

SUPPLEMENTARY GAZETTE



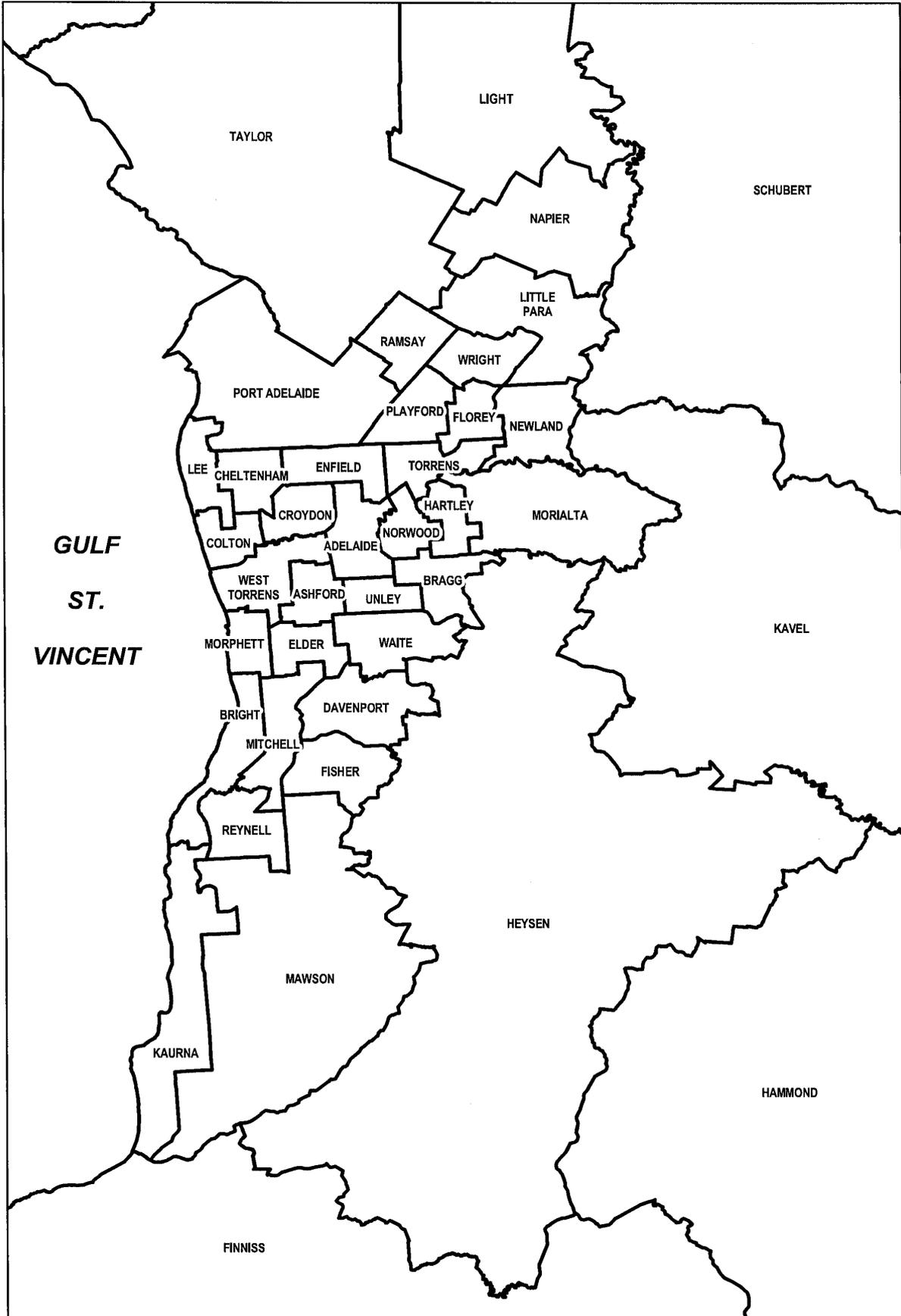
**THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE**

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

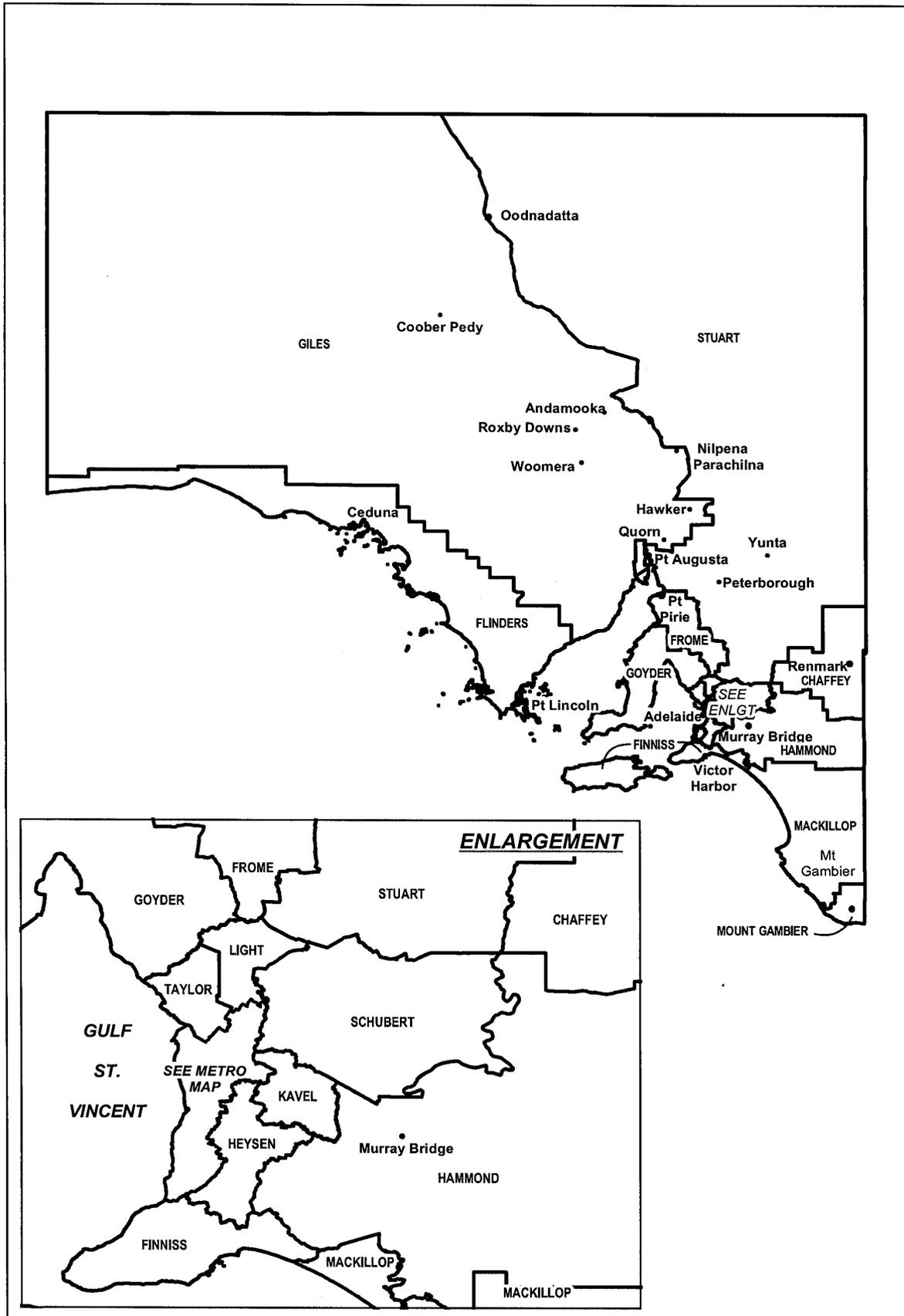
ALL PUBLIC ACTS appearing in this GAZETTE are to be considered official, and obeyed as such

ADELAIDE, THURSDAY, 20 MARCH 2003

**ELECTORAL DISTRICTS BOUNDARIES COMMISSION - 2003 REDISTRIBUTION
METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS**



**ELECTORAL DISTRICTS BOUNDARIES COMMISSION - 2003 REDISTRIBUTION
COUNTRY DISTRICTS**



CONTENTS

	Paragraph Numbers
Preliminary	1-5
THE LEGISLATION	
	6-17
The Statutory Redistribution Criteria	6
Reform Called For	7-9
Section 83(1); the meaning of groups and the popular vote	10-16
Assessment of Liberal Party's Two-Party Preferred Vote	17
THE 1998 REDISTRIBUTION AND THE 2002 ELECTION RESULTS	
	18-26
The 2002 Election Result	18
THE COMMISSION'S METHODOLOGY	
	27-35
The Relevant Date	28
The Electoral Quota	29-31
Disparity in Elector Numbers	32-33
Balancing the Statutory Criteria	34-35
THE REDISTRIBUTION	
	36-42
Marginal Seats	41
THE NAMING OF THE ELECTORAL DISTRICTS	
	43

THE FINAL SUBMISSIONS	44-53
Submissions Rejected	45
Fairness Revisited	46
Name Change	47
The Electoral Districts of Flinders and Giles	48
The Electoral Districts of Stuart and Schubert	49
The Electoral District of Adelaide	50
The Electoral Districts of Hartley and Morialta	51
The Electoral Districts of Heysen and Kavel	52
The Electoral District of Bright	53

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

THE ORDER OF THE COMMISSION

THE SCHEDULE

APPENDICES

1. Public Notice inviting representations together with list of newspapers.
2. Written representations received.
3. Details of public hearings.
4. List of persons who made oral submissions to the Commission and List of persons called as witnesses.
5. September 2002 country visits.
6. Derived swing-to-lose figures following elections of 9 February 2002.
7. Swing-to-lose figures based on the 1998 redistribution.
- 8A. Analysis of country two group preferred (2GP) swing figures pre and post 2002 general elections.

- 8B. Analysis of metropolitan two group preferred (2GP) swing figures pre and post 2002 general elections.
9. Comparison of Projected Electors (1998 Report) Against Actual Enrolments 2002 Election.
10. Present and Projected Enrolments for Assembly Districts Before Redistribution.
11. Boundary Changes - Elector Impact.
12. Present and Projected Enrolments for Assembly Districts After Redistribution.
13. Swing-to-lose figures based on the 2003 Redistribution.
14. Notice issued in "The Advertiser" newspaper on 20 December 2002, pursuant to s 85(4) of the *Constitution Act*.
15. Draft Order - Preface.
16. Persons and bodies making final submissions.

REPORT OF THE ELECTORAL DISTRICTS BOUNDARIES COMMISSION 2003

Preliminary

1. The Electoral Districts Boundaries Commission was established by an amendment to the *Constitution Act* in 1975. The Commission is a permanent and independent body. Its statutory members are the senior puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, the Electoral Commissioner and the Surveyor-General. Provision is made for a replacement in the event of a nominated officer not being available. It is the task of the Commission to redraw the boundaries of the House of Assembly electoral districts whenever a statutory occasion arises. The usual occasion is the holding of a general House of Assembly election. The Commission is required to commence proceedings for the purpose of making an electoral redistribution within three months after each polling day and to complete the proceedings with all due diligence.
2. The present members of the Commission are the Honourable Justice Prior (Chairman), Mr S H Tully (the Electoral Commissioner) and Mr P M Kentish (the Surveyor-General).
3. A general election for the House of Assembly took place on 9 February 2002. The Commission commenced its present proceedings in May 2002 after publishing in "The Advertiser" newspaper on 2 April an advertisement inviting representations from interested persons in relation to the proposed redistribution. The form of the advertisement and a list of all the newspapers in which it was published, with the respective publication dates, are set out in Appendix 1 to this report.
4. The persons or bodies from whom the Commission received written representations are listed in Appendix 2. All of them were given the opportunity of appearing before the Commission, in person or by counsel or other representative, and of giving or calling oral evidence. To that end the Commission held public hearings in Adelaide. They began on 6 May 2002. The Commission visited some country centres in September. Particulars of the public hearings are given in Appendix 3. Those who gave evidence are listed in Appendix 4. Appendix 5 summarises the issues raised on the country visits. The same issues were raised later with The Flinders Ranges Council.
5. During the hearings the Commission had the valuable assistance of Mr J R Rau MP and Mr I Hunter (for the Australian Labor Party - South Australian Branch), Mr P Black (for the Australian Democrats (South Australian Division) Inc), the Honourable R D Lawson QC, MLC and Mr G Jaeschke (for the Liberal Party of Australia - SA Division). The Commission published its draft order and reasons on 19 December 2002. Copies were distributed and the publication advertised in accordance with s 85 of the *Constitution Act*. The form of advertisement published in "The Advertiser" newspaper on 20 December 2002 is set out in

Appendix 14. Copies of the draft order and reasons, in booklet form, were available for inspection or purchase by the public. A preface to the booklet (Appendix 15) explained the Commission's procedure. Final submissions in writing were received from 40 persons and organizations. They are listed in order of receipt in Appendix 16. The submissions covered a range of subjects. It was unnecessary to hear oral argument in support of any submission. No sufficient case was made out for the taking of further evidence. We deal with certain of the submissions in the last section of this report.

THE LEGISLATION

The Statutory Redistribution Criteria

6. We set out for the convenience of the reader the sections of the *Constitution Act* that are to govern any electoral redistribution.

“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 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.”

See also s 82(5) which reads -

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

Section 85 deals with representations by interested persons. They must receive a copy of the draft order. As already indicated, they are invited along with any person interested to make final submissions in writing to the Commission before it proceeds to finalise its order.

Reform Called For

7. In 1998, the Australian Democrats and the Electoral Reform Society submitted that the State’s electoral system of single member districts was unfair to electors in general and to minor parties in particular. The Commission then said that it must take the electoral system as it finds it. We remain of that view.

8. The Society submitted that this Commission should “finally concede that it has impossible terms of reference” and that it “should suggest that the whole method of electing the House of Assembly needs to be reassessed”. The Society maintained that any redistribution with single member electorates is virtually a waste of time. It said that this had been reinforced at the 2002 State election, “even though all electorates had almost the same number of voters (all within the 10 per cent margin)”. The Commission declines to make any concession or suggestion of the kind called for.
9. In its current submissions the Australian Democrats restated their opposition to the single member electorate system. Nevertheless, it was accepted that the Commission is constrained by the *Constitution Act* to redraw electoral boundaries for the purpose of a single member electorate system. However, the Democrats said that it did not accept, “in an era where candidates other than those endorsed by the two major Parliamentary parties continue to achieve both electoral success and a substantial proportion of the primary vote on polling day, that the simple calculation of votes on a Liberal Party/ALP two-party preferred basis sufficiently complies with the Commission’s obligations under s 83(1) of the *Constitution Act*”. The Democrats submitted that because of the election of a significant number of non ALP/Liberal candidates at the 2002 election and the continued growth of the non ALP/Liberal vote, the Commission was required to consider in greater detail the concept of groups for the purpose of s 83 of the *Constitution Act* and also the identity of the groups for the purposes of this redistribution.

Section 83(1); the meaning of groups and the popular vote

10. The reference in s 83(1) to the popular vote being determined by aggregating votes cast throughout the State and allocating preferences to the necessary extent was the subject of particular attention. In the past, the Commission has referred to the two-party preferred vote as if it were interchangeable with the phrase “the popular vote”. The Commission acknowledges and adheres to the earlier approach. It may not always be correct. Things could be very different should there be elections in the future with candidates other than Labor Party or Liberal Party candidates, as a group, achieving a higher combined first preference vote than either the Liberal Party or Labor Party. However, the last election did not see the vote of persons who could be identified separately from the two major political parties at the level required to give rise to the possibilities adverted to by the Democrats. The primary vote for all candidates and parties other than the two major parties was 23.7 per cent, that for the Labor Party alone 36.3 per cent, that for the Liberals 40 per cent. The Commission deals with actualities with respect to past election results for the purpose of satisfying Parliament’s demand for fairness with respect to a redistribution. That does not mean it seeks to satisfy s 83(1) by translating possibilities into probabilities or actualities.
11. The Liberal Party submitted that the persons elected in the seats of Hammond and Fisher should be regarded as members of the Labor Party group for the purpose of this redistribution. It was also submitted that the 2002 election result

did not meet the electoral fairness test contained in s 83(1). The political stance adopted by these two successful candidates since the election was to be taken into account when seeking to satisfy the fairness criteria identified within s 83(1). Against what had happened since the election it was submitted that the Liberal Party and those identified by the Liberal party as now being part of the non-government group had 22 seats with 51 per cent of the popular vote. Thus, if the 2002 election result were repeated at the next election the government group would retain government with 49 per cent of the vote and the boundaries would fail the fairness test laid down in the *Constitution Act*. The Liberal Party submitted that it was appropriate for the Commission to select two of the marginal government held districts and adjust them to bring them “within the group of the non-government group”.

12. The Labor Party denied that there was any warrant for treating the persons elected in the seats of Hammond and Fisher as being members of any group other than one with the Liberal Party and the National Party. Its further submission was that to properly reflect the fairness test any redistribution now should see that there was an alteration to the electoral districts in such a way that the Labor Party could win one more seat with a swing of 1 per cent at the 2006 election.
13. In the Commission’s view, the submissions put on behalf of the Liberal Party this time fail to have proper regard to the use to which previous election results may properly be put and seek to make relevant events which have occurred since the February election resulting in the Liberal Party not being able to form a government, notwithstanding that it obtained more than 50 per cent of the popular vote. The language of s 83(1) refers to a State wide vote, not to a vote within districts. Thus, the proper two-party preferred vote of both major parties at the 2002 election is best assessed by reference to the votes given to their candidates in the seats won by either of those parties together with votes given to other successful candidates “whose political stance (was) such that there (was) reason to believe that they would, if elected in sufficient numbers, be prepared to act in concert to form or support a government”. We reject Labor Party submissions to the contrary. Events subsequent to the last general election cannot be used to properly qualify the use of those results when meeting the fairness demand of s 83(1). Neither can those events introduce into the redistribution process assumptions as to previous independent candidates standing for election and then supporting a major party to form a government.
14. Whatever else may be said about the events which happened after the election, there was evidence not only before the Court of Disputed Returns but also on the preferences cast for both the Liberal candidate and the person elected in the seat of Hammond to conclude that the elected member’s stance at the election was such that there was then reason to believe that if elected he would be prepared to support a Liberal government.
15. As for the elected member for Fisher, the evidence before the Commission fails to satisfy us that there was reason to believe that at that election that person’s

stance was such that he too was then part of the Liberal group. Whilst Dr Such said that he thought it was correct to say that on the eve of the election his inclination was to support a Liberal government, he also said that he was presenting himself as a true Independent, not then saying that he was prepared to form a government with one group or another or one political party or another. Dr Such maintained that at the actual election itself he made no commitment to support any party after the election and told his electors that he would come back to them if it got to a point where he had to choose a party to support. Accepting that, we decline to include him within a group with the Liberal Party.

16. Neither the Labor Party nor the Liberal Party disputed that the elected members for Chaffey and Mount Gambier were part of the Liberal group at the last election. We find that they were members of that group then. Events involving the elected member for Mount Gambier becoming a Minister occurred after the November hearings. However, like those involving the member for Hammond after the election, those events are irrelevant to the Commission's task.

Assessment of Liberal Party's Two-Party Preferred Vote

17. Given our view that the three persons elected in the districts of Chaffey, Hammond and Mount Gambier were part of the Liberal Party group, a rethrow of votes in those three electoral districts in order to determine the preferences of the voters on a Labor/Liberal Party group basis gave the post election swing to lose pendulum (Appendix 6) as 31 per cent for Chaffey, 23.6 per cent for Hammond and 30.4 per cent for Mount Gambier. In each case we have interpreted s 83 as requiring us to treat the successful candidate in those three seats as the primary Liberal Party group candidate, distributing the preferences of the official Liberal Party candidate between the successful candidate and the candidate for the Labor Party in order to arrive at the Liberal Party group's two-party preferred result in each of those seats, adding those amounts to the Liberal Party group's two-party preferred votes (similarly reckoned) in the other electoral districts for the purpose of determining the group's share of the State wide popular vote for the purpose of s 83. This results in the Liberal group vote exceeding the State wide Liberal Party vote by 9,293.

THE 1998 REDISTRIBUTION AND THE 2002 ELECTION RESULTS

The 2002 Election Result

18. At the election held in February 2002, the State Electoral Office figures record that on a pure two-party preferred basis, the Liberal Party achieved 50.9 per cent of the vote and the Labor Party 49.1 per cent. The Labor Party won 23 seats and the Liberal Party 20 in its own right. The remaining seats were won by a National Party candidate (Chaffey), a Community Leadership Independence Coalition Party candidate (Hammond) and two independents (Fisher and Mount Gambier). Those four candidates were elected in what could be described as

conservative electorates. Indeed, many expected that those four members would support a Liberal government. Had this occurred, the 1998 electoral redistribution would plainly have given effect to the clear intent of s 83. However, soon after the election, the Member for Hammond chose to support the Labor Party to form a government. With the inclusion of those elected in the districts of Chaffey, Mount Gambier and Hammond, the Liberal Party group vote is 51.9 per cent and the Labor Party 48.1 per cent. With respect to the district of Fisher, the elected member not being identified within a group, the preferred vote has been calculated on the basis of all votes being allocated to either of the two major party candidates. Votes recorded for the elected member have been included with the major party totals according to the indicated higher preference.

