Senior/Principal Demographer, Planning SA and Department of Planning and Local Government</p>
9	<p>First of six maps covering the Adelaide and outer Adelaide metropolitan areas:</p> <p><b>Exhibit 9A</b> Northern Metropolitan Adelaide – Residential Development Activity</p> <p><b>Exhibit 9B</b> Central Metropolitan Adelaide – Residential Development Activity</p> <p><b>Exhibit 9C</b> Southern Metropolitan Adelaide – Residential Development Activity</p> <p><b>Exhibit 9D</b> Outer Central Metropolitan Adelaide – Residential Development Activity</p> <p><b>Exhibit 9E</b> Outer Northern Metropolitan Adelaide (landscape format) – Residential Development Activity</p> <p><b>Exhibit 9 F</b> Outer Southern Metropolitan Adelaide (landscape format) – Residential Development Activity</p>
10	<p>Report entitled '<i>Population Projections for South Australia and Statistical Divisions, 2006-2036</i>' prepared by the Department of Planning and Local Government dated December 2010</p>

**APPENDIX 5****Persons and Bodies making written Representations (and the date the representation was received by the Commission)**

Ms Jenni Newton-Farrelly, 25 October 2011

Mr Colin Davies, CEO, The Flinders Ranges Council, 7 November 2011

Mr Martin C Gordon, 12 December 2011

Mr David Higbed, 17 January 2012

Mr Robert I Williams, 25 January 2012

Mrs Lorraine Garfitt, 27 January 2012

Mrs Betty J O'Loughlin, 30 January 2012

Mr Cosie Costa, 30 January 2012

Mr Christian Madsen, 30 January 2012

Mr Deane Crabb, Secretary, Electoral Reform Society of SA, 31 January 2012

Australian Labor Party (SA Branch), 31 January 2012

Liberal Party of Australia (S.A. Division), 31 January 2012

**APPENDIX 6****Additional exhibits tendered on 27 February 2012**

<b>Exhibit No</b>	<b>Description</b>
11A	State Electoral Districts – Map 1 State showing swing-to-lose and variance figures
11B	State Electoral Districts – Map 2 Metropolitan showing swing-to-lose and variance figures
12	Document tabled by the Australian Labor Party entitled ‘New 2PP 2014 election scenario’

**APPENDIX 7****Constitution Act 1934  
Notice Issued Pursuant to  
Section 85(4)****ELECTORAL DISTRICTS BOUNDARIES COMMISSION  
OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA  
DRAFT ORDER**

Since 12 August 2011 the Electoral Districts Boundaries Commission has been engaged, pursuant to Part 5 of the Constitution Act, in redrawing the boundaries of the 47 electoral districts of the House of Assembly in the South Australian Parliament. It has now prepared a draft redistribution order which contains sketch plans of the proposed electoral districts to be contested at the next State election.

Copies of the Commission's draft order may be inspected at the Electoral Commission of South Australia, level 6, 60 Light Square Adelaide, at the Australian Electoral Commission, level 9, 1 King William Street Adelaide or on the Electoral Commission of South Australia website [www.ecsa.sa.gov.au](http://www.ecsa.sa.gov.au) from 11.00am on Thursday 31 May 2012. Copies of the draft order may be purchased from the Electoral Commission of South Australia for \$27.50 (post free and including GST).

Pursuant to section 85 of the Constitution Act, any person who has already made a representation to the Commission in relation to this redistribution, or any interested member of the public, may now make any submission in writing that he or she thinks fit about the draft order (including the reasons that precede it). The Commission will consider all such submissions and then proceed to finalise its order.

Submissions must be lodged with the Secretary of the Commission, Trevor Overy, c/- the Electoral Commission of South Australia, level 6, 60 Light Square Adelaide SA 5000 (telephone: (08) 7424 7400) **by no later than 5.00pm on Friday 6 July 2012.**

**Trevor Overy**  
**Secretary of the Commission**

## APPENDIX 8

### Draft Order – Explanatory Statement



## SOUTH AUSTRALIA

### ELECTORAL DISTRICTS BOUNDARIES COMMISSION

#### EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

Since 12 August 2011 the Electoral Districts Boundaries Commission has been engaged, pursuant to Part 5 of the *Constitution Act 1934*, in redrawing the boundaries of the 47 electoral districts of the House of Assembly in the South Australian Parliament.

This booklet contains the Commission's draft report, consisting of its draft order for the electoral redistribution and, its reasons for proposing that the electoral boundaries be altered in the way shown in the 47 separate sketch plans that form the schedule to the draft order.

The draft order is no more than that – it is an indication of the Commission's present thinking. It is subject to possible revision before the final order is made.

Pursuant to section 85(6) of the *Constitution Act 1934*, any person who has already made a representation to the Commission in relation to this redistribution, or any interested member of the public, is invited to make any final submission in writing that he or she thinks fit. The Commission will then consider all such submissions and it may, at its discretion, hear and consider any evidence or argument relating to any or all of those submissions.

The Commission will then proceed to finalise its order.

It cannot be assumed that the Commission will hear evidence or argument in relation to any submission. A decision will be made about that after the closing date when the submissions have been read. It is therefore necessary that a written submission sets out in full the matters that its author wishes the Commission to consider.

Submissions must be lodged with the Secretary of the Commission, Mr Trevor Overy, Electoral Commission of South Australia, GPO Box 646, Adelaide SA, 5001 (telephone (08) 7424 7400; email: EDBC.secretary@sa.gov.au) no later than 5:00pm on Friday 6 July 2012.

**Trevor Overy**

**Secretary of the Commission**



**APPENDIX 9****Persons and Bodies making Final Submissions (and the date the submission was received by the Commission)**

Mr Kim Horsnell, 1 June 2012

Mr Martin C Gordon, 13 June 2012

Mr Colin Davies, CEO, The Flinders Ranges Council, 15 June 2012

Mr John D A Harrison, 3 July 2012

Mrs Betty J O'Loughlin, 3 July 2012

Australian Labor Party (SA Branch), 5 July 2012

Mr Robert I Williams, 5 July 2012

Mr Michael Pratt, 6 July 2012

Australian Democrats (SA Division) Incorporated, 6 July 2012

Mr Deane Crabb, Secretary, Electoral Reform Society of SA, 6 July 2012

Mrs Lorraine Garfitt, 6 July 2012

Liberal Party of Australia (SA Division), 6 July 2012

## APPENDIX 10

## Swing-to-lose figures following election of 20 March 2010

<i>Labor</i>				<i>Liberal</i>	
		30%	30%		
				27.9	Chaffey*
				26.3	Flinders
				25.3	MacKillop*
		25%	25%		
				21.4	Bragg
		20%	20%		
Ramsay	18.1			19.3	Hammond
				17.9	Schubert
				17.8	Goyder
Cheltenham	16.2			16.6	Heysen
Napier	15.9			15.9	Kavel
Playford	15.5			15.6	Mount Gambier*
		15%	15%		
Croydon	14.4			13.0	Waite
Port Adelaide	12.9			12.3	Unley
Giles	12.0			11.9	Davenport
Taylor	11.2			11.3	Finniss
Enfield	10.6			11.2	Morphett
Reynell	10.5				
		10%	10%		
Karna	8.7				
Torrens	7.9			7.7	Stuart
Lee	7.4				
West Torrens	7.0				
Little Para	6.7				
Light	5.4				
		5%	5%		
Ashford	4.9			4.9	Norwood
Wright	4.7			4.3	Adelaide
Mawson	4.5			4.2	Morialta
Colton	4.1				
Elder	3.7				
Florey	3.7				
Hartley	2.4				
Newland	2.3				
Mitchell	2.2			2.0	Fisher*
Bright	0.5				
Frome*	0.2				
		0%			
(27 seats)				(20 seats)	

## Notes

- \* Non 2PP final result ie 5 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.

Source Data: ECSA election statistics 2010

## APPENDIX 11

## Comparison of Projected Electors (2007 Report) Against Actual Enrolments 2010 Election

<i>District</i>	<i>Projected Electors</i>		<i>Actual Enrolments</i>		<i>Enrolment Variance</i>
	<i>30/6/2010</i>	<i>% Quota Variance</i>	<i>02/03/2010</i>	<i>% Quota Variance</i>	
ADELAIDE	23510	+1.2	23233	-0.1	-277
ASHFORD	23663	+1.9	23827	+2.4	164
BRAGG	22726	-2.2	23651	+1.7	925
BRIGHT	23655	+1.8	23574	+1.3	-81
CHAFFEY	22733	-2.1	22085	-5.1	-648
CHELTENHAM	23209	-0.1	22704	-2.4	-505
COLTON	22962	-1.2	23517	+1.1	555
CROYDON	23041	-0.8	22464	-3.4	-577
DAVENPORT	23171	-0.3	22427	-3.6	-744
ELDER	23314	+0.4	22873	-1.7	-441
ENFIELD	23669	+1.9	22839	-1.8	-830
FINNISS	23544	+1.3	22291	-4.2	-1253
FISHER	23506	+1.2	24376	+4.8	870
FLINDERS	22854	-1.6	22739	-2.2	-115
FLOREY	23367	+0.6	22981	-1.2	-386
FROME	22892	-1.5	22895	-1.6	3
GILES	23036	-0.8	22244	-4.4	-792
GOYDER	23369	+0.6	23103	-0.7	-266
HAMMOND	24055	+3.5	24045	+3.4	-10
HARTLEY	23002	-1.0	22197	-4.6	-805
HEYSEN	23162	-0.3	23637	+1.6	475
KAURNA	23723	+2.1	23507	+1.1	-216
KAVEL	22784	-1.9	22729	-2.3	-55
LEE	22927	-1.3	23677	+1.8	750
LIGHT	23491	+1.1	23191	-0.3	-300
LITTLE PARA	23787	+2.4	24363	+4.7	576
MACKILLOP	22571	-2.8	22288	-4.2	-283
MAWSON	23209	-0.1	23938	+2.9	729
MITCHELL	23958	+3.1	24397	+4.9	439
MORIALTA	22810	-1.8	22907	-1.5	97
MORPHETT	22970	-1.1	23286	+0.1	316
MOUNT GAMBIER	23895	+2.9	24212	+4.1	317
NAPIER	23207	-0.1	23733	+2.0	526
NEWLAND	22651	-2.5	22863	-1.7	212
NORWOOD	23517	+1.2	23983	+3.1	466
PLAYFORD	23545	+1.4	23296	+0.1	-249
PORT ADELAIDE	23265	+0.1	24141	+3.8	876
RAMSAY	23092	-0.6	22425	-3.6	-667
REYNELL	22863	-1.6	22548	-3.1	-315
SCHUBERT	22700	-2.3	22724	-2.3	24
STUART	23455	+1.0	23343	+0.3	-112
TAYLOR	23252	+0.1	24680	+6.1	1428
TORRENS	23218	-0.1	23359	+0.4	141
UNLEY	23252	+0.1	22830	-1.9	-422
WAITE	23223	0.0	23797	+2.3	574
WEST TORRENS	22888	-1.5	22990	-1.2	102
WRIGHT	23172	-0.3	24407	+4.9	1235
<b>Total</b>	1091865		1093316		1451
<b>Quota</b>	23231		23262		