19. At the 2002 election the Labor Party needed a swing of 1.5 per cent in its favour to gain a majority of the two-party preferred vote and to win three seats for government in its own right. In fact, there was a State wide swing of 0.4 per cent against Labor, yet it gained two additional seats. Labor could have picked up an additional seat such as Hartley or Stuart with a swing of less than 1.5 per cent and thus won government in its own right with less than 50 per cent of the popular vote. Does this, or the fact that the Member for Hammond assisted the Labor Party to form a government, necessarily mean that the 1998 redistribution was flawed? We think not.
20. This Commission has said, more than once, that it is no part of its task or methodology to forecast how people will vote in a general election normally taking place years after a redistribution has been made. It may be fought on issues not yet thought of. On this occasion we add that it is no part of the Commission's task to forecast how elected members will act in the forming of a government after elections. The Commission redraws boundaries to meet the new quota determining in doing so, as best it can, what the result would have been at the previous election had the electors been voting in the new districts and then making whatever adjustments appear necessary to satisfy the fairness requirement of s 83.
21. Circumstances affecting the outcome of a general election are not confined to the configuration of the electoral boundaries. The perception of electors in a particular seat at a future election is but one factor that the Commission cannot properly allow for. The quality and intensity of the political campaign and local issues are others. The Commission has previously said that it can make some sort of an adjustment with respect to electoral districts identified as being either in the country or the city. However, it cannot possibly foresee and allow for the effect of the other factors exemplified nor can it render relevant events which occur after the election when using the 2002 election results as a check on the fairness requirement in s 83.
22. Factors which the Commission cannot foresee and allow for may explain why a State wide swing to one party or another never applies uniformly throughout the 47 electoral districts. They may explain why seats are unlikely to fall in the

order and possibly not in the number suggested by boundaries drawn in conformity with the statutory requirements years before.

23. It remains relevant to look at the post election pendulum when forming a judgment about the 1998 redistribution, but it is also important to look at what the Commission set out to do in 1998. Appendix 7 reproduces the Commission's analysis of the political consequences of the redrawn boundaries contained in its 1998 order. The Commission decided that drawing the boundaries as it did offered the best chance for the political party that would attract more than 50 per cent of the group vote at the next election gaining a majority of House of Assembly seats. On an overall swing of 1.5 per cent the Labor Party should have won three seats (notionally Hartley, Colton and Light). In the event, as we have said, things did not turn out that way. Indeed, the Labor Party would have probably picked up the three additional seats it needed for government with less than 50.1 per cent of the group vote. On the other hand, the 0.4 per cent swing actually achieved by the Liberal group was not expected to deliver any additional seats or to cause a loss of any seats to its group.
24. Appendix 6 shows the swing to or against the Liberal group in each electoral district at the 2002 election. It shows how volatile the electorates were in respect to swing ranges. Why did Adelaide but not Light fall to the Labor Party at the last election? Why did Colton but not Hartley fall to the Labor Party at the last election? Why did the Liberal group increase its vote so significantly in the seats of Chaffey, Mount Gambier, Frome and Light? The Commission has no clear answers to these questions. The explanation may lie in circumstances that are specific to those electoral districts. The seats of Adelaide and Colton were not contested by sitting Members. Possibly the so-called "sitting Member advantage" gave some advantage in Hartley and Light.
25. In 1994, the Commission expressed the opinion that there was no fair and workable way in which any possible "sitting Member advantage" could be identified and allowed for three years in advance. It seems plain that the outcome in some electoral districts is to be explained by factors distinctive to those districts – the candidates, the campaigns, and the possible influence of local issues.
26. We have again spent some time on an examination of the 2002 election results compared with the 1998 swing to lose estimates because it shows the limitations of the s 83 fairness requirement in practice. Experience and better techniques should lead to improved redistributions and lessen the risk of a party securing a majority of the popular vote but not winning a majority of the seats. Whether that happens will be determined on election day, by circumstances that the Commission cannot practicably take into account when redrawing the boundaries some three years in advance of a general election.

THE COMMISSION'S METHODOLOGY

27. Aspects of the Commission's methodology have been explained in preceding reports. The Commission's Research Officer, Mr David Gully, presented a further report to the Commission. He was cross-examined before the Commission. Further material has since been supplied. In particular, on 20 August 2002 the Commission received a report from Mr McQueen, Exhibit 19. Further pendulums have been prepared. A final report on demographic matters, Exhibit 27, was received on 25 October 2002. The Commission continued to have regard to the research papers of Ms Newton. It is acknowledged that in the district of Stuart at the last election a swing occurred against the Liberal Party. The pattern identified by Ms Newton was not followed in that seat then. However, the Commission accepts the proposition that as a general rule, country seats swing less on average than metropolitan seats. Appendix 8A demonstrates the overall swing to the Liberal group in country seats. Appendix 8B outlines the overall swing against that group in metropolitan seats.

The Relevant Date

28. The Commission must specify a "relevant date" for the purpose of reckoning the electoral quota under s 77 of the *Constitution Act*. It must be a date falling not earlier than six months before the date of the Commission's final Order. It is necessary for this purpose to have regard to the Commission's likely timetable and also to the state, within the relevant period, of the joint electoral roll that is used by the Australian Electoral Commission and the State Electoral Office. This redistribution is made, as was the draft redistribution that preceded it, on the basis that the relevant date will be 31 October 2002.

The Electoral Quota

29. The State's enrolled elector population on the relevant date was 1,044,486. The electoral quota, which is the basis of any redistribution, is obtained by dividing the total number of electors at the relevant date by the number of electoral districts (47). The quota for this redistribution is therefore 22,223.
30. The elector numbers for any electoral district must not diverge from the quota by more than ten per cent. See s 77. However, the Commission is also required by s 83(2)(e) of the Act to have regard to any substantial demographic changes that are likely to take place in the proposed electoral districts before the expiry of the present term of the House of Assembly. It is the practice of the Commission to have the individual electoral districts conform as closely as practicable with a notional quota ("the projected quota") reckoned as at the time when 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 2006. The elector population is estimated to be 1,085,939 then, and the projected quota will therefore be 23,105.

31. The Commission was greatly assisted by the evidence and analyses presented by Mr I H McQueen and Ms D Burrows from the Planning Analysis and Research Branch of Planning SA, Department of Transport and Urban Planning. Our elector projections for 2006 are heavily reliant upon their evidence.

Disparity in Elector Numbers

32. Appendix 9 compares the elector projections for 30 June 2001, which were made in the 1998 report with respect to each electoral district, and the actual elector numbers at the time of the 2002 election. Appendix 10 shows the elector numbers for each district at the relevant date for this redistribution (31 October 2002) and (assuming the boundaries remained the same) at the notional election date (30 June 2006).
33. It is obvious from Appendix 10 that a number of electoral districts need to be changed to bring them closer to the projected quota. These changes, coupled with the fairness and other considerations, mean that the boundaries of 27 districts have been affected by this redistribution. The elector impact in 11 of these 27 districts is slight, involving less than 1,500 electors in each of those 11 districts. (See Appendix 11) Again, the country districts in the north and west of the State are under quota.

Balancing the Statutory Criteria

34. The tension between the quota requirements in s 77 and other relevant matters, including those specified in s 83(2) was no more apparent than with respect to the country districts in the north and west of the State. We have endeavoured to keep the number of changes to electoral districts to a minimum and to have country seats within 4 per cent of quota against 3.5 per cent for metropolitan seats. However, the proposed electoral districts of Giles and Flinders are under quota by 4.1 and 5.5 per cent respectively. The population drop in the northern statistical division of the State and in Whyalla in particular has created special difficulties this time. We could not retain the areas of the District Councils of Kimba and Franklin Harbour within the seat of Flinders, nor The Flinders Ranges Council within Stuart without splitting Port Augusta between two electoral districts. We think it is preferable to keep Port Augusta within one electoral district.
35. As already indicated in 27, the Commission makes some allowance generally for the general pattern of country seats swinging less on average than metropolitan seats do. In our view, the result in the electoral district of Stuart at the last election was an occasion where the general pattern was not followed in that seat. Accepting that the proper allowance for the fact that rural seats are usually much less volatile than metropolitan seats is difficult to assess, we remain of the view that the median for winning or losing government should be a metropolitan seat.

THE REDISTRIBUTION

36. The new electoral districts are shown on the sketch plans that form the Schedule to the Commission's formal order. Appendix 11 summarises the projected elector numbers for each district both before and after the proposed redistribution. It includes the number of electors affected by each of the changes. The present and projected enrolments for the individual electoral districts after the redistribution are set out in Appendix 12. Appendix 13 indicates in pendulum form the political consequences of the redistribution.
37. In drawing the new boundaries we have had regard to the quota and fairness requirements and also to the other matters specified in s 83. It is often difficult to hold the competing factors in balance. However, non-quota criteria have had to give way to the paramount quota requirement within s 77 on this occasion particularly in the northern statistical division. We have followed, where possible, our usual practice of having the electoral district boundaries conform with local government or suburban boundaries.
38. We have given careful consideration to all the submissions that were made to us, by parties or by other organizations or by individuals, but it has not been possible to give effect to them all. A number of community of interest submissions were persuasive but had to be rejected on quota or fairness grounds. Most of the boundary changes have been influenced by one or both of those two factors.
39. Appendix 11 indicates that 20 electoral districts retain the 1998 boundaries. However, the percentage change figures on the pendulum in Appendix 13 indicate otherwise. This is a result of projected demographic changes in areas where the voting patterns for a group are strong. The greatest effect is in the district of Bright. An increase of electors there from 22,346 at the 2002 election to the projected figure of 23,158 in 2006 indicates a 0.4 per cent reduction in the district swing-to-lose figure because of the increase in elector numbers within the southern parts of the district. The Labor vote in those parts is stronger. Similar converse effects can occur in areas where there is a decline in the number of electors. For the reasons given in 53 the electoral districts of Bright and Mitchell are subject to a slight change.
40. The total number of electors affected by this redistribution is of the order of 34,000 compared with five times that number in 1998.

Marginal Seats

41. The proposed redistribution is consistent with the view that the major party not elected to government should hold 12-15 seats with a safe margin. The 2002 election produced a fairly even spread of marginal seats on the pendulum. Both the Labor Party and Liberal groups won 8 seats with a swing-to-lose figure of 6 per cent or less. The redistribution creates two more marginal seats within the 6 per cent swing-to-lose figure. They are the districts of Giles and Reynell.

The Labor and Liberal parties both hold 13 of the remaining “safe” seats, excluding the districts of Chaffey, Hammond and Mount Gambier. Those districts are positioned on the non-Labor side of the pendulum.

42. After having regard to all other relevant matters, given the Commission’s view that the last election generated a two-party preferred vote of 51.9 per cent for the Liberal group and 48.1 per cent for Labor, we have set the next available seats for them at 0.5 per cent (Norwood) and 2.1 per cent (Hartley) respectively.

THE NAMING OF THE ELECTORAL DISTRICTS

43. The Commission received a number of submissions with respect to changing names of electoral districts. Alert to the resolution of the House of Assembly of 19 March 1998, we propose to abandon the name of Elizabeth for an electoral district that does not include a substantial part of that City. In lieu of that name we proposed the name Para for an electoral district between the electoral districts of Napier and Wright. We proposed no other changes. In particular, we rejected the suggestion that the proposed electoral district of Mitchell should be named Marion. That would simply repeat the confusion of naming a district Elizabeth when so much of that City is in another electoral district. We were not persuaded that the district of Mitchell should be named O’Halloran. Appropriate though that name might be, the present name is well-known and accepted within the community.

THE FINAL SUBMISSIONS

44. We carefully considered the 40 written submissions received following the publication of the Commission’s draft order. We have made some changes to the draft order and to our reasons.

Submissions Rejected

45. The Democrats again submitted that there were more than two groups to be considered at the last election. They repeated the submissions made with respect to calculating the vote on a two-party preferred basis in the districts of Chaffey, Hammond and Mount Gambier. The Commission refers to 10 and 17. It stays with that approach. Changes to the voting system and the number of electoral districts were the subject of some of the final submissions. We maintain the view expressed in 7. One submission invoked Cube Law to suggest that the redistribution should bear some correlation between the number of seats won by a group and the percentage of the two group preferred vote achieved at the last election. The submission proposed reshaping a number of electoral districts and would have affected some 140,000 electors. Cube law is not a principle contained in the provisions of Part 5 of the *Constitution Act*. We declined to use it.

Fairness Revisited

46. As in 1998, so again a number of the final submissions were, in effect, a complaint that the Commission had paid far too little attention to communities of interest and the feasibility of communication between electors and their Parliamentary representatives, two of the redistribution criteria set out in s 83. These complaints were greatest with respect to the proposed electoral districts of Giles and Stuart. The Commission seeks to reconcile community of interest factors with the application of the fairness rule in particular, whenever that is possible. Any perceived attenuation of the community of interest factor in this redistribution does not mean that the criteria contained in s 83(2) of the *Constitution Act* have been forgotten. The Commission has had the subsection (2) criteria steadily in mind when drawing the new boundaries. However, there have been occasions when community of interest has had to yield to the fairness rule created by s83(1), or the quota requirements in s 77 and the obligation with respect to boundaries of an electoral district in s 82(5). Each of these provisions impose limits upon the vigorous application of the matters identified in s 83(2). Whilst the Commission must take the criteria in subsection (2) into account and consider them and give due weight to them, and where desirable and possible give effect to them, in the event of any conflict with these mandatory provisions the subsection (2) criteria must give way.

Name Change

47. We have changed the proposed name of the electoral district between those of Napier and Wright to Little Para, given the further submissions received which favour that rather than just Para. The Commission was persuaded by the point made that Little Para was a reference to the river passing through a number of suburbs within the electoral district.

The Electoral Districts of Flinders and Giles

48. In 34, reference is made to the reasons for the District Councils of Kimba and Franklin Harbour not remaining within the seat of Flinders nor the Flinders Ranges Council within Stuart. Further submissions with respect to those councils being part of the electoral district of Giles insisted that rural farming communities had “little in common with the seat of Giles which includes Whyalla”. Past experience was relied upon to allude to communication and representation difficulties between electors affected by the redistribution and their Parliamentary representative in the House of Assembly. As already observed, the Commission has not ignored the particular provisions in s 83(2). It has found it impractical to apply them at the expense of other more demanding provisions binding upon it. We maintain the views expressed in 34.

The Electoral Districts of Stuart and Schubert

49. More than half of the final submissions related to the inclusion of Kapunda into the electoral district of Stuart. The present Member for Schubert has his electoral office in that town. He openly urged the Kapunda community to protest to the Commission about the proposed change but refrained from proposing any other options. The Member's own party was silent about this particular proposal. The Commission noted the concerns of Kapunda residents. They saw feasibility of communication between them and a Parliamentary representative located some 250 kilometres to the north as being something which called for the Commission to abandon its proposal. Community of interest was also referred to. The Commission refers to its observations in 46 and adds that a large electoral district might not unreasonably have two electorate offices. That apart, access to a Parliamentary representative can be achieved in other ways. The representative could be seen at Parliament House, particularly if it is so much closer than that Member's electoral office. The Commission restates what it said in 1994. It is no part of the Commission's task to avoid boundary changes that will adversely affect sitting Members and displease their supporters. Apart from the impracticability of any such approach, it would be quite wrong in principle. The only proper course for the Commission to take in any distribution is to disregard such personal considerations altogether. In all the circumstances, the Commission has adhered to its proposals with respect to the districts of Stuart and Schubert notwithstanding the submissions made. The demographic trends within the State are such that the movement of the town of Kapunda into a northern electorate is not surprising. Growth pressures from the southern outer metropolitan areas and the loss of population in northern areas, together with the Commission's preference to keep the number of boundary changes to a minimum, dictated this result.

The Electoral District of Adelaide

50. The Labor Party and the Member for Adelaide submitted that the Commission's proposal for the district of that name in the draft order is erroneous. It was claimed that the proposal unfairly converts that seat into a marginal Liberal seat. In particular, it was suggested that significant increases in relatively high cost apartments in the Central Business District of the City of Adelaide mean that the Commission has overstated the margin in favour of the Labor Party in its assessment of the redrawn boundaries for the electoral district of Adelaide. The Commission's task is to divide the State into electoral districts for 2006. It uses past election results to satisfy the fairness demand in s 83(1). It seeks to draw boundaries which offer the best chance for the political party attracting more than 50 per cent of its group vote at the next election gaining a majority of House of Assembly seats. The methodology used by it does not significantly alter the two group State wide preferred vote. This was not disputed by either the Labor Party or the Liberal Party during the hearings. New electors in the Central Business District may be predominantly supporters of the Liberal Party.

However, the Commission cannot assume that, particularly in light of previous election results. At the 1997 election the Labor Party component of the two-party preferred vote in the four city booths was 55.7 per cent. In 2002, the number of votes for those booths increased by 583. The Labor Party increased its two-party preferred share to 58.6 per cent. This 2.9 per cent swing was just short of the overall swing to the Labor Party for the electoral district of Adelaide at that election. The Commission maintains its reliance upon trend information. It does not regard voting predictions of future electors based on property values as a proper tool for its task. The Commission's methodology, applied as it is to elector numbers, in conjunction with the material tendered to it, makes due allowance for the difficulties involved in predicting the increase in electors. The Labor Party submission could be cause for concern if the number of electors was set under the projected quota of 23,105. This is not so. The Commission adheres to the boundaries proposed for the electoral district of Adelaide.

The Electoral Districts of Hartley and Morialta

51. The Commission's proposal to move the margin for the electoral district of Hartley in line with the State wide popular vote achieved by the Liberal Group at the 2002 election had an impact upon the electoral district of Morialta. The Member for Morialta complained that a number of electors have constantly been affected by redistributions. She emphasised the frustration for electors and elected representatives in such circumstances. The Commission is well aware of such concerns. However, as already indicated, with the redistribution proposed the Commission estimated that less than 35,000 electors were affected. We are of the view that the substance of the Commission's proposals overall results in the least displacement of electors given the legislative scheme it is obliged to satisfy. The impact upon particular individual electors is sometimes difficult to avoid.

The Electoral Districts of Heysen and Kavel

52. Elected members for the present seats of Heysen and Kavel jointly submitted a proposal to avoid splitting the townships of Summertown and Uraidla. We have acted upon that submission. Those townships are now both within the electoral district of Heysen. The proposal has improved the boundaries for the districts of Heysen and Kavel. However, all of the proposals made by these two members could not be implemented because of the impact on elector numbers and the placing of one district outside the Commission's preferred quota margin. The Commission rejected a proposal to incorporate Charlicks Road into the electoral district of Heysen on the ground that that would fail to meet the Commission's preference for following suburb boundaries wherever practicable. Submissions with respect to moving one portion of a suburb from Waite to Heysen were rejected because of the general principle of retaining suburbs within the same electoral district wherever possible.

The Electoral District of Bright

53. The Commission has redrawn part of the boundary for the district of Bright taking account of the recently changed suburb boundary for Sheidow Park. It has no impact on any electors.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Commission wishes to record its gratitude to its staff and to other persons who assisted it - Mr Clive Anson (the Commission Secretary), Mr David Gully (its Research Officer), the staff of the Office of the Surveyor-General and the State Electoral Office and Mrs Lynne Tomlins (the Chairman's Personal Assistant) who typed the draft and final Reports. We also thank those persons who put in submissions or who gave evidence or presented argument at the public hearings.

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 896 and 897 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 31 October 2002. The total number of electors on the electoral roll that day was 1,044,486, so that the quota for each of the 47 House of Assembly districts is 22,223.

This Order shall be published in the *Gazette*.

Made at Adelaide this twentieth day of March 2003 by the Electoral Districts Boundaries Commission.



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "G. C. Prior".

G. C. Prior, Chairman

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "S. H. Tully".

S. H. Tully, Member

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "P. M. Kentish".

P. M. Kentish, Member

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "C. R. Anson".

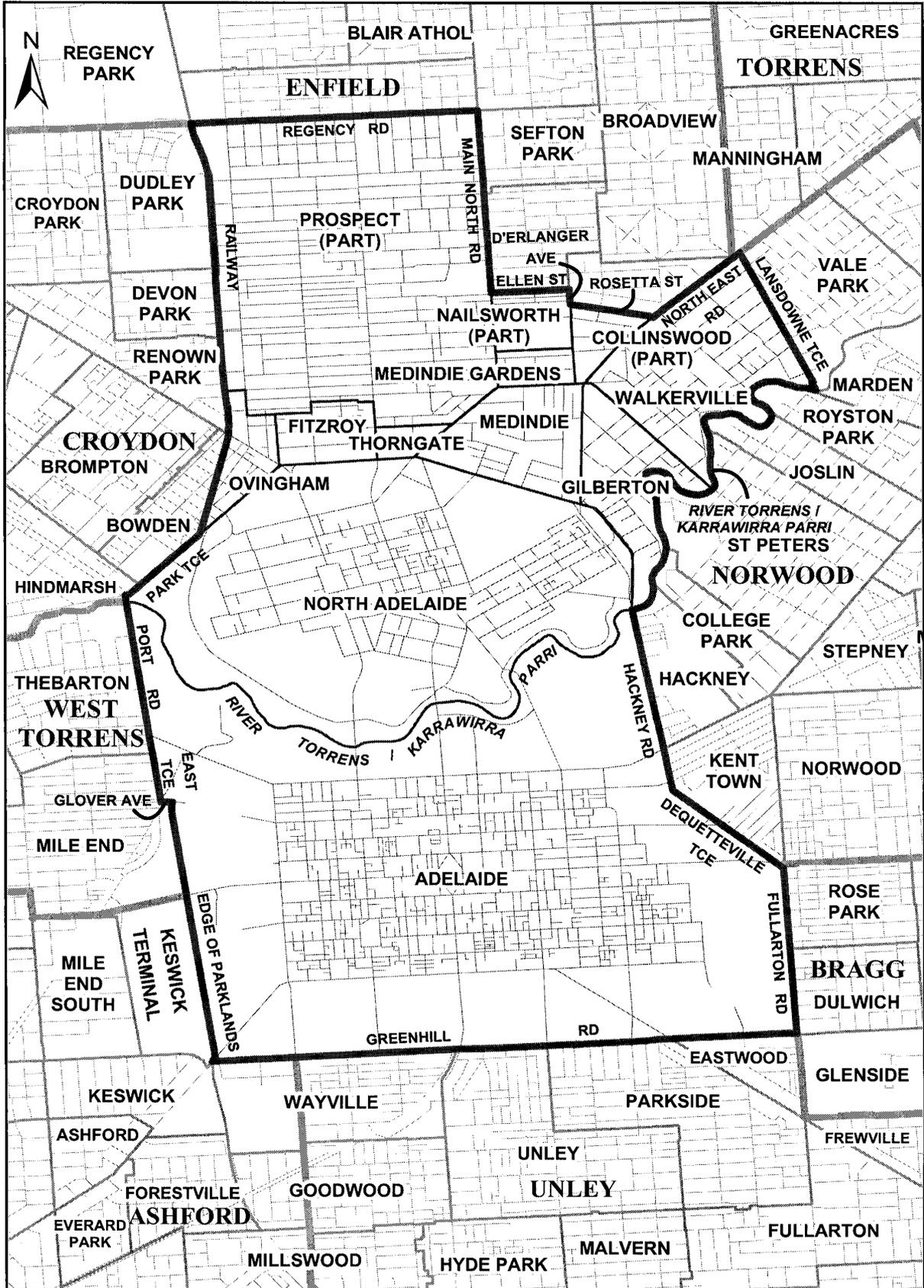
C. R. Anson, Secretary

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.