## APPENDIX 12

## Present and Projected Enrolments for Assembly Districts Before Redistribution

<i>District</i>	<i>Relevant Date</i>		<i>Projected Date</i>	
	<i>29/02/2012</i>	<i>% Quota Variance</i>	<i>30/6/2014</i>	<i>% Quota Variance</i>
ADELAIDE	22852	-2.1	25388	+2.8
ASHFORD	23289	-0.3	25866	+4.8
BRAGG	23407	+0.2	23152	-6.2
BRIGHT	23462	+0.5	23979	-2.9
CHAFFEY	22024	-5.7	22514	-8.8
CHELTENHAM	22921	-1.9	24606	-0.3
COLTON	23518	+0.7	23578	-4.5
CROYDON	22323	-4.4	24231	-1.9
DAVENPORT	22669	-2.9	23725	-3.9
ELDER	22472	-3.8	25210	+2.1
ENFIELD	22807	-2.3	26064	+5.6
FINNISS	23308	-0.2	24632	-0.2
FISHER	24331	+4.2	23902	-3.2
FLINDERS	22918	-1.9	23438	-5.1
FLOREY	22469	-3.8	24258	-1.7
FROME	23003	-1.5	23149	-6.2
GILES	21900	-6.2	23223	-5.9
GOYDER	23438	+0.4	23922	-3.1
HAMMOND	24460	+4.7	26433	+7.1
HARTLEY	21794	-6.7	23626	-4.3
HEYSEN	24355	+4.3	25269	+2.3
KAURNA	24605	+5.4	29023	+17.6
KAVEL	23469	+0.5	24579	-0.4
LEE	23822	+2.0	23409	-5.2
LIGHT	24104	+3.2	29732	+20.4
LITTLE PARA	24420	+4.6	24489	-0.8
MACKILLOP	22297	-4.5	23008	-6.8
MAWSON	24375	+4.4	26874	+8.9
MITCHELL	24588	+5.3	26082	+5.6
MORIALTA	22741	-2.6	23118	-6.4
MORPHETT	23226	-0.5	24570	-0.5
MOUNT GAMBIER	24536	+5.1	25500	+3.3
NAPIER	24117	+3.3	25867	+4.8
NEWLAND	22756	-2.6	23206	-6.0
NORWOOD	23582	+1.0	24456	-0.9
PLAYFORD	22940	-1.8	23747	-3.8
PORT ADELAIDE	25353	+8.6	26980	+9.3
RAMSAY	22384	-4.2	23836	-3.5
REYNELL	22312	-4.5	23247	-5.8
SCHUBERT	23126	-1.0	24399	-1.2
STUART	23241	-0.5	24010	-2.8
TAYLOR	25801	+10.5	28852	+16.9
TORRENS	23188	-0.7	25868	+4.8
UNLEY	22495	-3.7	24048	-2.6
WAITE	23547	+0.8	23462	-5.0
WEST TORRENS	22802	-2.4	23918	-3.1
WRIGHT	24129	+3.3	23940	-3.0
<i>Total</i>	1097676		1160385	
<i>Quota</i>	23354		24689	

Source: EDBC Mapping System

July 2012

**APPENDIX 13**

**Swing-to-lose figures based on the 2012 Redistribution**

<i>Labor</i>				<i>Liberal</i>		
			30%	30%		
					0.2 ↑	28.1 Chaffey
					0.4 ↓	25.9 Flinders
			25%	25%	0.5 ↓	24.8 MacKillop
					1.4 ↓	20.0 Bragg
			20%	20%		
Ramsay	17.8	↓ 0.3			0.1 ↓	17.8 Schubert
					1.5 ↓	17.8 Hammond
Cheltenham	15.9	↓ 0.3			↔	16.6 Heysen
					0.1 ↓	15.8 Kavel
Playford	15.5	↔			↔	15.6 Mount Gambier
Croydon	15.1	↑ 0.7			2.3 ↓	15.5 Goyder
Napier	15.1	↓ 0.8				
			15%	15%		
Port Adelaide	12.4	↓ 0.5			0.4 ↓	11.9 Unley
Taylor	12.1	↑ 0.9			1.6 ↓	11.4 Waite
Giles	11.5	↓ 0.5			↔	11.3 Finnis
Little Para	10.9	↑ 4.2			0.8 ↓	11.1 Davenport
Reynell	10.6	↑ 0.1				
Enfield	10.2	↓ 0.4				
			10%	10%	1.3 ↓	9.9 Morphett
West Torrens	9.8	↑ 2.8				
Karna	8.7	↔			0.3 ↓	7.4 Stuart
Torrens	8.1	↑ 0.2				
Lee	7.9	↑ 0.5				
			5%	5%	↔	4.9 Dunstan
Mawson	4.9	↑ 0.4				
Wright	4.7	↔			0.4 ↓	3.9 Adelaide
Light	4.2	↓ 1.2			1.3 ↓	2.9 Morialta
Colton	3.9	↓ 0.2			1.7 ↑	1.5 Frome
Florey	3.6	↓ 0.1			1.2 ↓	0.8 Fisher
					0.6 ↑	0.1 Bright
Newland	2.7	↑ 0.4				
Mitchell	2.4	↑ 0.2				
Elder	1.7	↓ 2.0				
Ashford	1.5	↓ 3.4				
Hartley	0.5	↓ 1.9				
			0%			
(25 seats)					(22 seats)	