ADELAIDE

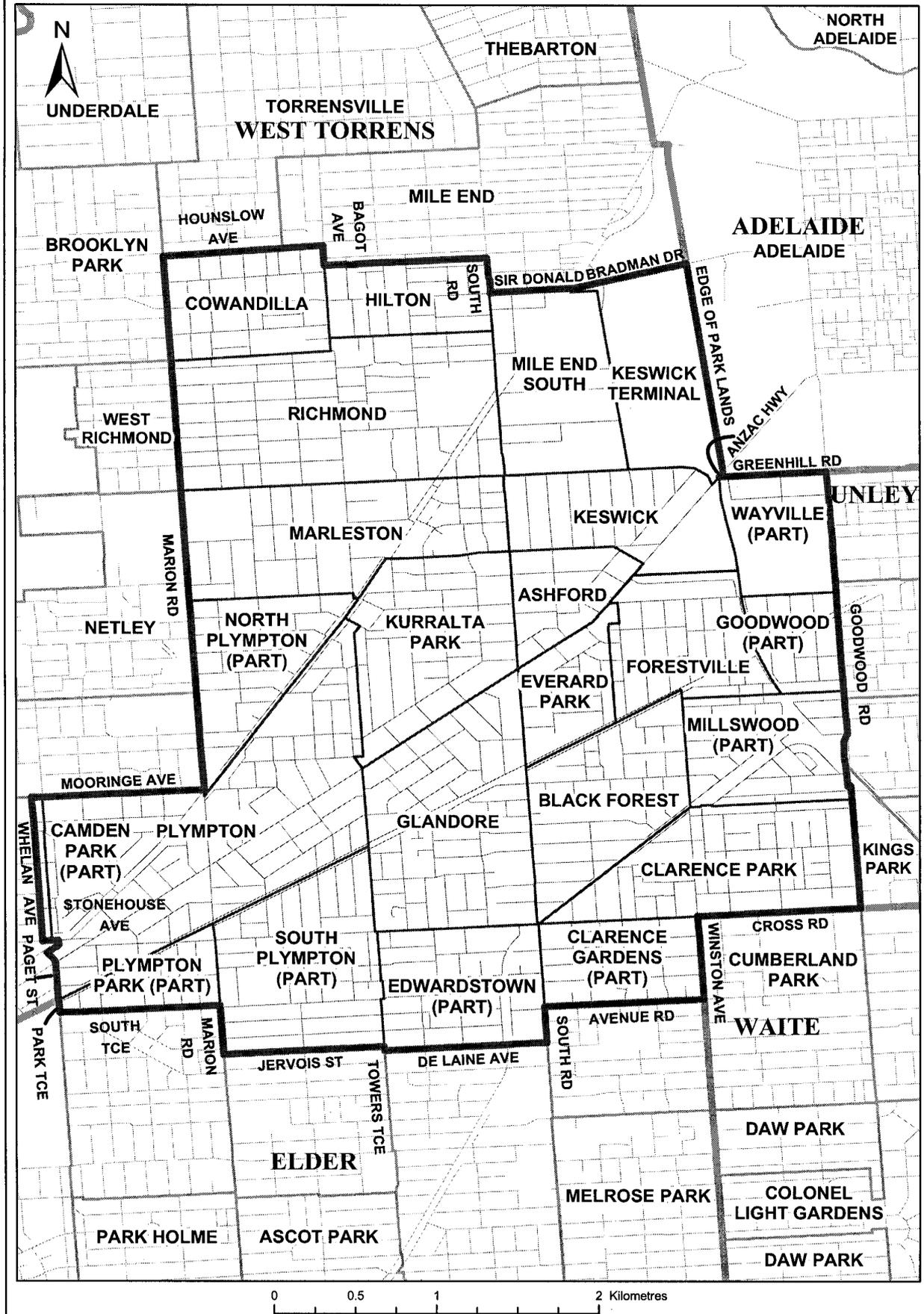
NOTE: Electoral Boundaries follow Suburb or Council boundaries unless otherwise shown.



0 0.5 1 2 Kilometres

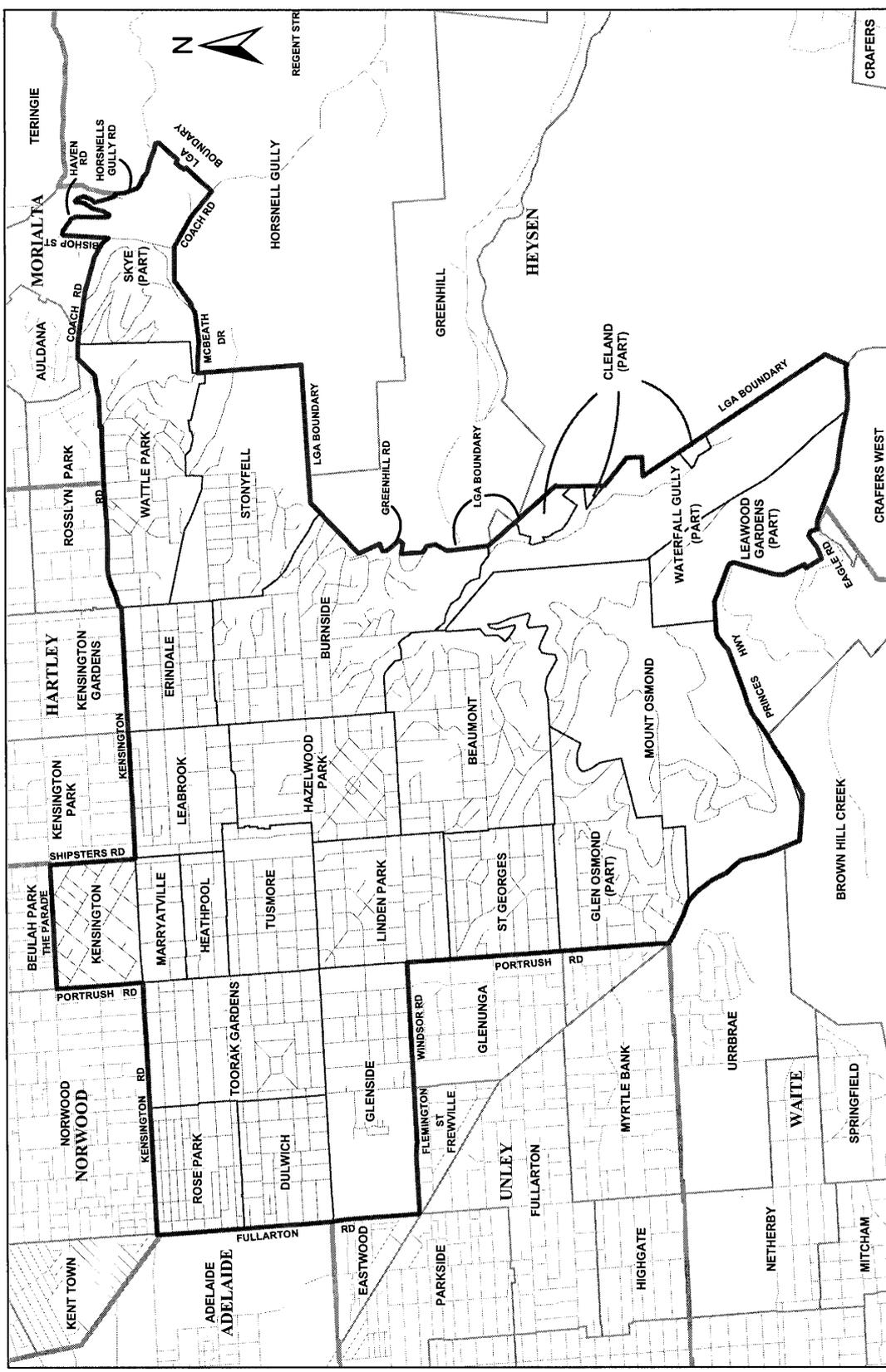
ASHFORD

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



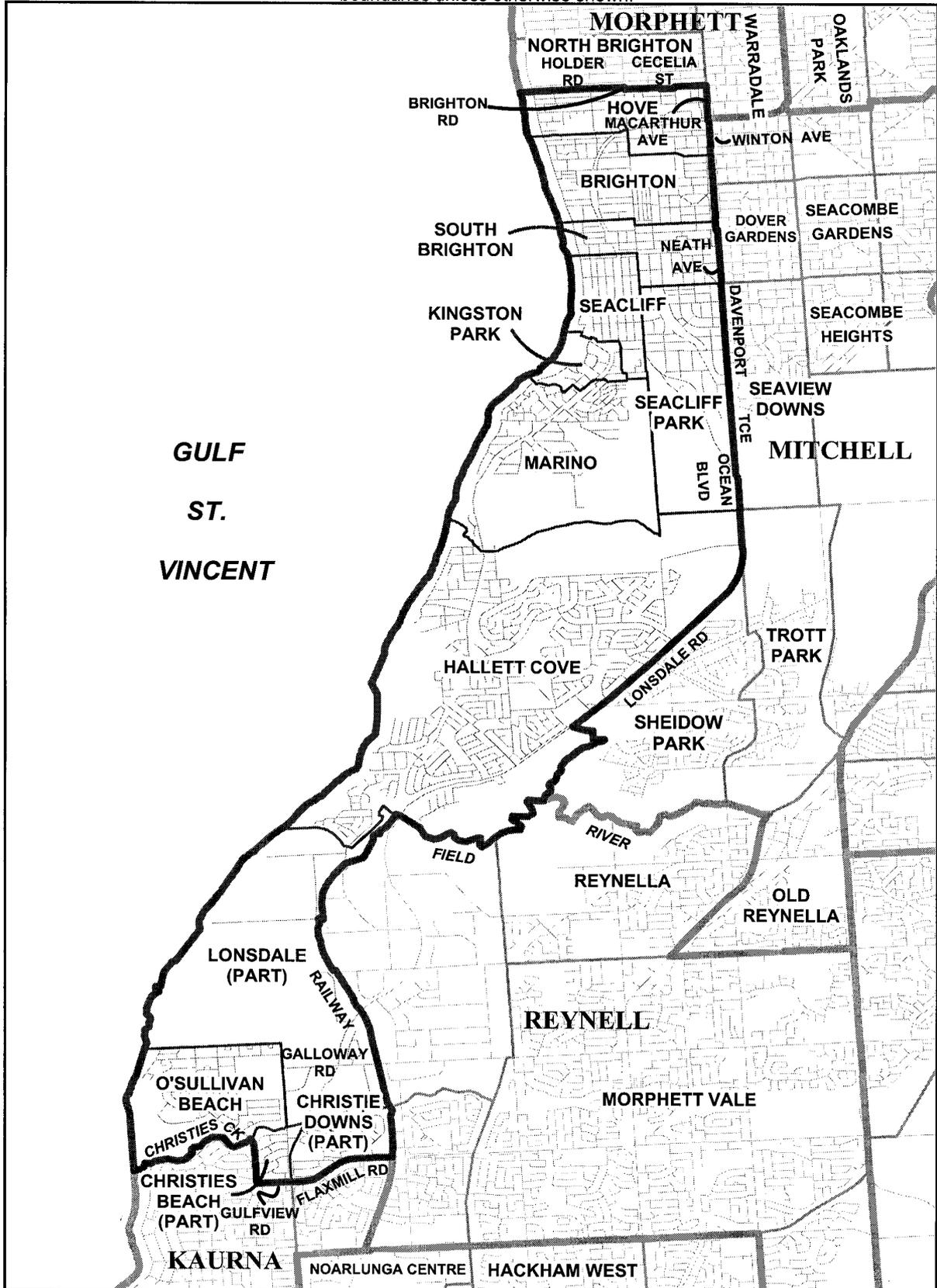
BRAGG

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



BRIGHT

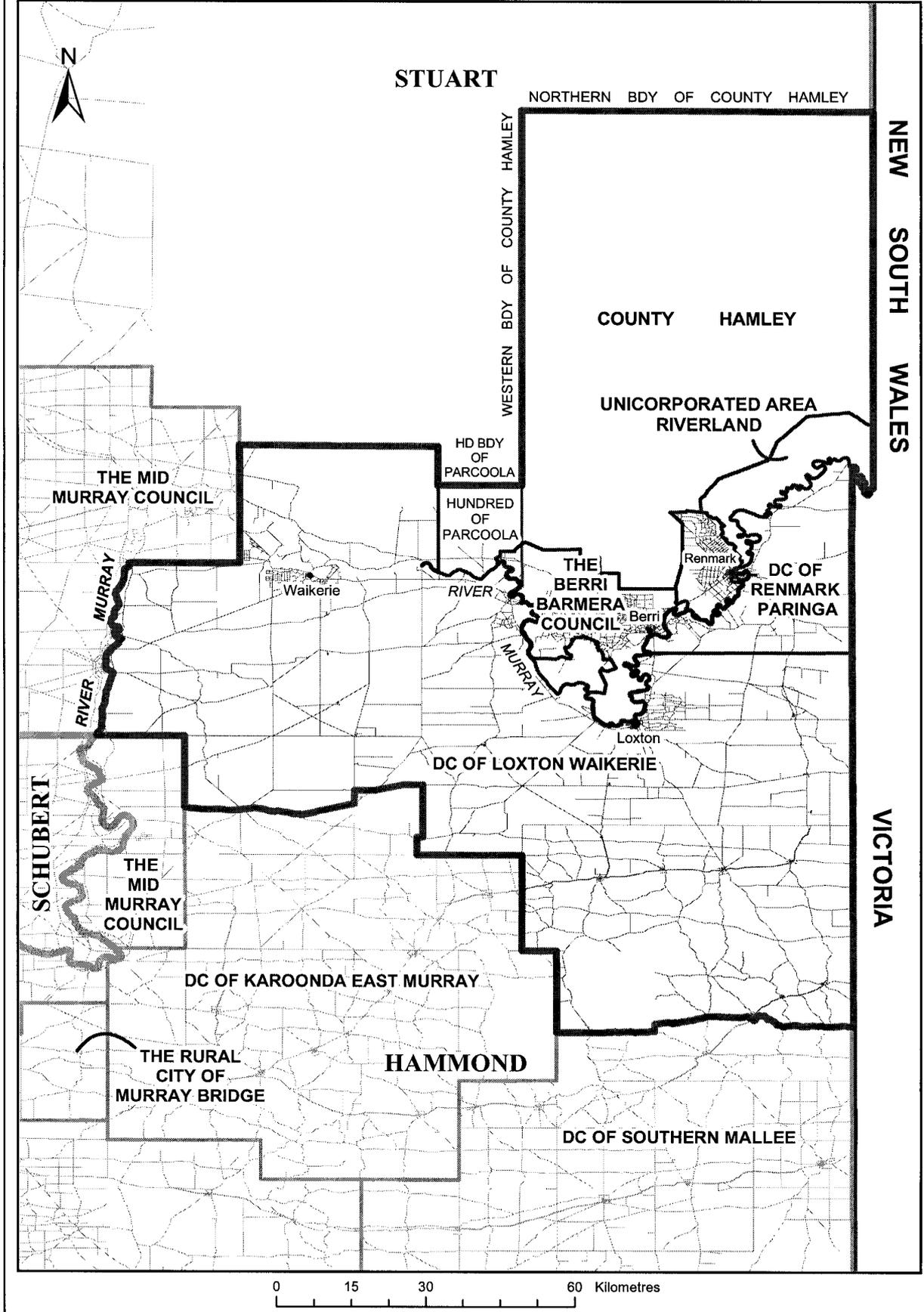
NOTE: Electoral Boundaries follow Suburb or Council boundaries unless otherwise shown.



0 0.5 1 2 Kilometres

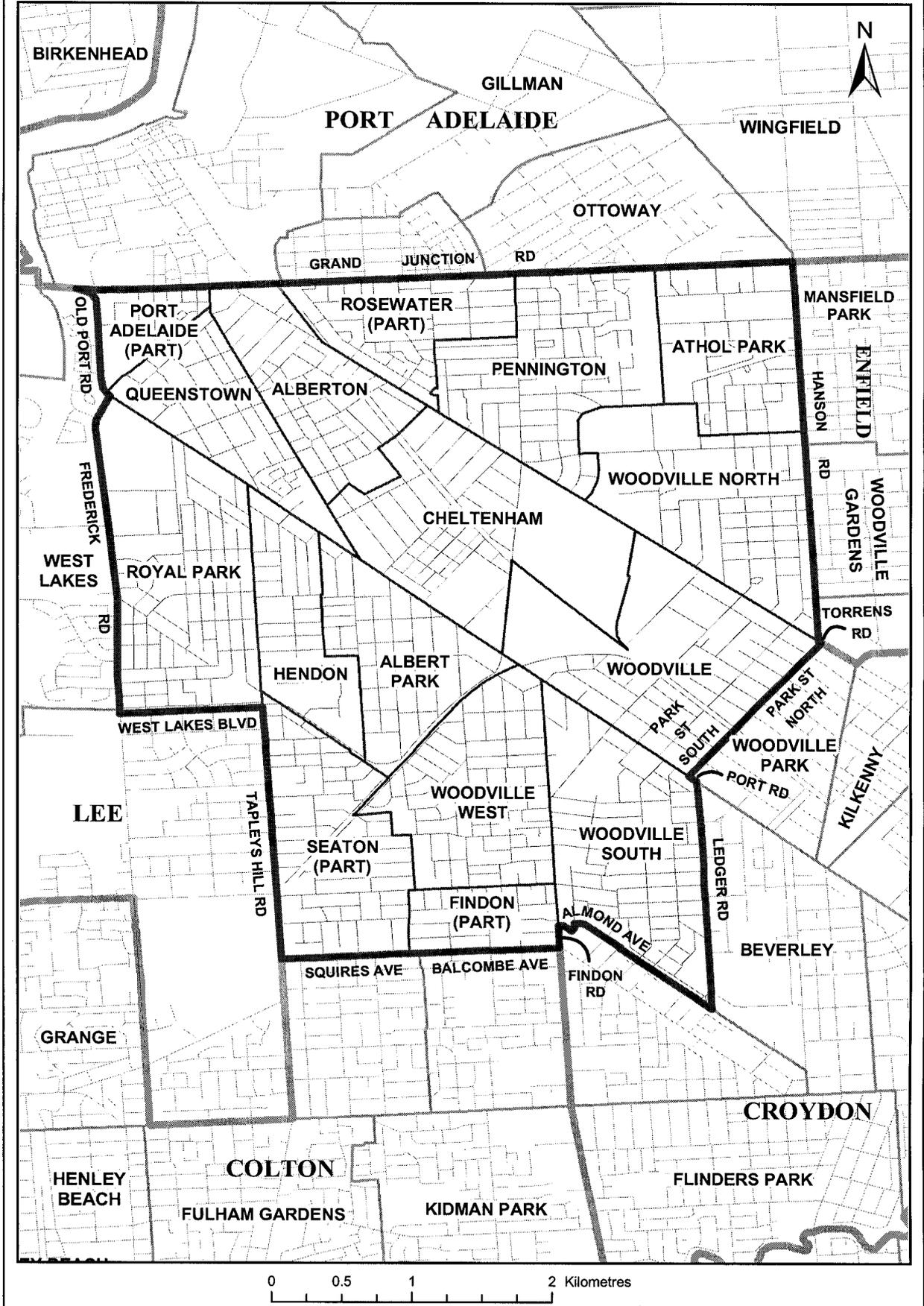
CHAFFEY

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



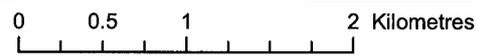
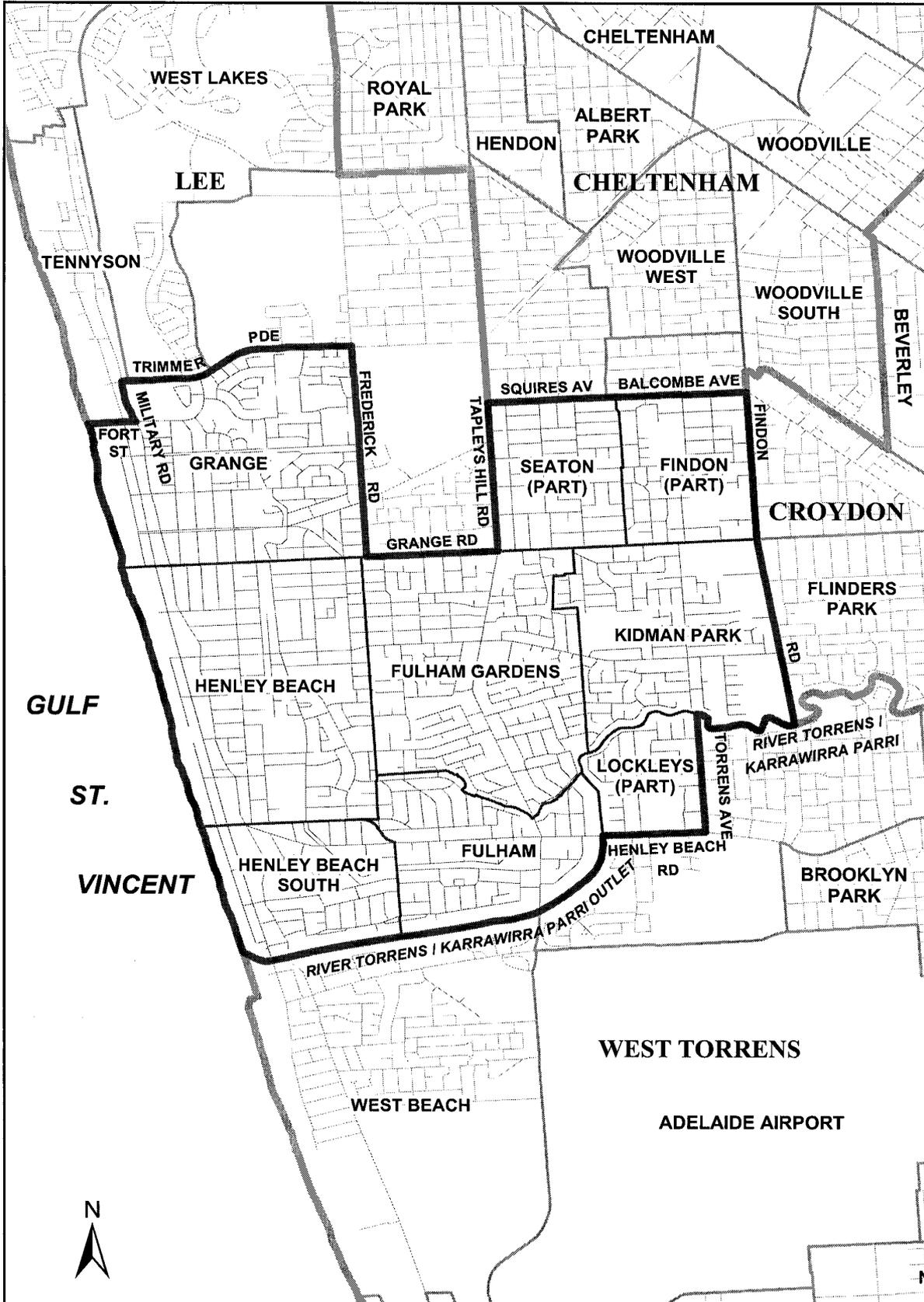
CHELTENHAM