**APPENDIX 14****Origins of the Names of the Electoral Districts**

<b>Electoral District</b>	<b>Origin of Name</b>
ADELAIDE	Queen Adelaide was wife of King William IV when the site for the capital of the new Province was chosen in 1836. The only Australian capital city to be named after a woman.
ASHFORD	Charles J Everard arrived in South Australia in 1836 and settled on his property 'Ashford' in 1838 that was known to have the best orchard in the colony. The name was adopted as a suburb name in 1944.
BRAGG	Sir William Bragg (1862-1942), Professor of Physics at the Adelaide University and his son Sir Lawrence Bragg, were jointly awarded the Nobel Prize in 1915 for developing the science of X-ray crystallography.
BRIGHT	Sir Charles Hart Bright (1912-1983) was a Supreme Court Judge, Chancellor of Flinders University, Chairman of the Health Commission and of the Electoral Districts Boundaries Commission in 1969 and 1976.
CHAFFEY	The district is named after the Canadian born brothers George and William Chaffey. They came to Australia in 1886 established a company and developed a means of irrigating land for fruit growing in the River Murray area.
CHELTENHAM	Named after a town in Gloucestershire, England. Derived from the Anglo Saxon word 'celtanhom' meaning an enclosure on a brook called Chelt. The area was initially offered for sale in 1849.
COLTON	Mary Colton (1822-1898) arrived Adelaide 1839 and worked for the welfare of women and children. Associated with many organisations helping poor city mothers, orphaned and neglected children, and the sight, speech and hearing impaired. A founder of the Adelaide Children's Hospital and President of the Women's Suffrage League - which campaigned for equal voting rights for women granted in 1894.
CROYDON	Croydon the village was laid out in 1855 comprised Croydon Farm of 40 acres, the remainder being subdivided into five acres lots. It is said to have come from a French word 'craye' (chalk) and the Saxon word 'dun' (hill) - a town near a chalk hill.

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<b>Electoral District</b>	<b>Origin of Name</b>
DAVENPORT	Sir Samuel Davenport (1818-1906) was elected to the Legislative Council in 1857. He was responsible for damming the Torrens Gorge, laying pipes to the city and encouraging the cultivation of a diverse range of crops and fruits, including the production of olive oil and the introduction of the docile Ligurian bee.
DUNSTAN	Donald (Don) Dunstan AC QC (1926-1999) was the Member for Norwood from 1953 until 1979 and Premier of South Australia between June 1967 and April 1968 and then from June 1970 to February 1979. He implemented substantial social reforms including introducing anti-discrimination legislation, pioneering Aboriginal Land Rights, decriminalising homosexuality, enacting consumer protection laws and electoral reforms including lowering the voting age to eighteen years.
ELDER	Thomas Elder (1818-1897) arrived in Adelaide in 1854 and formed a partnership with R. Barr Smith, E. Stirling and J. Taylor making their fortunes by financing the development of the Wallaroo and Moonta mines. Later Elder, Smith and Co. became one of the world's largest woollers. Elder financially assisted a number of explorers, was a member of the Legislative Council, donated £100 000 to the University of Adelaide, and contributed generously to the SA Art Gallery, Zoological Gardens and countless charities. The Elder Conservatorium is named in his memory.
ENFIELD	In 1843 George Hickox laid out the village of Enfield that comprised 44 quarter acre blocks. He named the village after his birthplace in Middlesex, England derived from either the Anglo Saxon word 'enedfeld' meaning duck field or the old English word 'feld' meaning open country.
FINNISS	Boyle Travers Finnis (1807-1893) emigrated to South Australia in 1836 as one of Colonel Light's surveyors. At various times he occupied the positions of Deputy Surveyor-General, Police Commissioner, Legislative Councillor, Colonial Secretary and in 1856 was chosen as the first Premier and Chief Secretary of the Province. He surveyed southern Fleurieu Peninsula and other areas.
FISHER	Sir James Hurtle Fisher (1790-1875) was the first to occupy the positions of Resident Commissioner of South Australia, Mayor of Adelaide and President of a fully elected Legislative Council. He supported Colonel Light on the siting of Adelaide.
FLINDERS	Captain Matthew Flinders, RN (1774-1814) made the first charts of the Australian coast and promoted the name Australia. In mid 1801 he set out from England in the vessel 'Investigator' and surveyed the southern coastline of Australia. On his voyage back to England he was detained on the island of Mauritius for six years and finally returned home in 1810.

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<b>Electoral District</b>	<b>Origin of Name</b>
FLOREY	Howard Walter Florey (1898-1968) born and educated in Adelaide went to Oxford as a Rhodes Scholar. He was a world renowned scientist who pioneered the development and use of antibiotics (penicillin) sharing the Nobel Prize in 1945 for this discovery.
FROME	Captain E C Frome (1802-1890) arrived in the Province September 1839 and was appointed by Governor Gawler to the Executive Council. He was the third Surveyor-General after Light and Sturt and made a notable contribution to the development of the colony, including early surveys of the South Flinders Ranges near Pt Pirie.
GILES	William Ernest Giles (1835-1897) arrived in Adelaide in 1850, and in later life explored much of the hinterland of this rural district. He led the 1872 and 1873 expeditions into Central Australia to find a practicable route to Western Australia, discovering Lake Amadeus and Mount Olga. His third major expedition in 1875 crossed the Great Victoria Desert to WA, returning across the Gibson Desert. This won him a gold medal from the Royal Geographical Society, London, in 1880. He also explored the Musgrave Ranges in 1882.
GOYDER	George Woodruffe Goyder (1826-1898) was Surveyor-General of South Australia 1861-1894 and established the pattern of agriculture and pastoral development in northern South Australia. "Goyder's Line" ran east-west across the colony indicating the northern limits of sustainable agricultural development.
HAMMOND	Ruby Florence Hammond (1936-1993) was the first SA Aboriginal person to stand for parliament. She was active in public affairs and served the general community and her own Aboriginal people - particularly in relation to policy formulation - with great note.
HARTLEY	John Anderson Hartley (1844-1896) was the first chief executive of the system of compulsory education established for the Province in 1875. For two decades he shaped the course of the public education system in South Australia and contributed textbooks, a children's magazine and regulations for education staff in a constant endeavour to improve standards.
HEYSEN	Sir Hans Heysen (1877-1968) was a distinguished watercolour landscape artist who lived and worked in South Australia for many years. He made his home in the south Mount Lofty Ranges.
KAURNA	This district is named after, and a commemoration of, the local Kurna Aboriginal people who occupied the Adelaide Plains until the end of the 19th century. The mobile groups making up the Kurna people had a well-developed pattern of guardianship of the land.