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



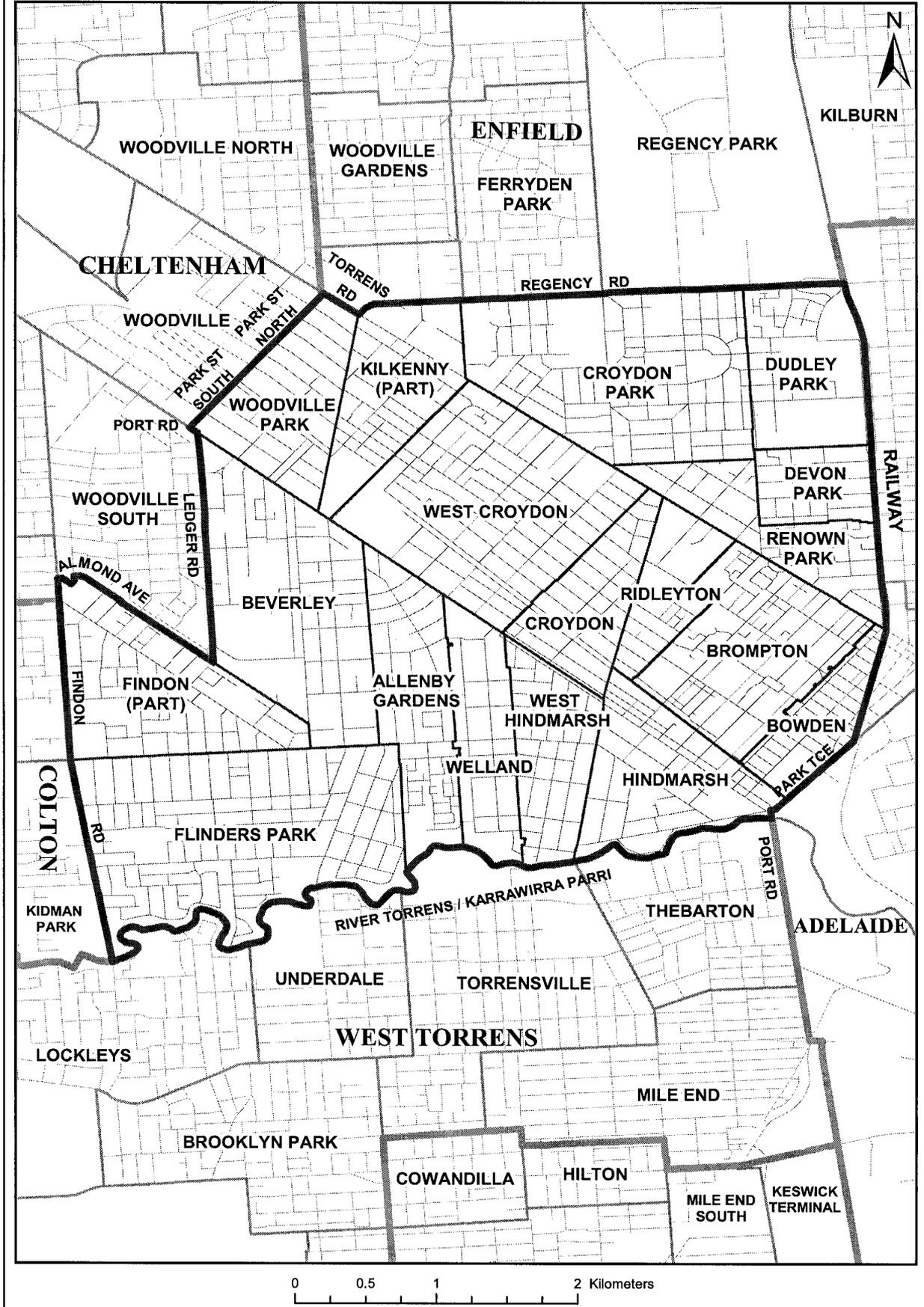
COLTON

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



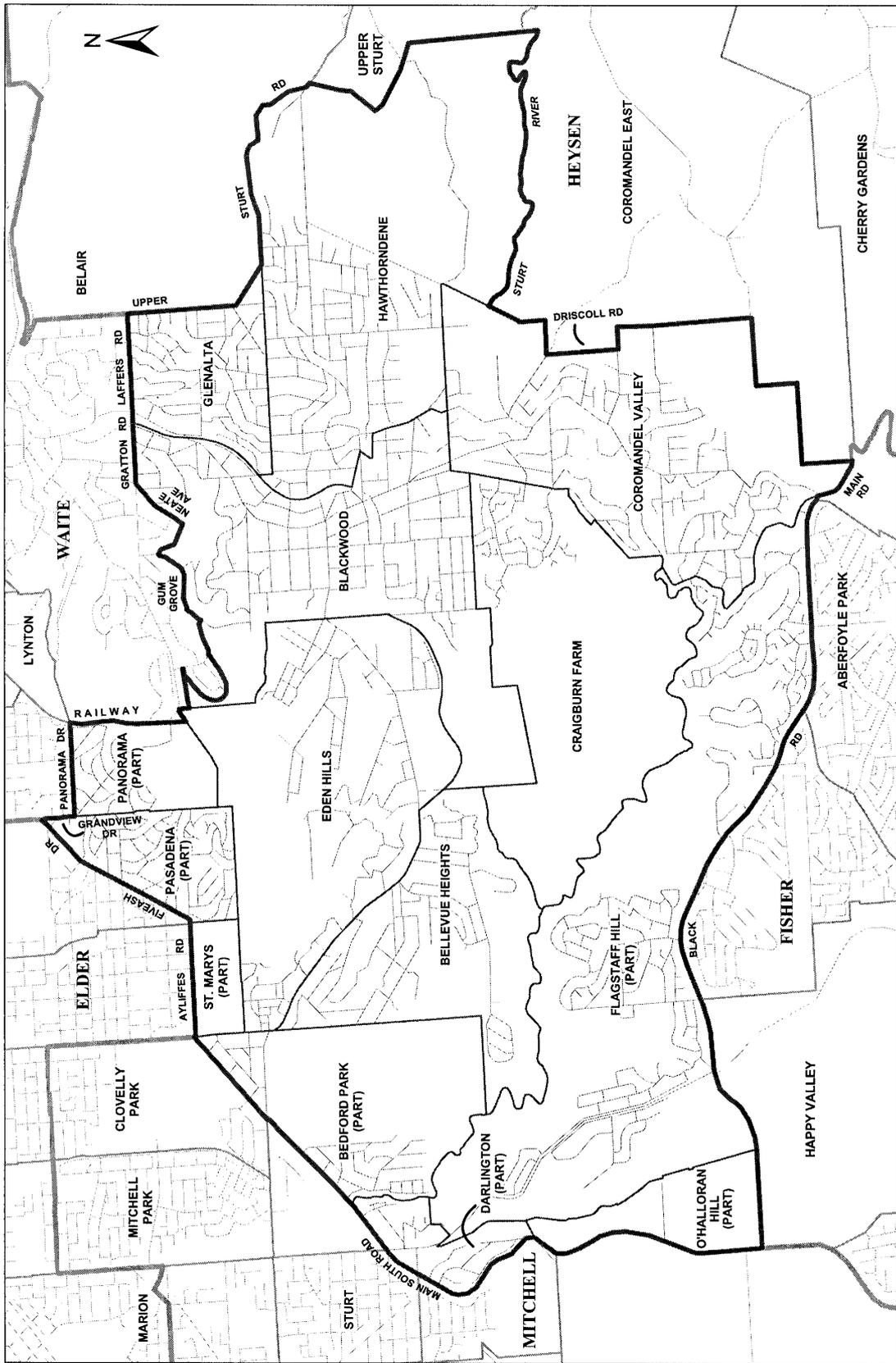
CROYDON

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



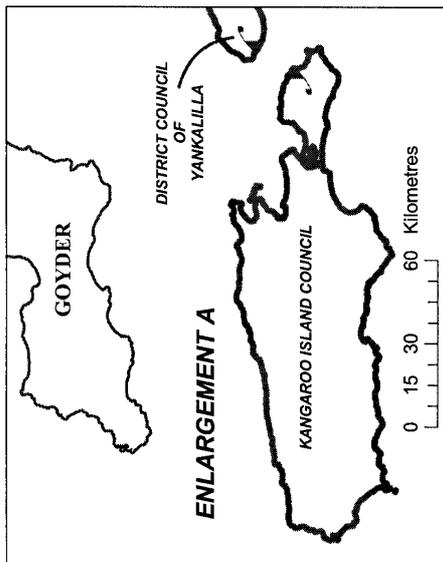
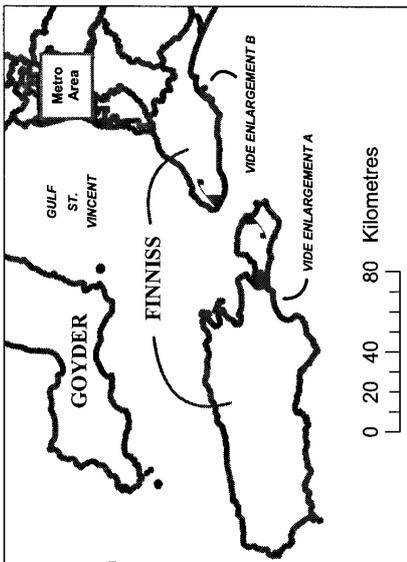
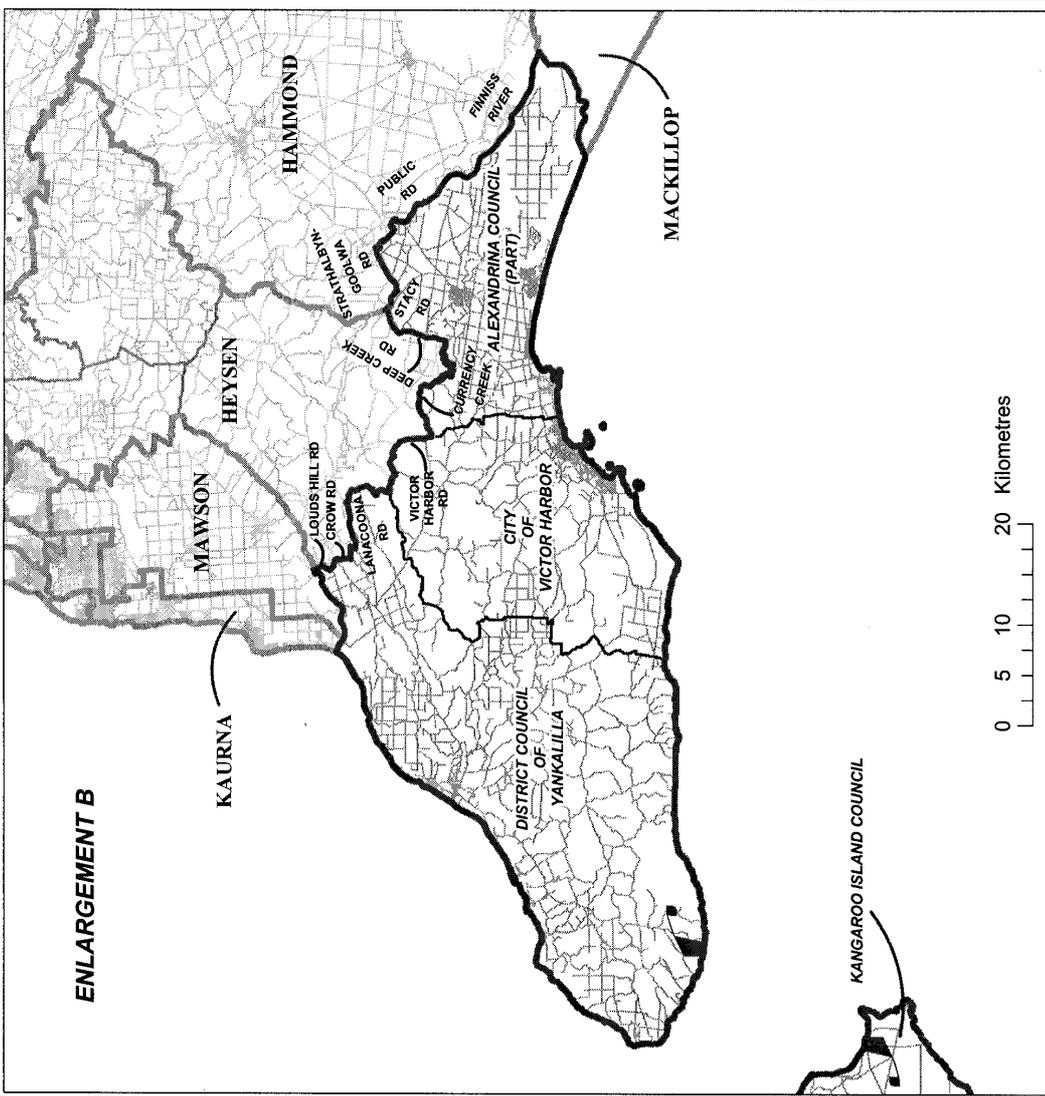
DAVENPORT

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



FINNISS

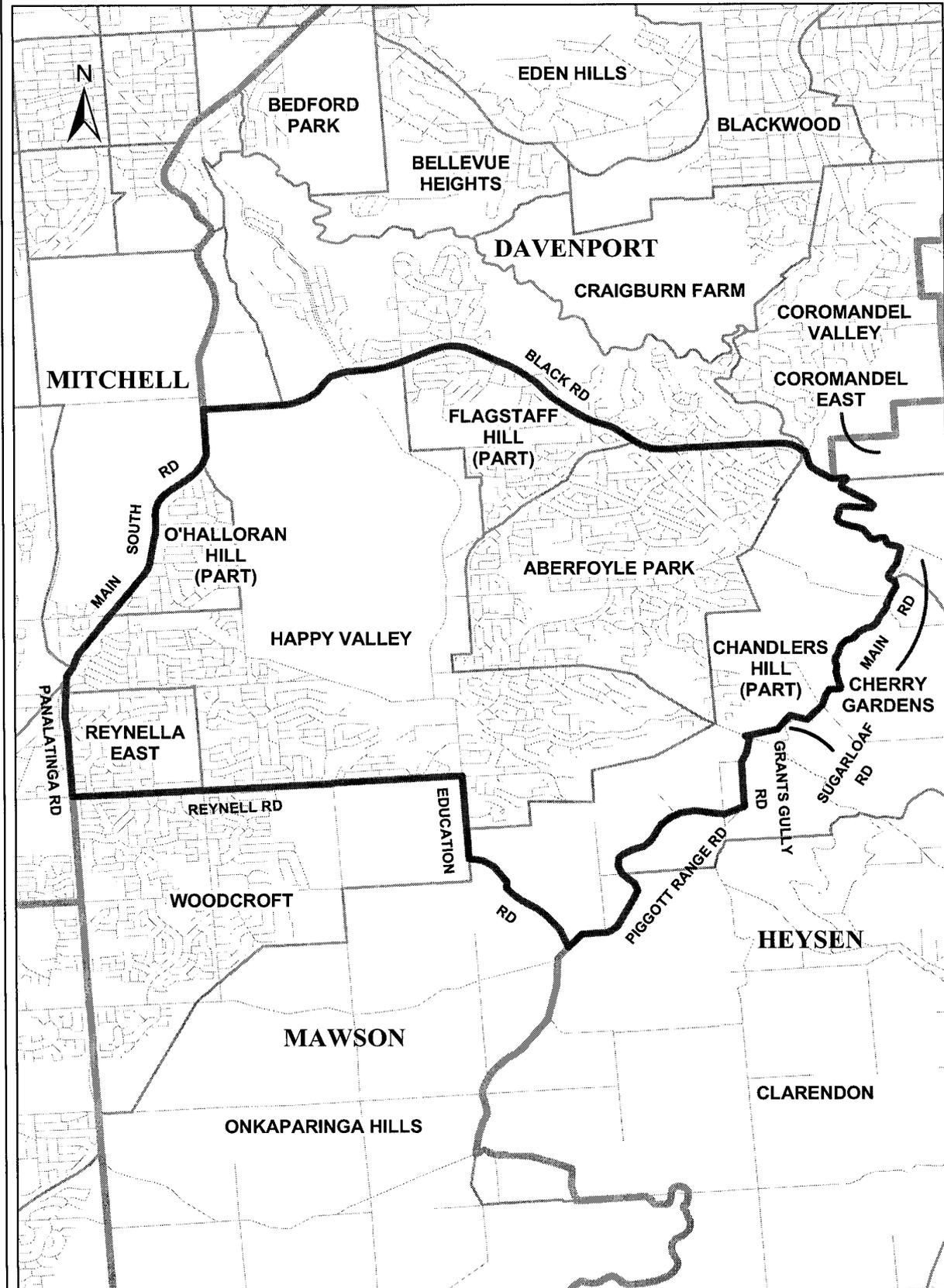
NOTE: Electoral Boundaries follow Suburb or Council boundaries unless otherwise shown.



All those islands inhabited, or those which in the future may become inhabited, shown on the face hereof are included in the district.