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<b>Electoral District</b>	<b>Origin of Name</b>
KAVEL	August Ludwig Christian Kavel, (1798-1860), a Lutheran pastor, came to South Australia with 200 of his German flock in 1838 seeking religious freedom. The original party, and succeeding groups of German migrants, made a lasting contribution to South Australia's development.
LEE	Mary Lee (1821-1909) arrived in South Australia in 1879 and worked successfully for political and social reform. Secretary of the Women's Suffrage League, she directed the campaign for public acceptance of women's suffrage until it was accepted in 1894. She campaigned against 'sweated' labour, proposed the formation of trade unions for women and became foundation secretary, later vice-president of the Working Women's Trade Union. The first woman to be appointed Visitor to Asylums.
LIGHT	Colonel William Light (1786-1839) was the first Surveyor-General of South Australia. He determined the site for the City of Adelaide, divided its acreage into marketable lots and commenced the definition of country sections and land for secondary townships.
LITTLE PARA	Named after the river that passes through a number of suburbs within the district. The Para River was discovered by B.T. Finniss in 1837, Para is an aboriginal term for 'a stream of water.'
MacKILLOP	Mother Mary MacKillop (1842-1909) founded the Institute of the Sisters of St. Joseph in Penola in 1866. Her work and that of the many nuns since then who have contributed to the welfare of many South Australians - educating under-privileged and isolated children in harsh times and caring for the sick and needy - is commemorated by naming after her the district where Mother Mary MacKillop's work began.
MAWSON	Sir Douglas Mawson (1882-1956), scientist and explorer, was associated with the University of Adelaide from 1905 and its Professor of Geology 1921-1952. He was a member of an Antarctic Expedition in 1908 and led three other Antarctic Expeditions 1911-1914, 1929 and 1931. He also made geological studies in South Australia.
MITCHELL	Sir William Mitchell (1861-1962) was Professor of English Language, Literature and Mental and Moral Philosophy at the University of Adelaide from 1894 - 1922, Vice-Chancellor 1916 - 1942 and Chancellor 1942 - 1948.
MORIALTA	Morialta is derived from a Kaurna aboriginal word 'mariyatala' - 'mari' meaning 'east' and 'yertala' flowing water'.

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<b>Electoral District</b>	<b>Origin of Name</b>
MORPHETT	Sir John Morphett (1809-1892) lived in the Morphettville area and was Speaker of the enlarged Legislative Council in 1851 and President of the elected Legislative Council 1865-1873.
MOUNT GAMBIER	Named after Lord Gambier who commanded the British fleet at the second battle of Copenhagen in 1807. The aboriginal name for the district was nerebalam meaning 'eagles nest'.
NAPIER	Sir Thomas John Mellis Napier (1882-1976) was for 43 years a Supreme Court Judge including 25 years as Chief Justice. He was appointed Lieutenant-Governor (1942-1973) and Chancellor of the University of Adelaide (1948-1961).
NEWLAND	Simpson Newland (1835-1925) belonged to a pioneer family and wrote the well-known book 'Paving the Way'. He was a prominent advocate of moves to build locks on the River Murray and construct a north-south railway, later becoming a political and civic leader.
PLAYFORD	Sir Thomas Playford (1896-1981) was Premier of South Australia from 1938 to 1965, a record term. His objective was to change the basis of the State's economy from an over-reliance on primary industry to an industry based footing. The Whyalla steel-works and ship-yard, the Port Stanvac oil refinery, the Housing and Electricity Trusts were established in his time.
PORT ADELAIDE	Chosen by Captain Light as the most suitable port for the province. He surveyed the road from Adelaide to Port Adelaide in 1837 and reported that a canal could easily be cut to connect the harbour with the River Torrens. Eventually in 1856 a railway was built from the port to the City. Named after Queen Adelaide wife of King William IV.
RAMSAY	Alexander Maurice Ramsay (1914-1978) was General Manager of the South Australian Housing Trust for 25 years, prominent in community affairs and devoted his talents to the improvement of South Australian life.
REYNELL	John Reynell (1809-1873), a foundation member of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of South Australia, settled in Adelaide in October 1838. He began pastoral operations from Reynell Farm in 1840, planting vines in 1841 and pioneering the export of claret and burgundy to New Zealand. In 1854 he sold part of his farm for the township of Reynella to expand.
SCHUBERT	Max Schubert (1915-1994), wine-maker of the renowned Grange Hermitage, was born near Angaston and lived in the Barossa Valley for most of his life. Using pioneering methods and sound judgement he won international acclaim for the South Australian wine industry.

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<b>Electoral District</b>	<b>Origin of Name</b>
STUART	John McDouall Stuart (1815-1866), explorer, between 1860 and 1862 pioneered a route across Australia south to north. This paved the way ten years later for the construction of the overland telegraph line from Adelaide to Port Darwin. He also explored a route through to the north-west of the Province to the Great Australian Bight.
TAYLOR	Doris Irene Taylor, MBE. (1901-1968) was instrumental in the establishment, in 1953, of Meals on Wheels, an organisation which during 2000 prepared and delivered more than one and a quarter million meals to aged and infirm South Australians in much of this with considerable voluntary labour. Although Doris Taylor was severely physically handicapped at the age of 7 as a result of an accident, she spent much of her life assisting the aged, ill and needy.
TORRENS	Robert Richard Torrens MA (1814-1884) migrated to Adelaide from Ireland in 1839. He was at various times Collector of Customs, Legislative Councillor (1851), Treasurer, and Premier (one month in 1857) and was appointed as the first Registrar General. He introduced the Real Property Act (the Torrens-title system of land registration) that was adopted by other colonies and eventually many countries throughout the world.
UNLEY	The family name of the wife of Thomas Whistler, owner of land in Unley which was laid out around 1857 or after the English town of Undley.
WAITE	Peter Waite (1834-1922) arrived in South Australia in 1859 and acquired property at Urrbrae in 1874. He was Chairman of Elder's Wool and Produce Company in 1883 and Chairman of Directors of Elder Smith and Co. in 1888. He donated his Urrbrae estate to the University of Adelaide in 1913 and further land in 1915. He also gave 45 hectares to the SA government for the establishment of an agricultural high school. In 1923 the Waite Agricultural Research Institute was named after him.
WEST TORRENS	The West Torrens region included the first country sections to be surveyed by Colonel Light and his party. It was amongst the earliest areas to be settled and was one of the first districts to seek local government status following proclamation of the Districts Councils Act in 1852.
WRIGHT	Edmund Wright (1824-1888), architect, designed Adelaide Town Hall and Edmund Wright House in King William Street - formerly the Union Bank. Wright, a Mayor of Adelaide in 1859, was recognised as Adelaide's most eminent 19th century architect who influenced the classical revival style of architecture in the city. He was also one of the designers of Parliament House in Melbourne.

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## APPENDIX 15

## Boundary Changes – Elector Impact

District	Before Redistribution		Transfers / Comments	Change	After Redistribution	
	Electors	Quota			Electors	Quota
Adelaide	22852	-2.1%	No Change	0	22852	-2.1%
Ashford	23289	-0.3%	From Elder - The suburb of Clarence Gardens and part of the suburb of Plympton Park From Morphett - Part of the suburb of Novar Gardens From Waite - The suburb of Cumberland Park From West Torrens - The suburb of Camden Park and the remainder of the suburb of Novar Gardens Into Unley - Parts of the suburbs of Wayville and Goodwood Into West Torrens - The suburbs of Cowandilla, Hilton, Keswick Terminal, Kurralta Park, Marleston, Mile End South, Richmond and the remainder of the suburb of North Plympton	+2195 +1280 +1801 +2614 -938 -6933	23308	-0.2%
Bragg	23407	+0.2%	From Hartley - The suburb of Kensington Park From Heysen - The remainder of the suburb of Crafers From Morialta - The suburb of Skye and the remainder of the suburb of Wattle Park Into Hartley - The remainder of the suburb of Kensington Gardens and part of the suburb of Rosslyn Park	+1712 +16 +856 -1426	24565	+5.2%
Bright	23462	+0.5%	From Morphett - Part of the suburb of Somerton Park Into Morphett - Part of the suburb of Somerton Park	+1285 -1116	23631	+1.2%
Chaffey	22024	-5.7%	From Hammond - The Southern Mallee District Council and the remainder of The District Council of Karoonda East Murray	+2163	24187	+3.6%
Cheltenham	22921	-1.9%	From Croydon - The remainder of the suburb of Findon Into Lee - Part of the suburb of Seaton	+1741 -1346	23316	-0.2%
Colton	23518	+0.7%	From West Torrens - Part of the suburb of Lockleys	+975	24493	+4.9%
Croydon	22323	-4.4%	From Enfield - The suburb of Woodville Gardens and part of the suburb of Ferryden Park and the remainder of the suburb of Kilkenny Into Cheltenham - The remainder of the suburb of Findon	+1816 -1741	22398	-4.1%
Davenport	22669	-2.9%	From Elder - The remainder of the suburb of Bedford Park From Fisher - The remainder of the suburb of Flagstaff Hill Into Waite - Part of the suburbs of Pasadena and St Marys and the remainder of the suburb of Panorama	+7 +2643 -1393	23926	+2.4%
Elder	22472	-3.8%	From Mitchell - The remainder of the suburb of Marion From Morphett - Part of the suburb of Warradale From Waite - Part of the suburbs of Daw Park and Colonel Light Gardens Into Ashford - The suburb of Clarence Gardens and part of the suburb of Plympton Park Into Davenport - The remainder of the suburb of Bedford Park Into Waite - The remainder of the suburbs of Pasadena and St Marys	+1497 +2392 +1931 -2195 -7 -3263	22827	-2.3%
Enfield	22807	-2.3%	From Torrens - The suburb of Manningham Into Croydon - The suburb of Woodville Gardens and part of the suburb of Ferryden Park and the remainder of the suburb of Kilkenny	+877 -1816	21868	-6.4%
Finniss	23308	-0.2%	No Change	0	23308	-0.2%
Fisher	24331	+4.2%	From Mawson - Part of the suburb of Woodcroft Into Davenport - The remainder of the suburb of Flagstaff Hill Into Heysen - The remainder of the suburb of Ironbank	+4085 -2643 -99	25674	+9.9%
Flinders	22918	-1.9%	No Change	0	22918	-1.9%
Florey	22469	-3.8%	No Change	0	22469	-3.8%
Frome	23003	-1.5%	From Goyder - Part of the Wakefield Regional Council incorporating the localities of Dalkey, Mount Templeton, Saints, Watchman and Whitwarta, part of the locality of Balaklava and the remainder of the localities of Bowillia, Bumbunga, Everard Central, Halbury, Hoyleton and Stow	+1627	24630	+5.5%
Giles	21900	-6.2%	No Change	0	21900	-6.2%
Goyder	23438	+0.4%	From Taylor - Part of the District Council of Mallala incorporating the localities of Fischer, Middle Beach, Port Gawler and Two Wells, part of the locality of Reeves Plains and the remainder of the localities of Lower Light, Korunye and Red Banks Into Frome - Part of the Wakefield Regional Council incorporating the localities of Dalkey, Mount Templeton, Saints, Watchman and Whitwarta, part of the locality of Balaklava and the remainder of the localities of Bowillia, Bumbunga, Everard Central, Halbury, Hoyleton and Stow	+2015 -1627	23826	+2.0%