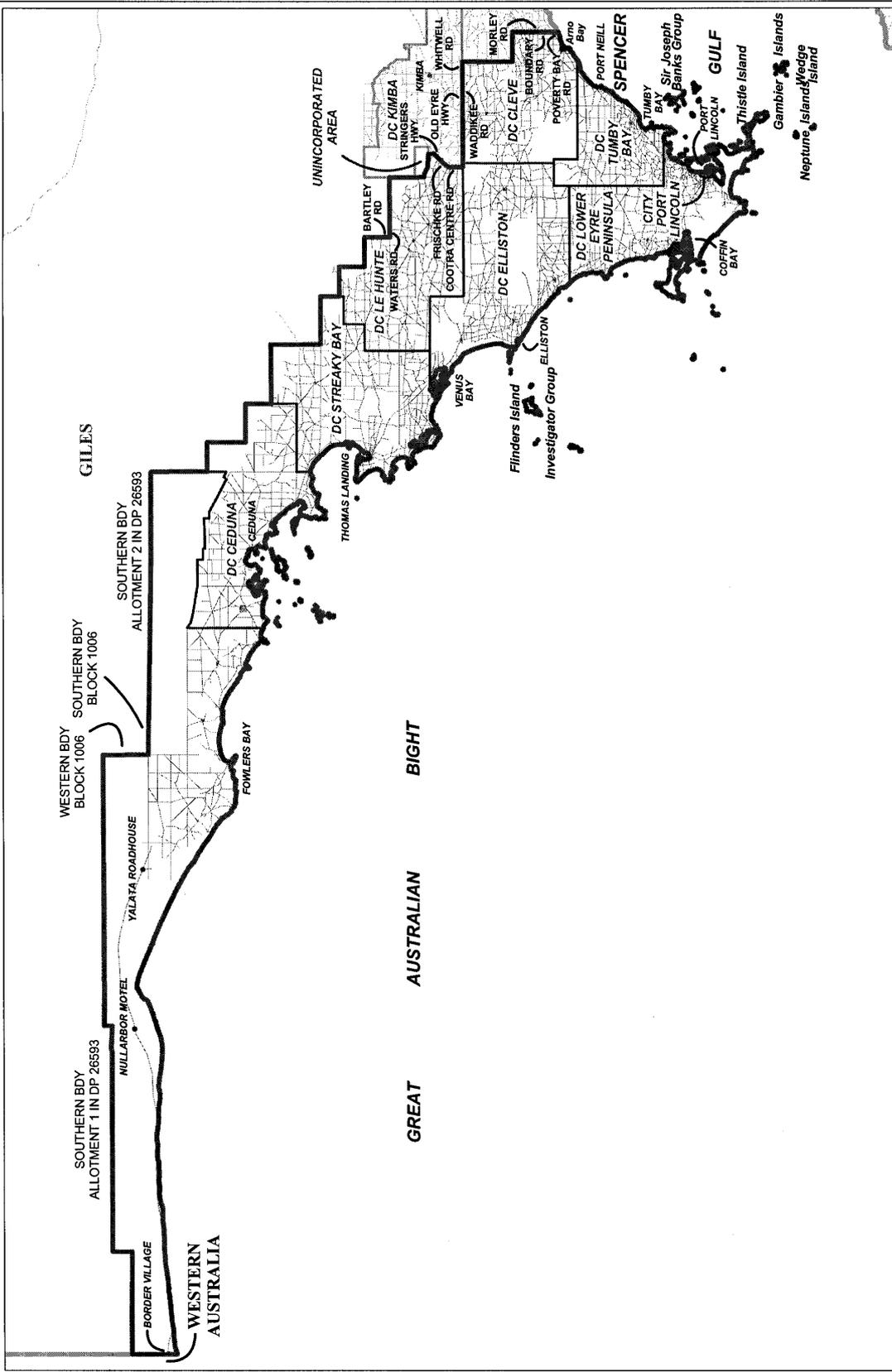
FISHER

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



FLINDERS

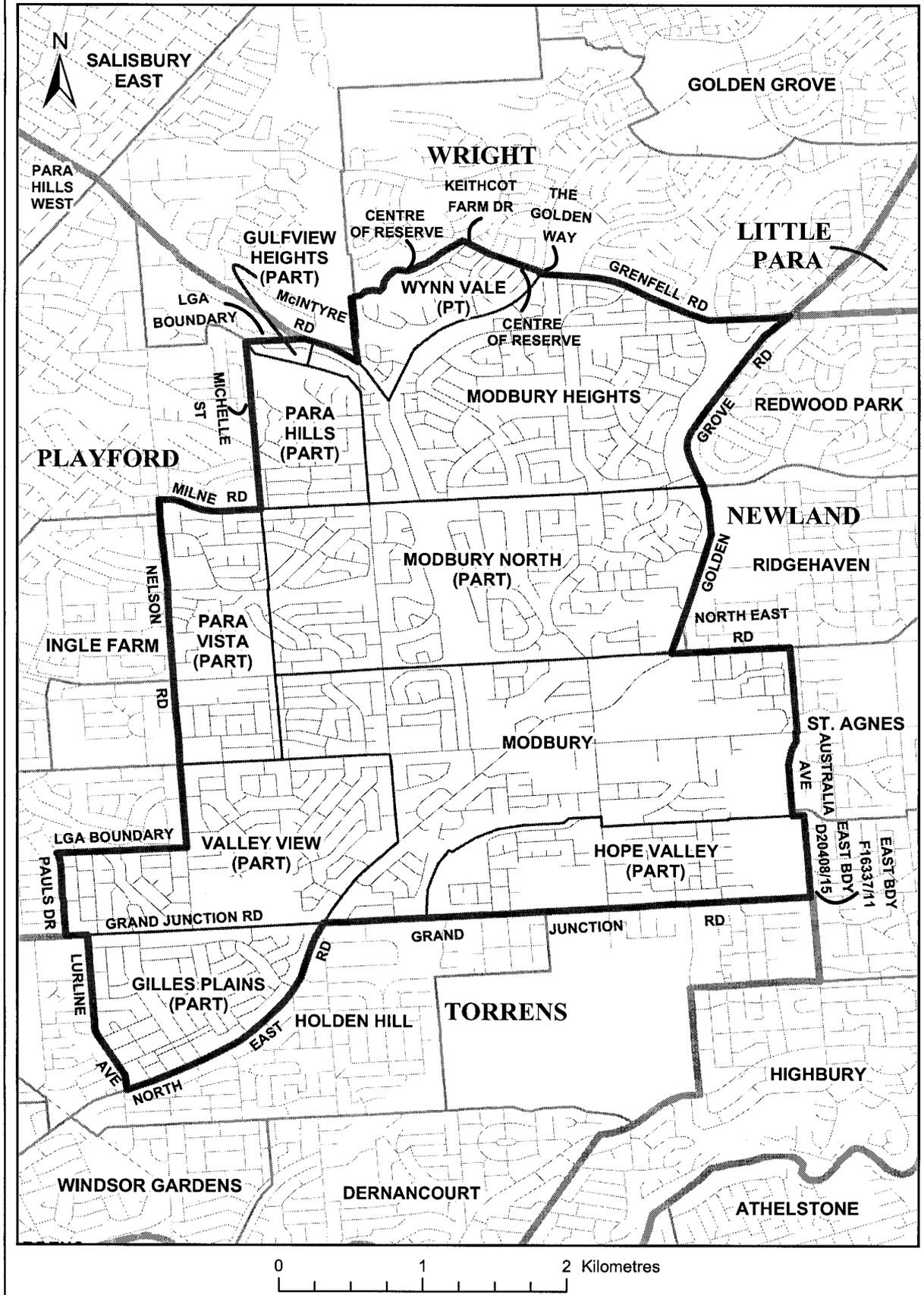
NOTE: Electoral Boundaries follow Suburb or Council boundaries unless otherwise shown.



0 50 100 200 Kilometres

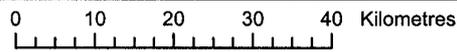
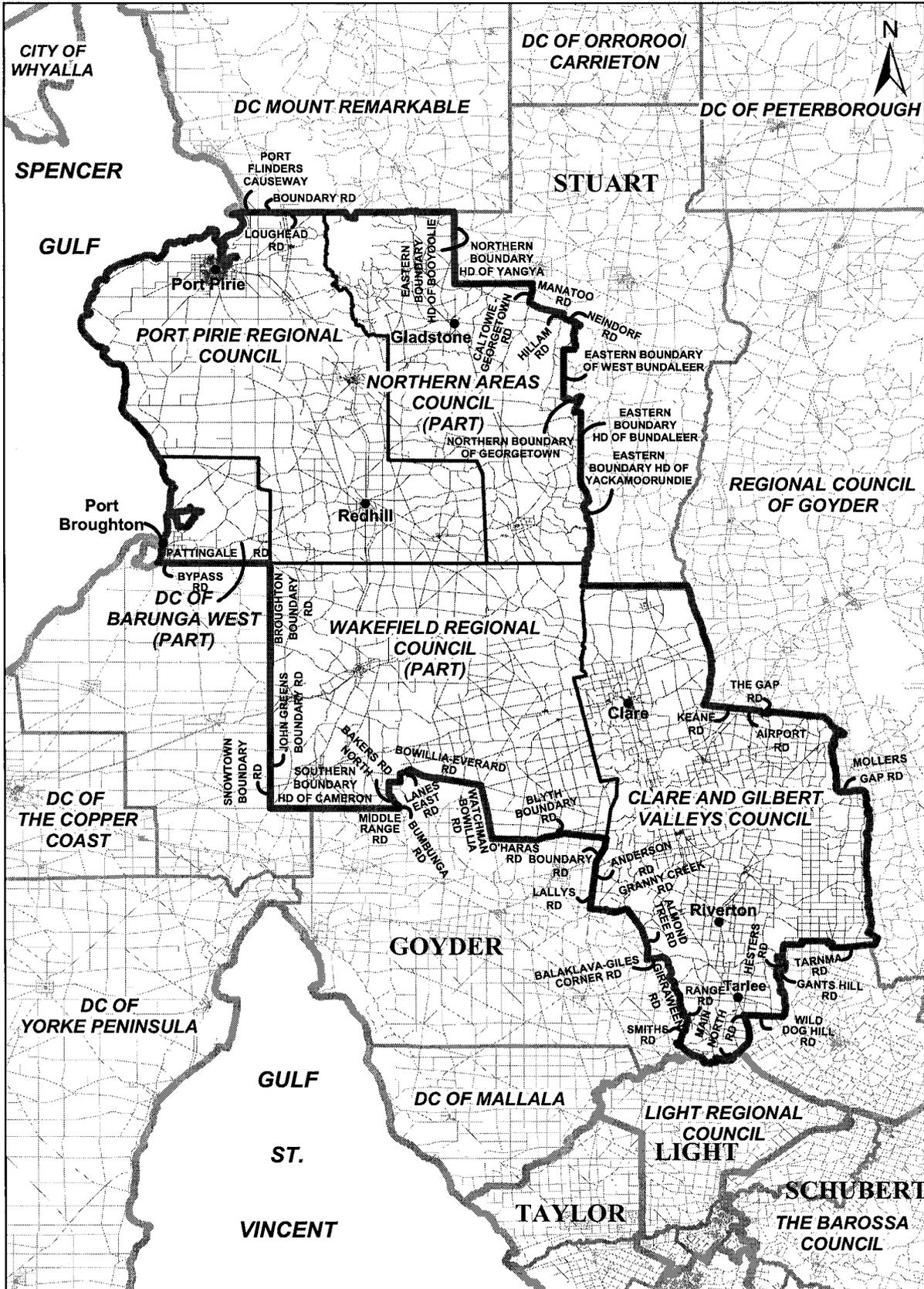
FLOREY

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



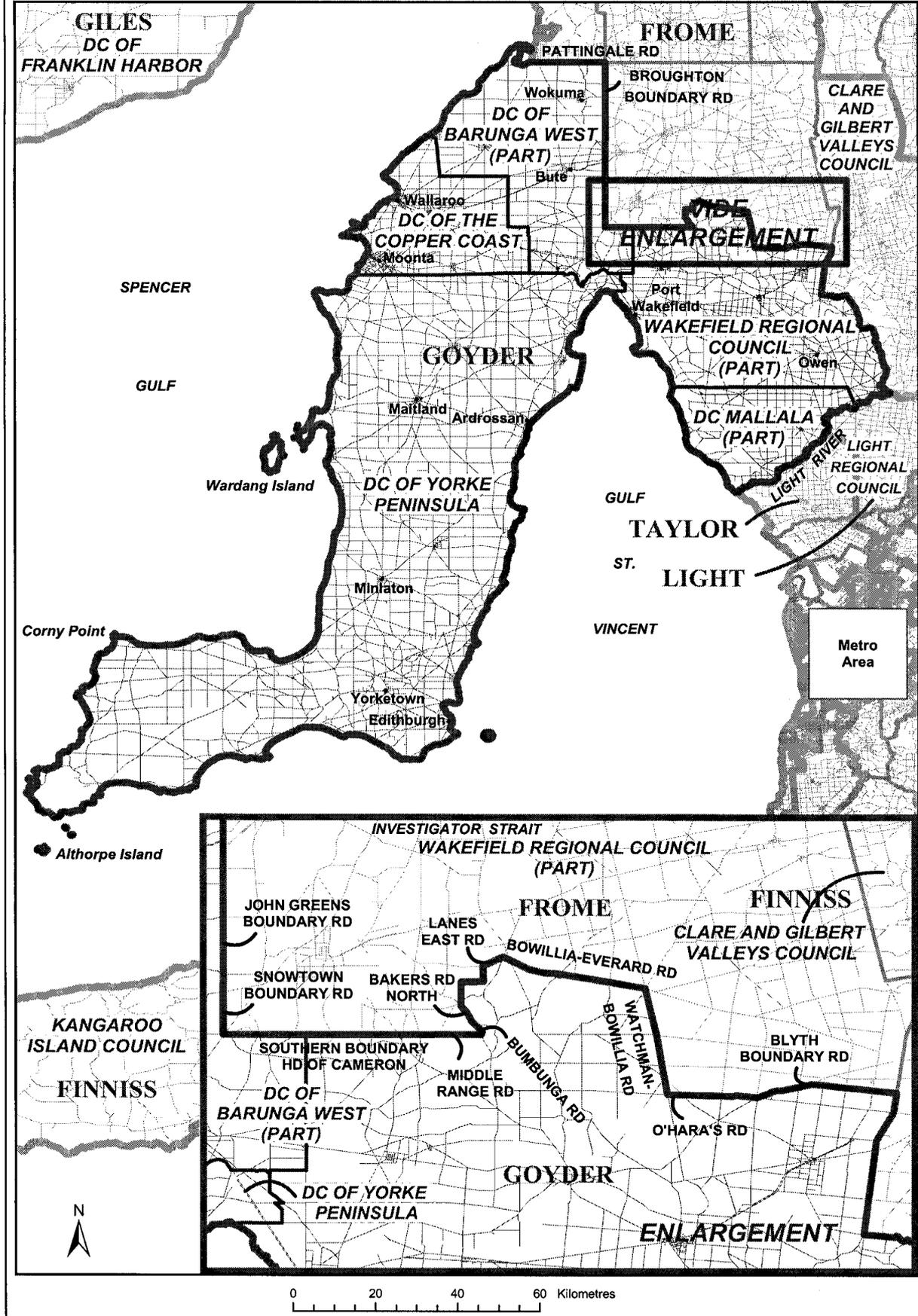
FROME

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



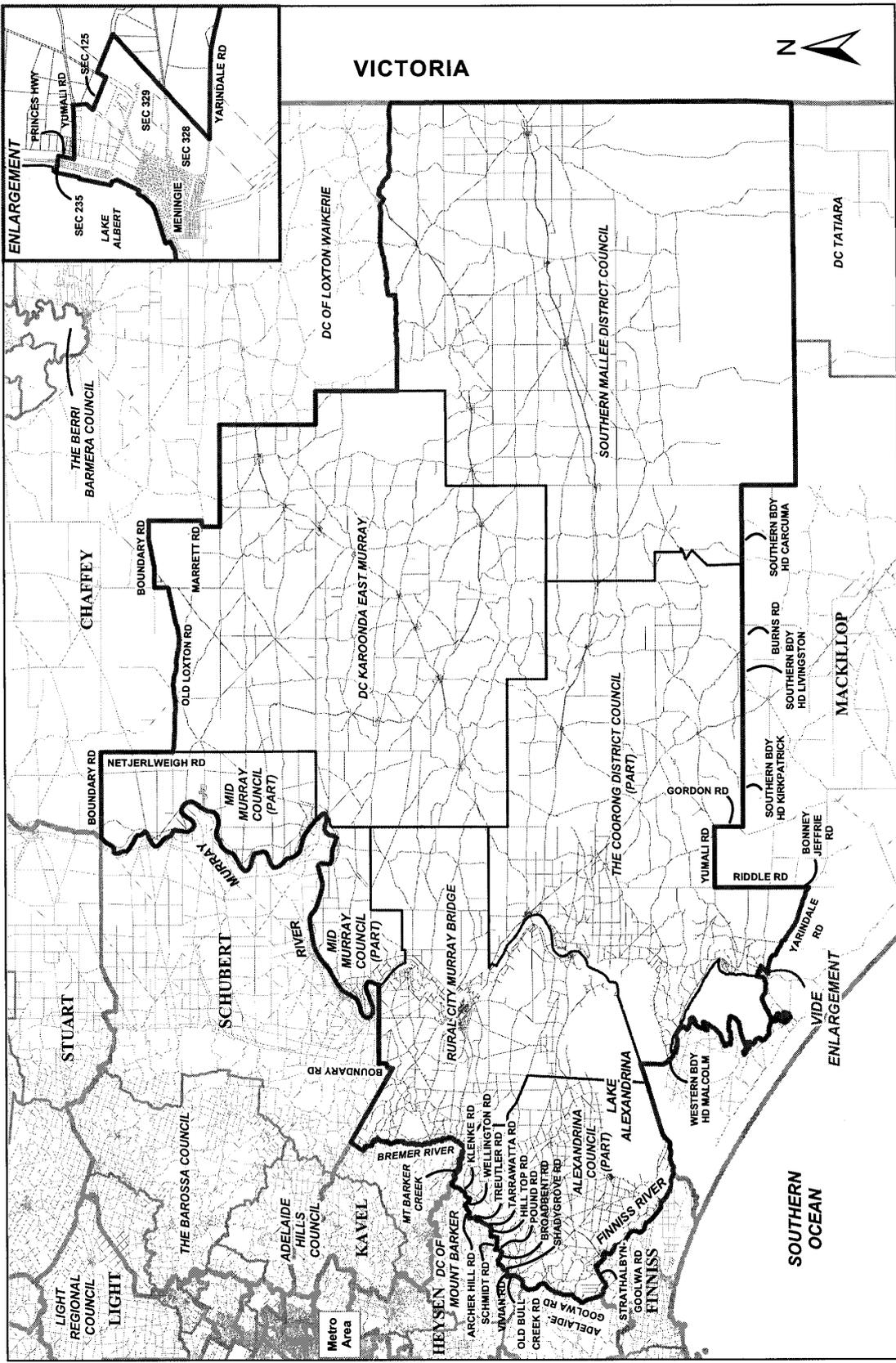
GOYDER

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



HAMMOND

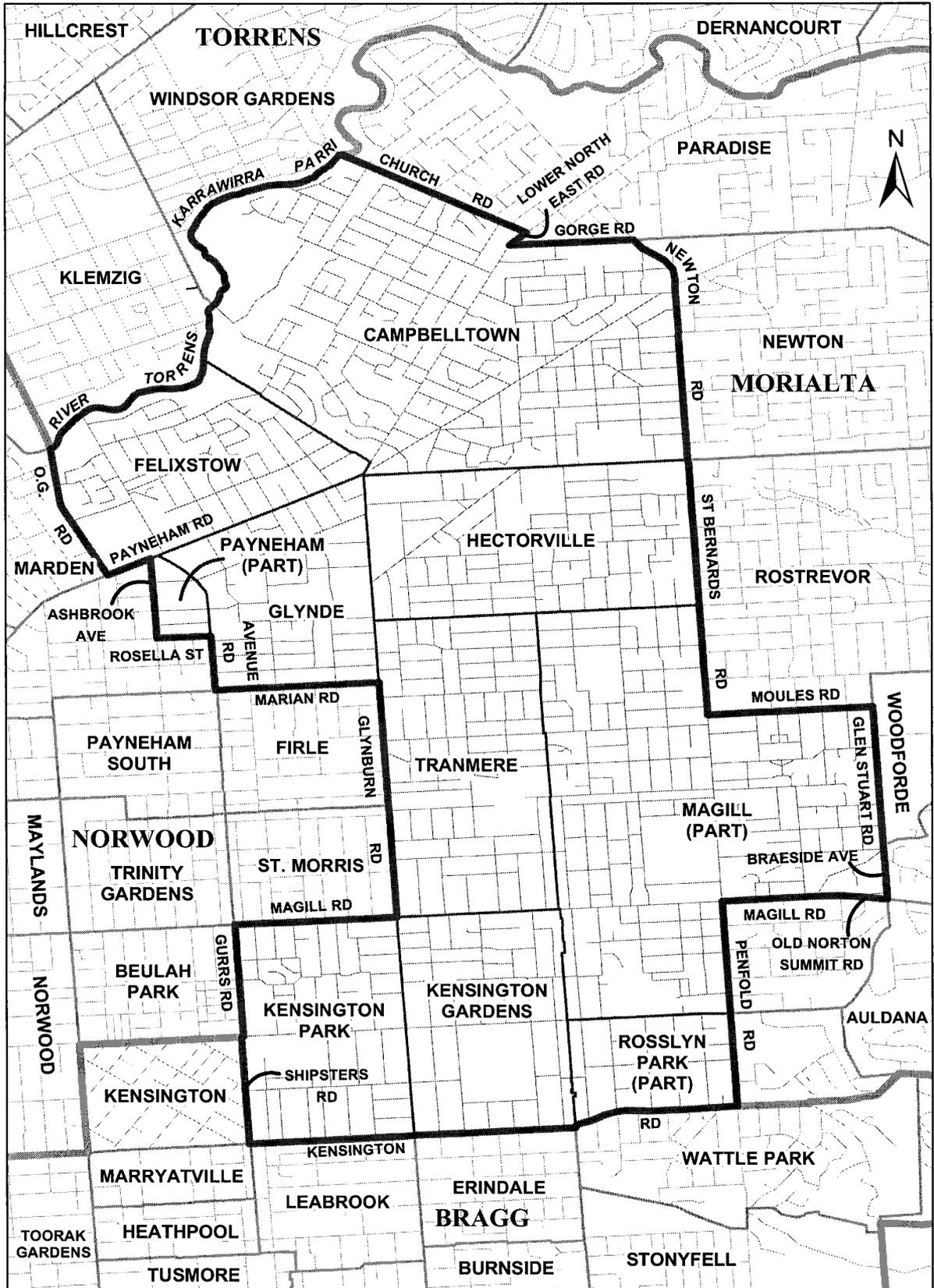
NOTE: Electoral Boundaries follow Suburb or Council boundaries unless otherwise shown.