## Boundary Changes – Elector Impact

District	Before Redistribution		Transfers / Comments	Change	After Redistribution	
	Electors	Quota			Electors	Quota
Hammond	24460	+4.7%	Into Chaffey - The Southern Mallee District Council and the remainder of The District Council of Karoonda East Murray	-2163	22297	-4.5%
Hartley	21794	-6.7%	From Bragg - The remainder of the suburb of Kensington Gardens and part of the suburb of Rosslyn Park From Morialta - The suburb of Auldana and the remainder of the suburbs of Magill and Rosslyn Park Into Bragg - The suburb of Kensington Park	+1426 +1528 -1712	23036	-1.4%
Heysen	24355	+4.3%	From Fisher - The remainder of the suburb of Ironbank Into Bragg - The remainder of the suburb of Crafers	+99 -16	24438	+4.6%
Kaurna	24605	+5.4%	Into Mawson - The suburb of Old Noarlunga and the remainder of the suburb of Noarlunga Downs Into Reynell - Part of the suburb of Christies Beach	-903 -2571	21131	-9.5%
Kavel	23469	+0.5%	No Change	0	23469	+0.5%
Lee	23822	+2.0%	From Cheltenham - Part of the suburb of Seaton	+1346	25168	+7.8%
Light	24104	+3.2%	From Taylor - The remainder of the suburb of Angle Vale Into Napier - The suburbs of Evanston South, Kudla, Munno Para and Smithfield Plains and parts of the suburbs of Evanston Park and Munno Para Downs	+976 -2993	22087	-5.4%
Little Para	24420	+4.6%	From Napier - The suburbs of Elizabeth North and Elizabeth Park and part of the suburb of Craigmore From Taylor - The remainder of the suburb of Elizabeth South From Wright - The remainder of the suburb of Salisbury Heights Into Newland - The suburbs of Fairview Park, Surrey Downs and Yatala Vale and the remainder of the suburb of Upper Hermitage Into Wright - Part of the suburb of Greenwith	+5456 +1564 +435 -5261 -2116	24498	+4.9%
MacKillop	22297	-4.5%	From Mount Gambier - The remainder of the Wattle Range Council	+1269	23566	+0.9%
Mawson	24375	+4.4%	From Kaurna - The suburb of Old Noarlunga and the remainder of the suburb of Noarlunga Downs From Reynell - The remainder of the suburb of Onkaparinga Hills Into Fisher - Part of the suburb of Woodcroft	+903 +1472 -4085	22665	-3.0%
Mitchell	24588	+5.3%	Into Elder - The remainder of the suburb of Marion	-1497	23091	-1.1%
Morialta	22741	-2.6%	From Newland - The suburbs of Cudlee Creek and Paracombe and parts of the suburbs of Chain of Ponds, Highbury, Inglewood and Millbrook From Torrens - Part of the suburb of Dernancourt Into Bragg - The suburb of Skye and the remainder of the suburb of Wattle Park Into Hartley - The suburb of Auldana and the remainder of the suburbs of Magill and Rosslyn Park	+3874 +446 -856 -1528	24677	+5.7%
Morphett	23226	-0.5%	From Bright - Part of the suburb of Somerton Park From West Torrens - Part of the suburb of Glenelg North and the suburb of West Beach Into Ashford - Part of the suburb of Novar Gardens Into Bright - Part of the suburb of Somerton Park Into Elder - Part of the suburb of Warradale	+1116 +3342 -1280 -1285 -2392	22727	-2.7%
Mount Gambier	24536	+5.1%	Into MacKillop - The remainder of the Wattle Range Council	-1269	23267	-0.4%
Napier	24117	+3.3%	From Light - The suburbs of Evanston South, Kudla, Munno Para and Smithfield Plains and parts of the suburbs of Evanston Park and Munno Para Downs Into Little Para - The suburbs of Elizabeth North and Elizabeth Park and part of the suburb of Craigmore Into Taylor - The remainder of the suburb of Edinburgh North	+2993 -5456 -1	21653	-7.3%
Newland	22756	-2.6%	From Little Para - The suburbs of Fairview Park, Surrey Downs and Yatala Vale and the remainder of the suburb of Upper Hermitage Into Morialta - The suburbs of Cudlee Creek and Paracombe and parts of the suburbs of Chain of Ponds, Highbury, Inglewood and Millbrook	+5261 -3874	24143	+3.4%
Norwood	23582	+1.0%	No Change - Renamed Dunstan	0	23582	+1.0%
Playford	22940	-1.8%	From Wright - Part of the suburb of Gulfview Heights	+1159	24099	+3.2%
Port Adelaide	25353	+8.6%	Into Ramsay - Part of the suburb of Parafield Gardens Into Taylor - The suburb of Bolivar and the remainder of the suburbs of Paralowie and St Kilda	-549 -754	24050	+3.0%
Ramsay	22384	-4.2%	From Port Adelaide - Part of the suburb of Parafield Gardens	+549	22933	-1.8%