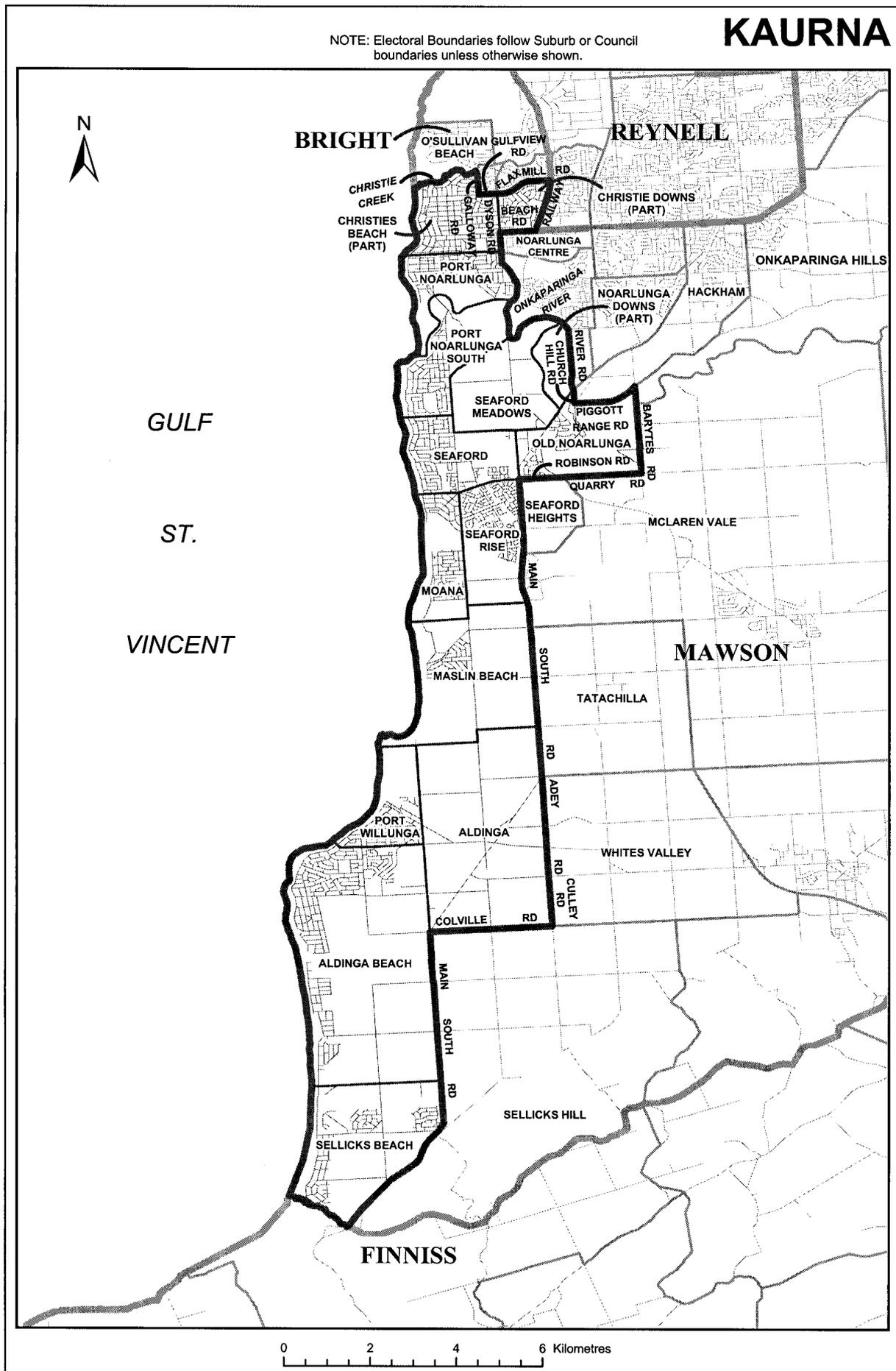


2002 DRAFT ORDER

HARTLEY

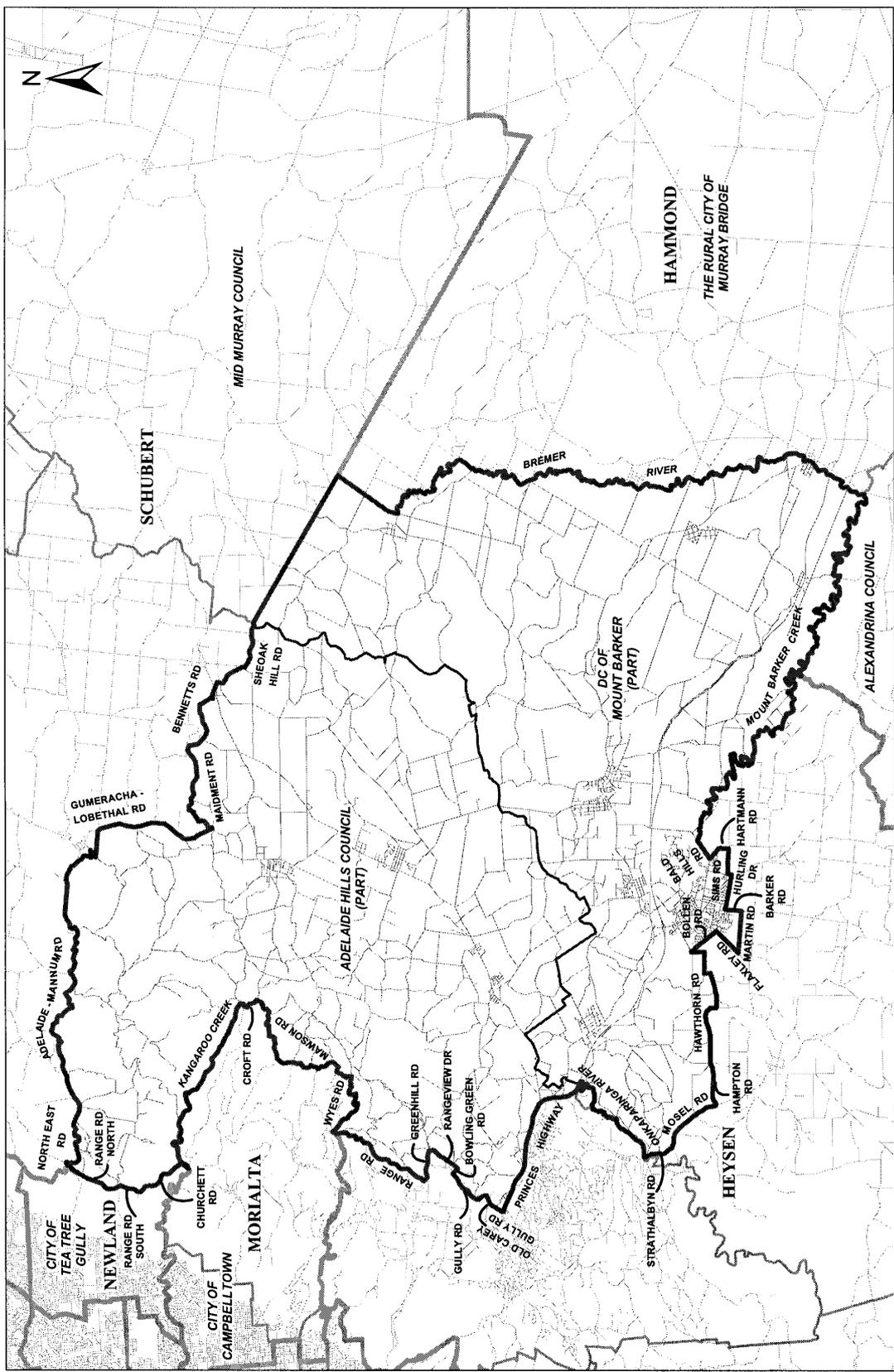
NOTE: Electoral Boundaries follow Suburb or Council boundaries unless otherwise shown.





KAVEL

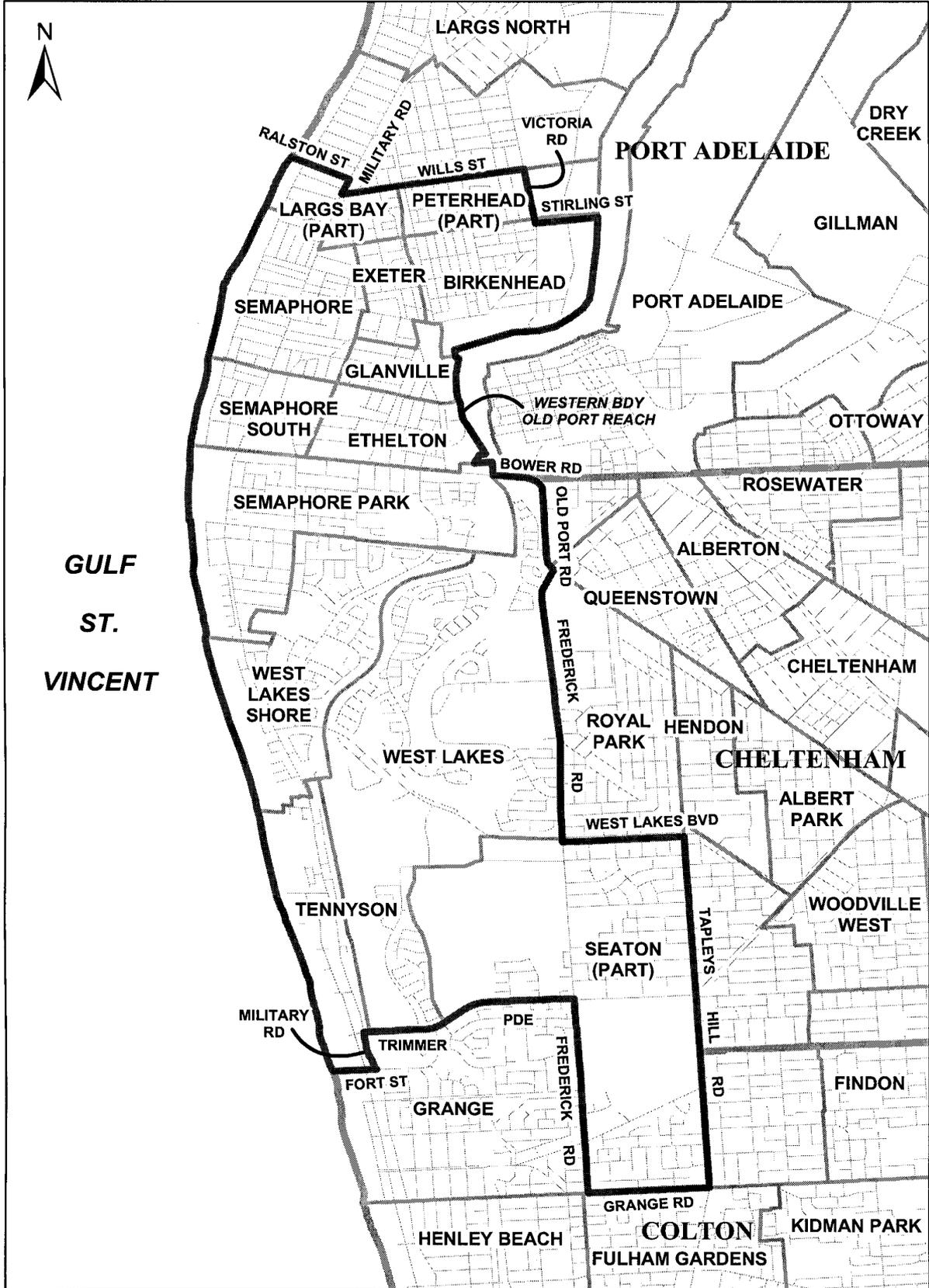
NOTE: Electoral Boundaries follow Suburb or Council boundaries unless otherwise shown.



0 2.5 5 10 Kilometres

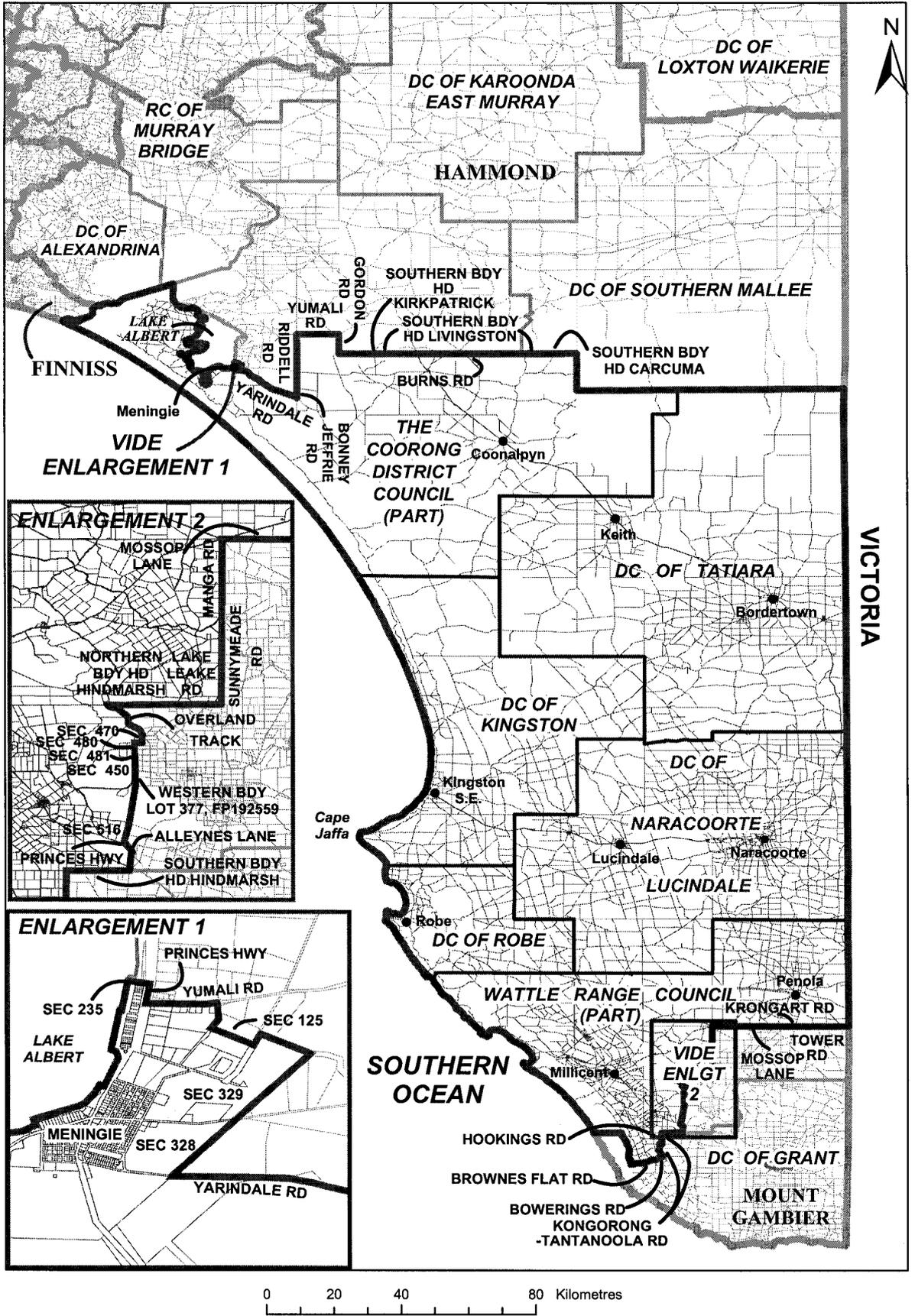
LEE

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



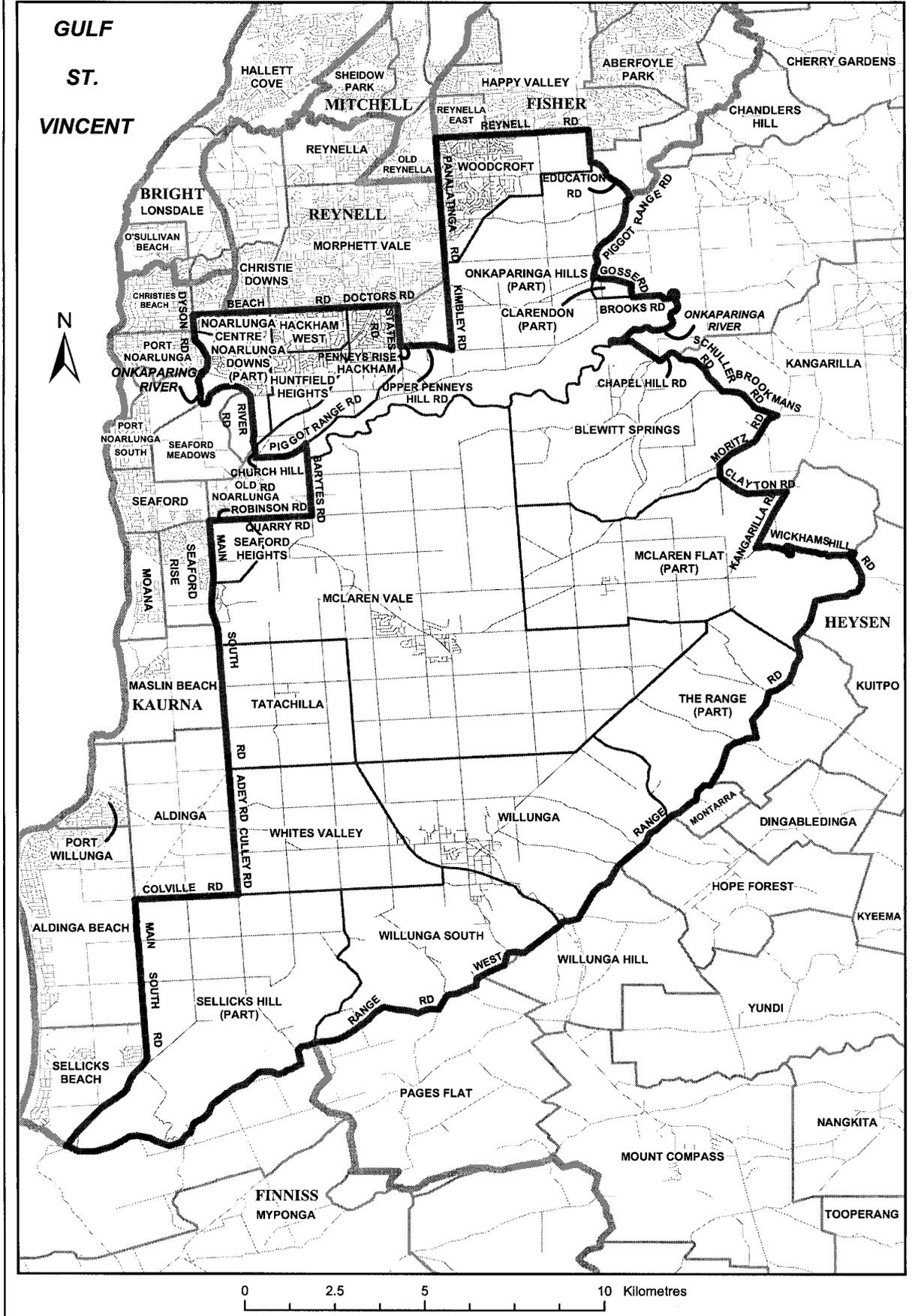
MACKILLOP

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



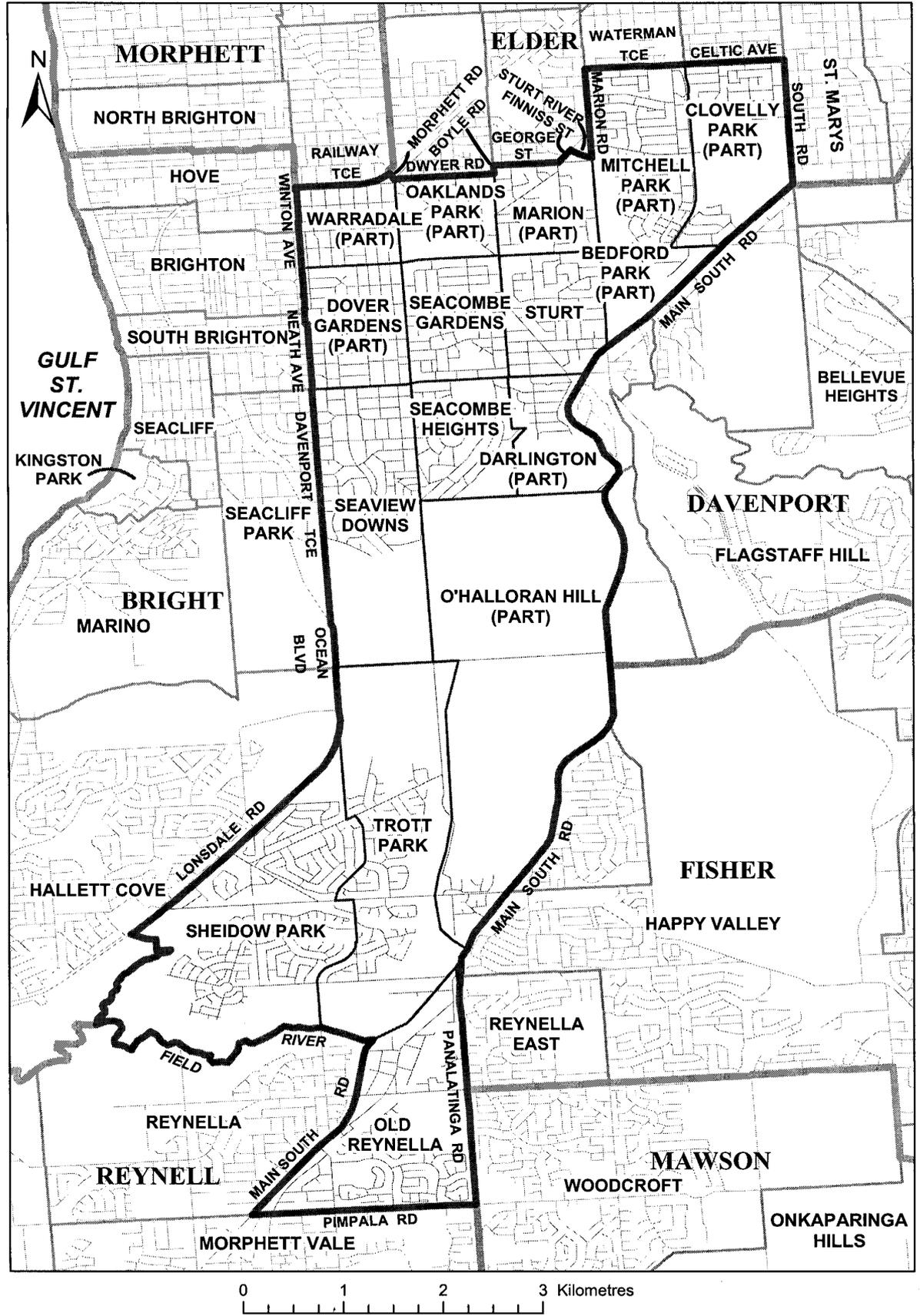
MAWSON

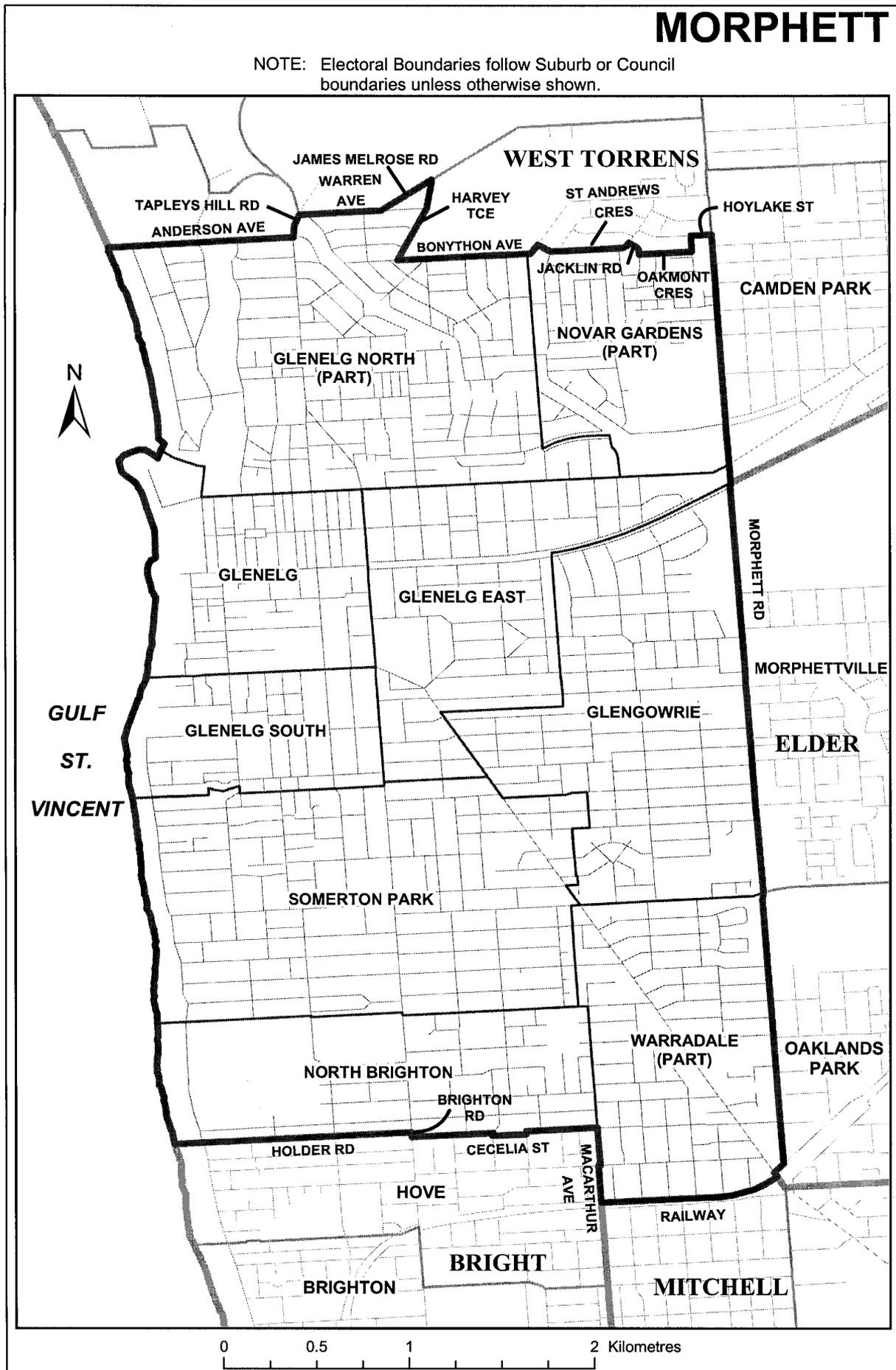
NOTE: Electoral Boundaries follow Suburb or Council boundaries unless otherwise shown.



MITCHELL

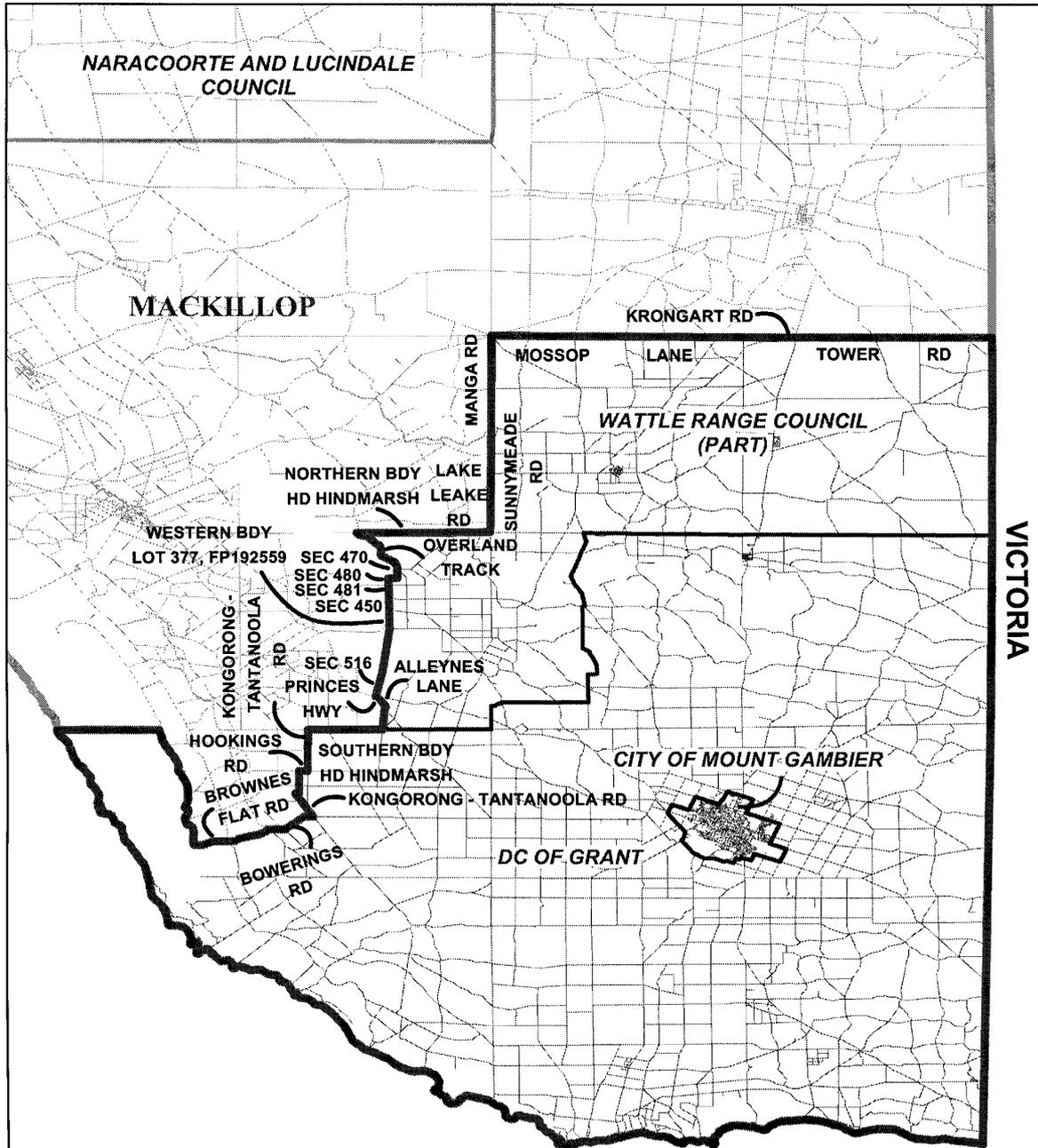
NOTE: Electoral Boundaries follow Suburb or Council boundaries unless otherwise shown.





MOUNT GAMBIER

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



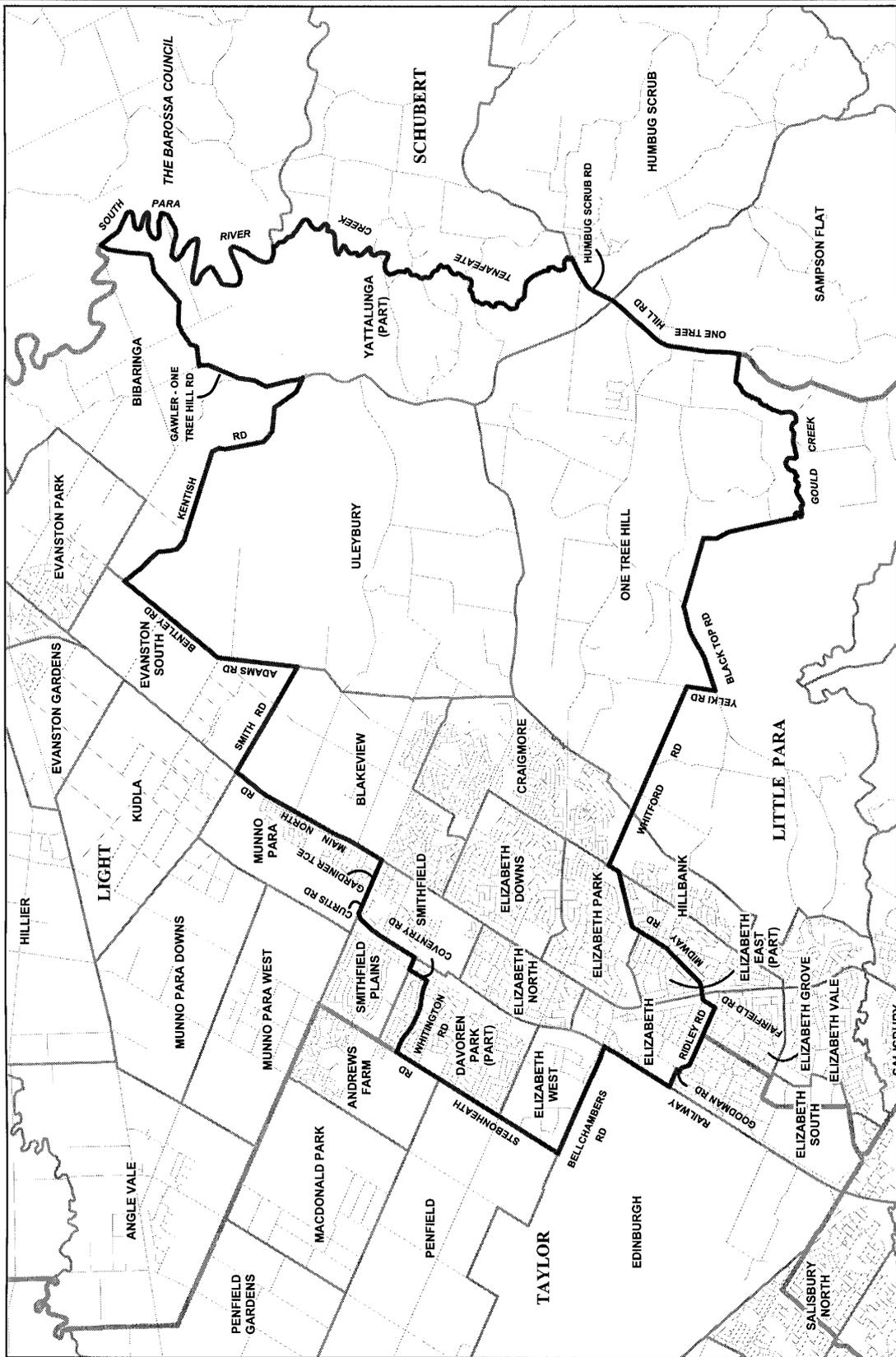
VICTORIA

SOUTHERN OCEAN



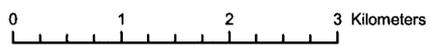
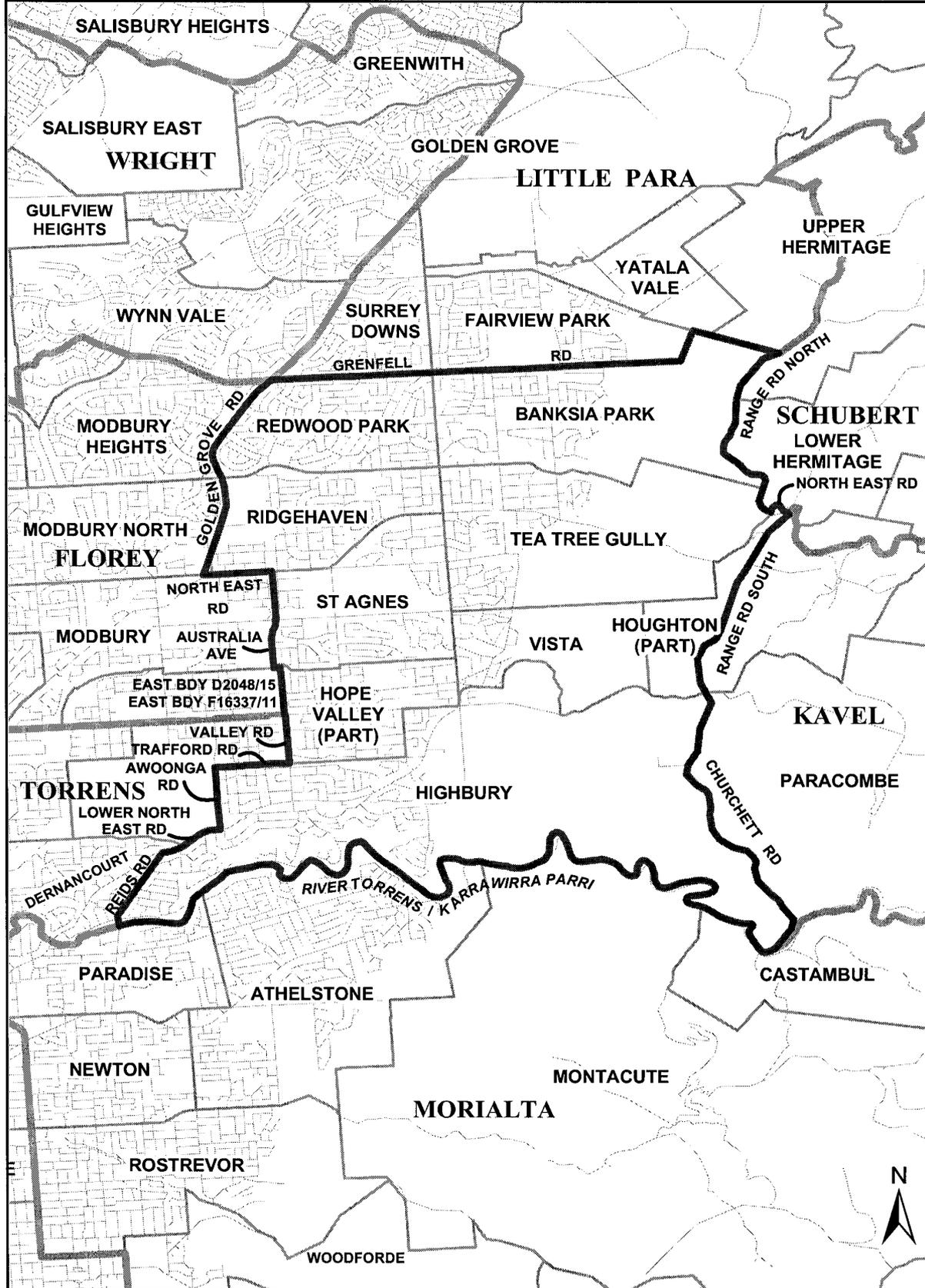
NAPIER

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



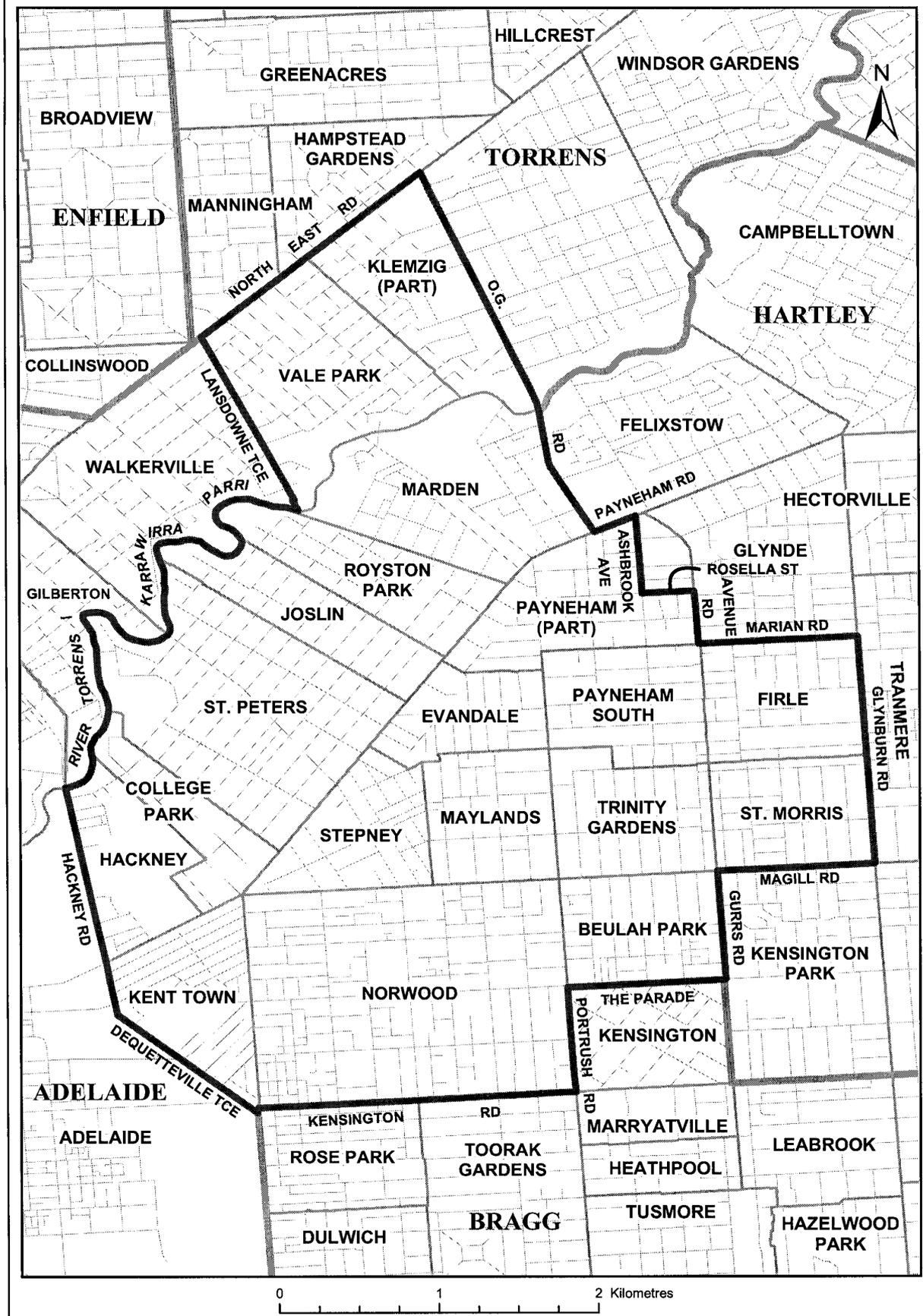
NEWLAND

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



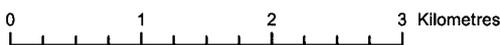
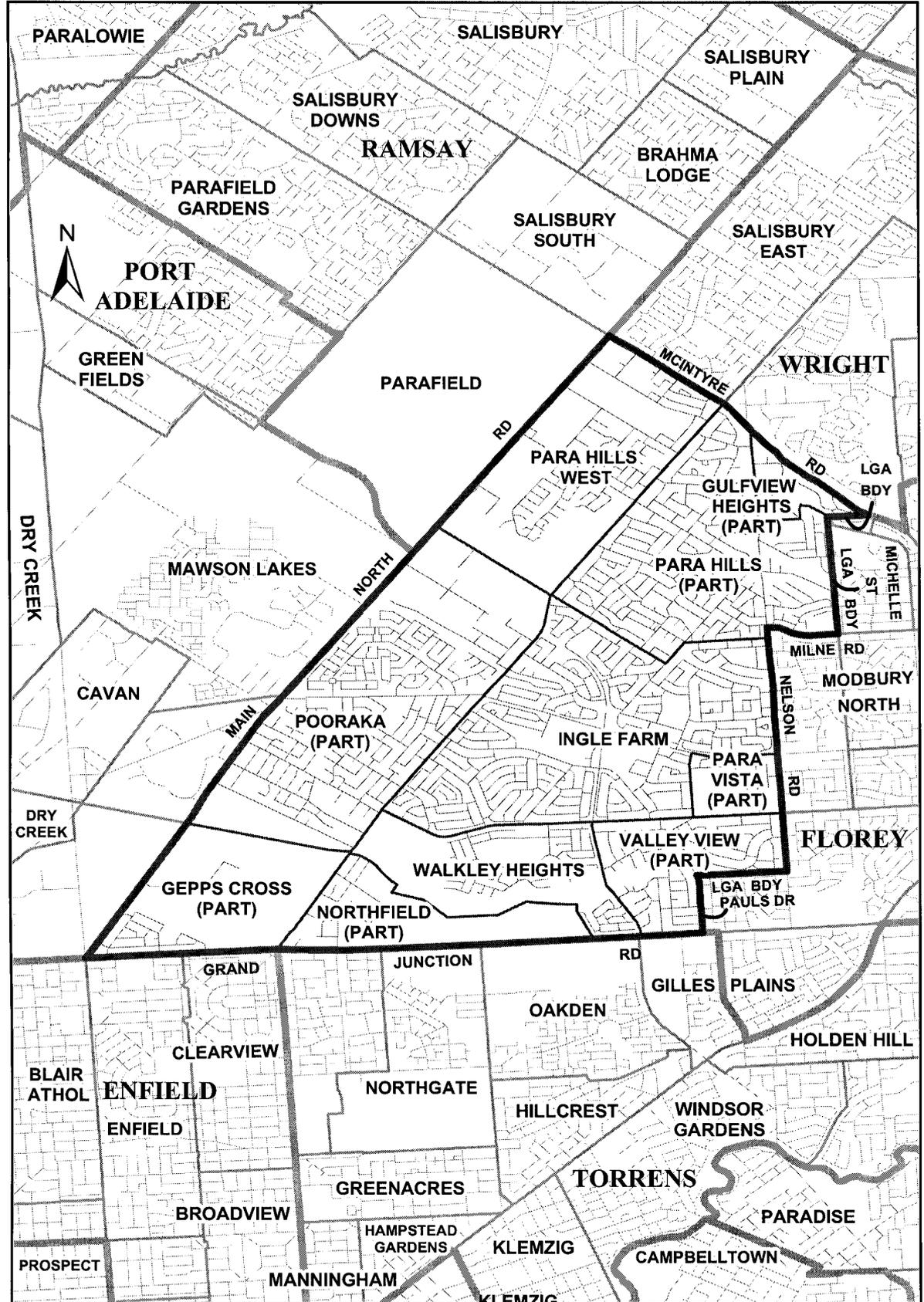
NORWOOD