### Boundary Changes – Elector Impact

District	Before Redistribution		Transfers / Comments	Change	After Redistribution	
	Electors	Quota			Electors	Quota
Reynell	22312	-4.5%	From Karna - Part of the suburb of Christies Beach Into Mawson - The remainder of the suburb of Onkaparinga Hills	+2571 -1472	23411	+0.2%
Schubert	23126	-1.0%	No Change	0	23126	-1.0%
Stuart	23241	-0.5%	No Change	0	23241	-0.5%
Taylor	25801	+10.5%	From Napier - The remainder of the suburb of Edinburgh North From Port Adelaide - The suburb of Bolivar and the remainder of the suburbs of Paralowie and St Kilda Into Goyder - Part of the District Council of Mallala incorporating the localities of Fischer, Middle Beach, Port Gawler and Two Wells, part of the locality of Reeves Plains and the remainder of the localities of Lower Light, Korunye and Red Banks Into Light - The remainder of the suburb of Angle Vale Into Little Para - The remainder of the suburb of Elizabeth South	+1 +754 -2015 -976 -1564	22001	-5.8%
Torrens	23188	-0.7%	Into Enfield - The suburb of Manningham Into Morialta - Part of the suburb of Dernancourt	-877 -446	21865	-6.4%
Unley	22495	-3.7%	From Ashford - Parts of the suburbs of Wayville and Goodwood	+938	23433	+0.3%
Waite	23547	+0.8%	From Davenport - Part of the suburbs of Pasadena and St Marys and the remainder of the suburb of Panorama From Elder - The remainder of the suburbs of Pasadena and St Marys Into Ashford - The suburb of Cumberland Park Into Elder - Part of the suburbs of Daw Park and Colonel Light Gardens	+1393 +3263 -1801 -1931	24471	+4.8%
West Torrens	22802	-2.4%	From Ashford - The suburbs of Cowandilla, Hilton, Keswick Terminal, Kurralta Park, Marleston, Mile End South, Richmond and the remainder of the suburb of North Plympton Into Ashford - The suburb of Camden Park and part of the suburb of Novar Gardens Into Colton - Part of the suburb of Lockleys Into Morphett - Part of the suburb of Glenelg North and the suburb of West Beach	+6933 -2614 -975 -3342	22804	-2.4%
Wright	24129	+3.3%	From Little Para - Part of the suburb of Greenwith Into Little Para - The remainder of the suburb of Salisbury Heights Into Playford - Part of the suburb of Gulfview Heights	+2116 -435 -1159	24651	+5.6%

## APPENDIX 16

## Present and Projected Enrolments for Assembly Districts After Redistribution

<i>District</i>	<i>Relevant Date</i>		<i>Projected Date</i>	
	<i>29/02/2012</i>	<i>% Quota Variance</i>	<i>30/6/2014</i>	<i>% Quota Variance</i>
ADELAIDE	22852	-2.1	25388	+2.8
ASHFORD	23308	-0.2	24873	+0.7
BRAGG	24565	+5.2	24433	-1.0
BRIGHT	23631	+1.2	24220	-1.9
CHAFFEY	24187	+3.6	24768	+0.3
CHELTENHAM	23316	-0.2	25040	+1.4
COLTON	24493	+4.9	24585	-0.4
CROYDON	22398	-4.1	24563	-0.5
DAVENPORT	23926	+2.4	25000	+1.3
DUNSTAN	23582	+1.0	24456	-0.9
ELDER	22827	-2.3	25091	+1.6
ENFIELD	21868	-6.4	24713	+0.1
FINNISS	23308	-0.2	24632	-0.2
FISHER	25674	+9.9	25145	+1.8
FLINDERS	22918	-1.9	23438	-5.1
FLOREY	22469	-3.8	24258	-1.7
FROME	24630	+5.5	24800	+0.4
GILES	21900	-6.2	23223	-5.9
GOYDER	23826	+2.0	24511	-0.7
HAMMOND	22297	-4.5	24179	-2.1
HARTLEY	23036	-1.4	24801	+0.5
HEYSEN	24438	+4.6	25316	+2.5
KAURNA	21131	-9.5	25240	+2.2
KAVEL	23469	+0.5	24579	-0.4
LEE	25168	+7.8	24823	+0.5
LIGHT	22087	-5.4	25618	+3.8
LITTLE PARA	24498	+4.9	25174	+2.0
MACKILLOP	23566	+0.9	24353	-1.4
MAWSON	22665	-3.0	25361	+2.7
MITCHELL	23091	-1.1	24568	-0.5
MORIALTA	24677	+5.7	25027	+1.4
MORPHETT	22727	-2.7	24125	-2.3
MOUNT GAMBIER	23267	-0.4	24155	-2.2
NAPIER	21653	-7.3	25288	+2.4
NEWLAND	24143	+3.4	24585	-0.4
PLAYFORD	24099	+3.2	24872	+0.7
PORT ADELAIDE	24050	+3.0	25451	+3.1
RAMSAY	22933	-1.8	24500	-0.8
REYNELL	23411	+0.2	24528	-0.7
SCHUBERT	23126	-1.0	24399	-1.2
STUART	23241	-0.5	24010	-2.8
TAYLOR	22001	-5.8	24543	-0.6
TORRENS	21865	-6.4	24578	-0.4
UNLEY	23433	+0.3	25057	+1.5
WAITE	24471	+4.8	24855	+0.7
WEST TORRENS	22804	-2.4	24746	+0.2
WRIGHT	24651	+5.6	24517	-0.7
<i>Total</i>	1097676		1160385	
<i>Quota</i>	23354		24689	

Source: EDBC Mapping System

July 2012