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



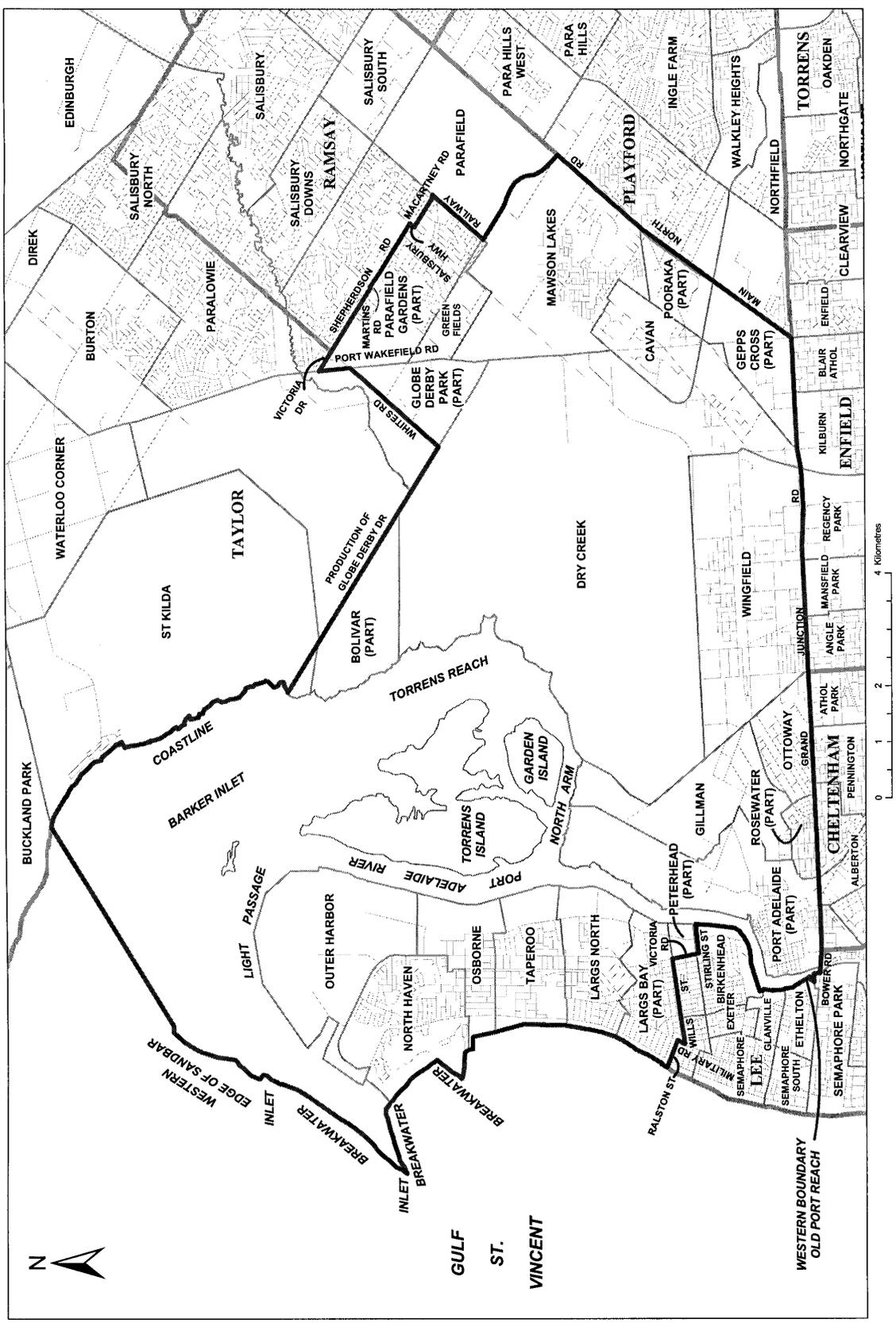
PLAYFORD

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



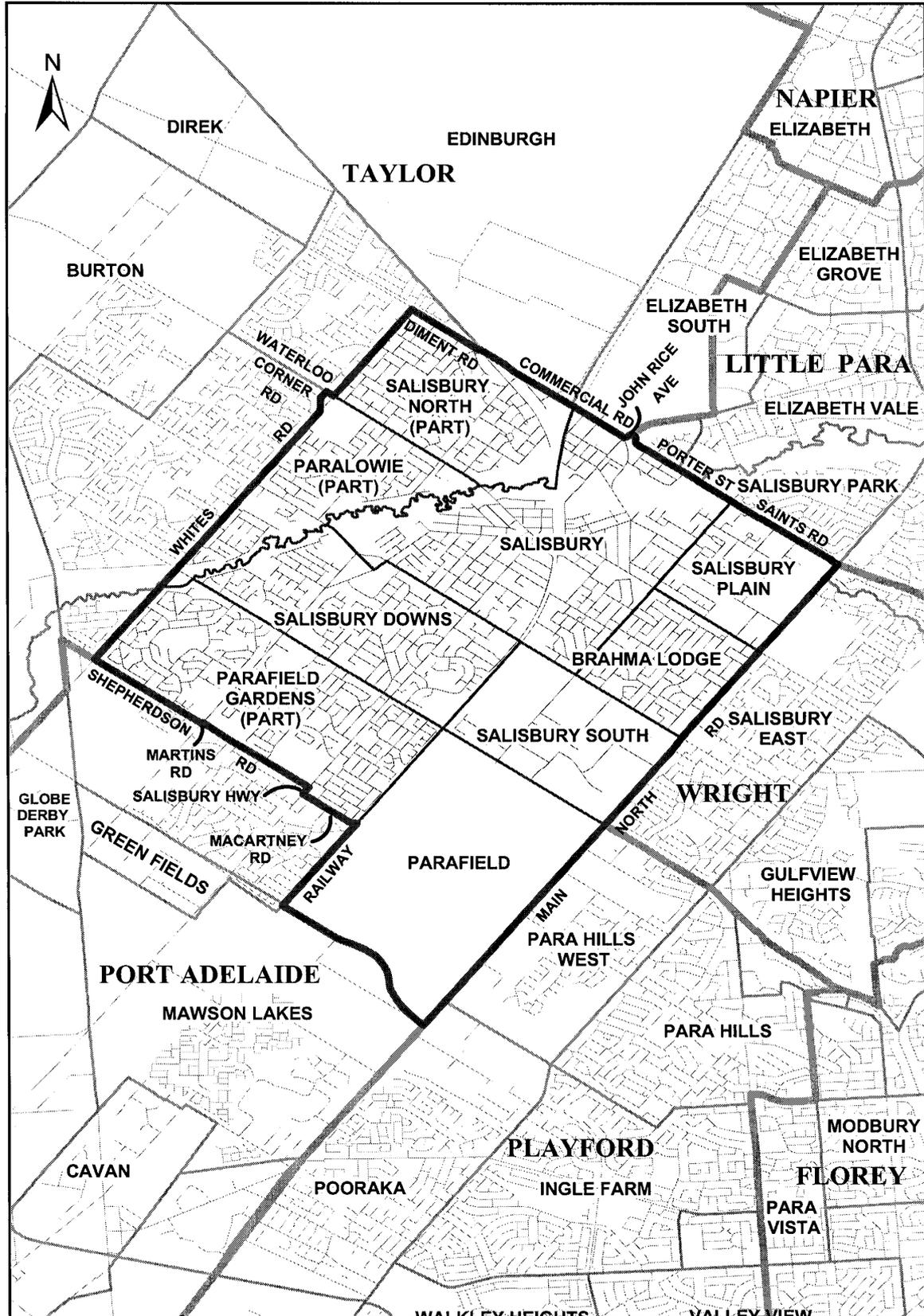
PORT ADELAIDE

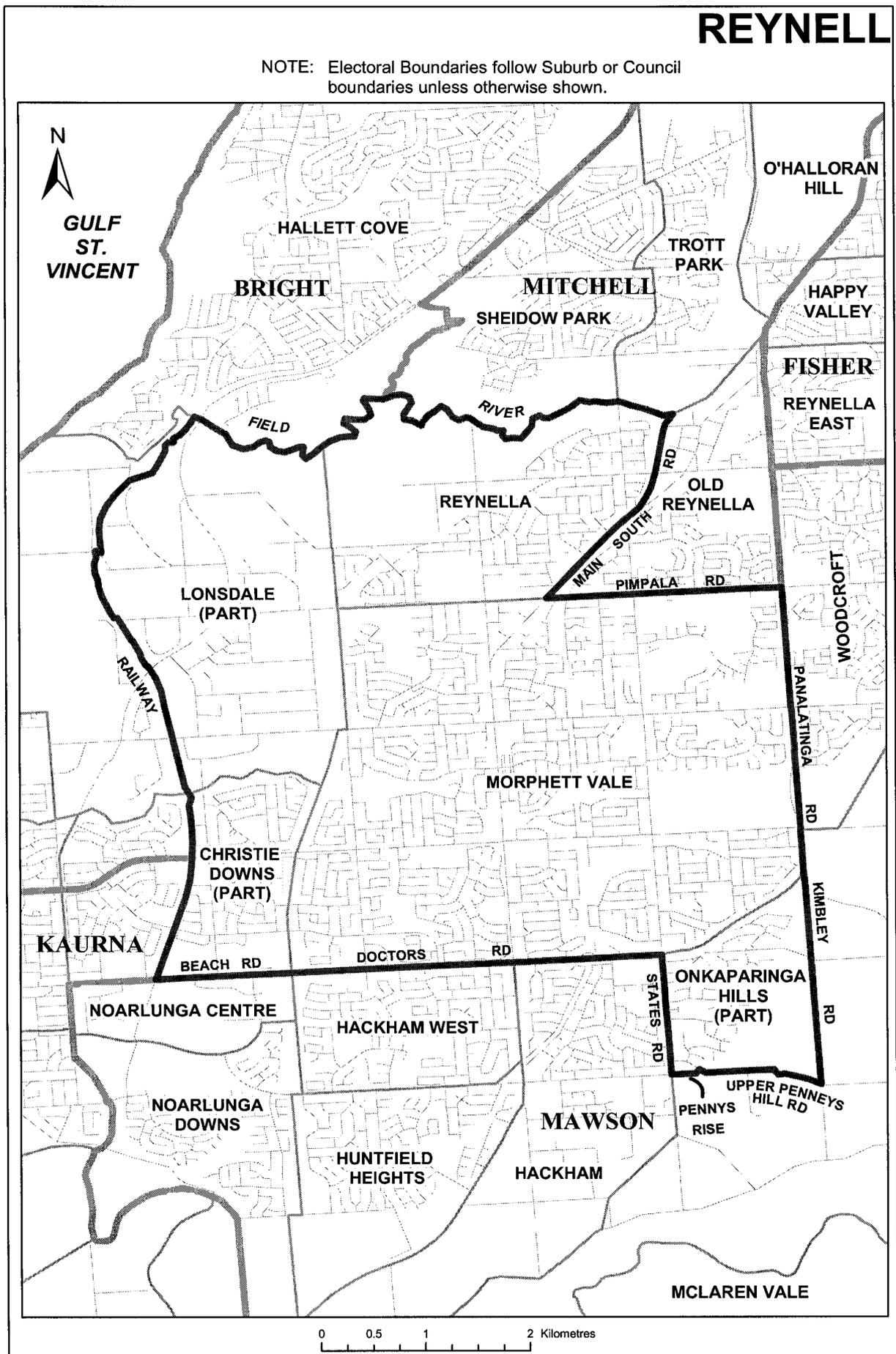
NOTE: Electoral Boundaries follow Suburb or Council boundaries unless otherwise shown.



RAMSAY

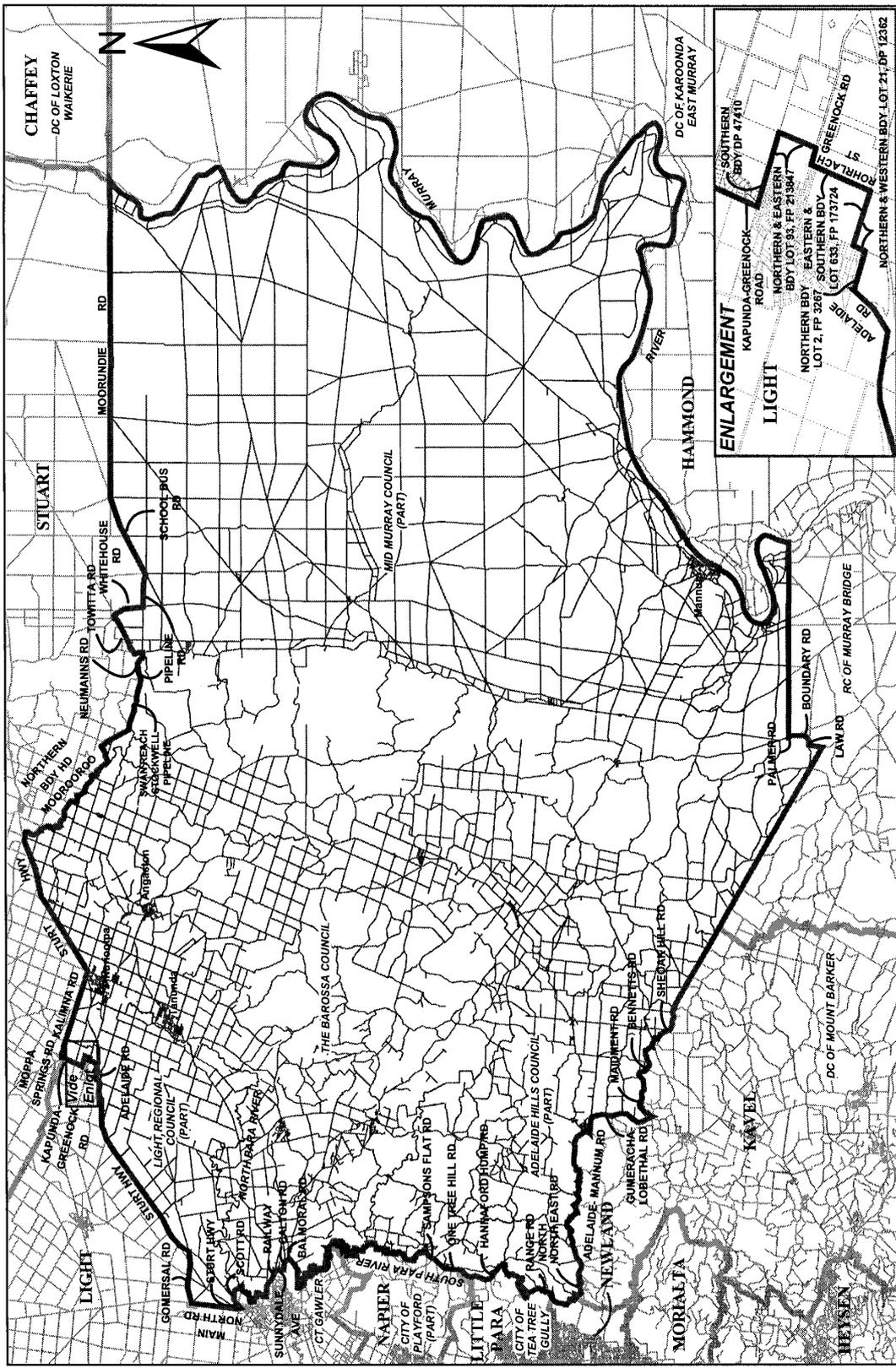
NOTE: Electoral Boundaries follow Suburb or Council boundaries unless otherwise shown.





SCHUBERT

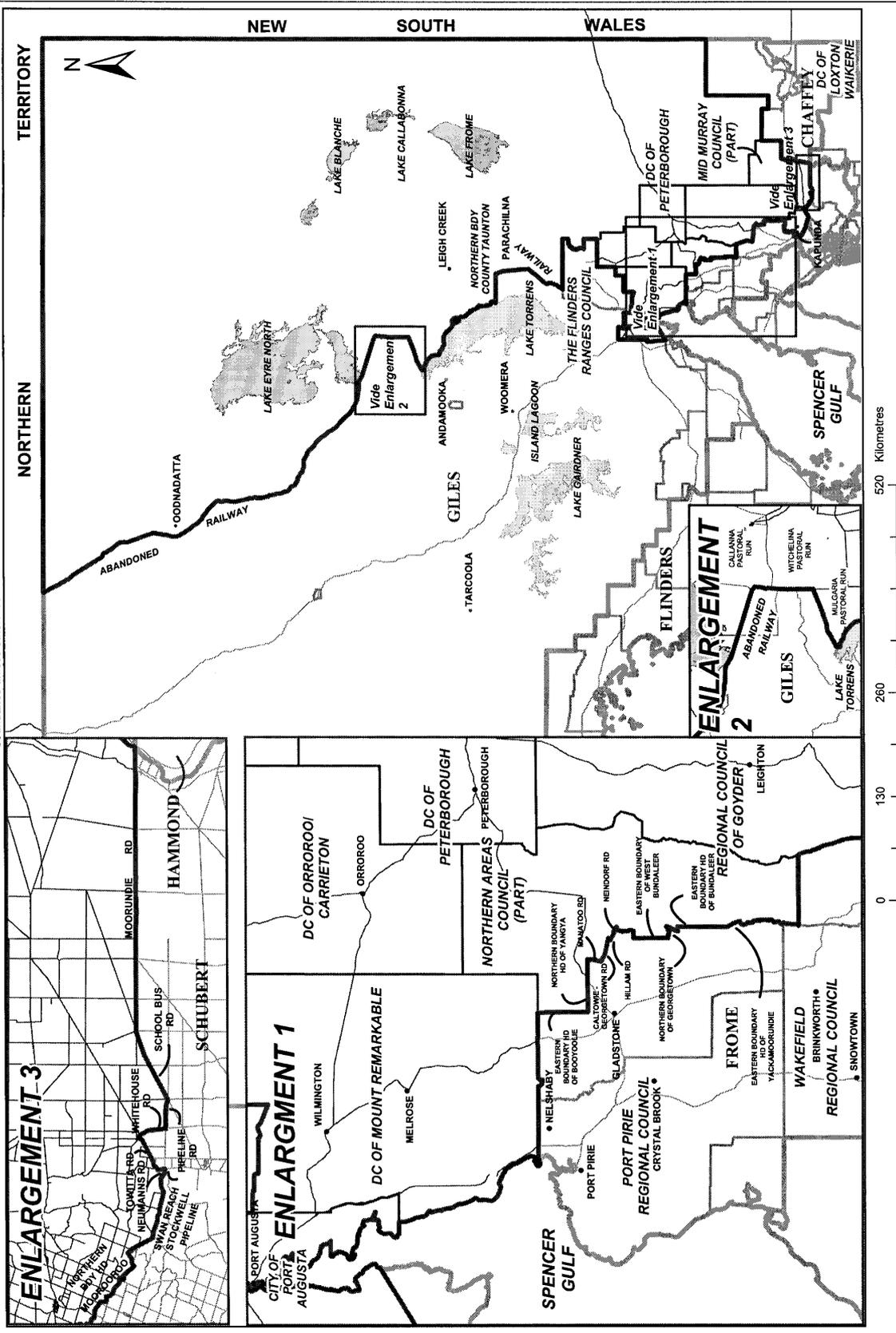
NOTE: Electoral Boundaries follow Suburb or Council boundaries unless otherwise shown.



0 10 20 30 Kilometres

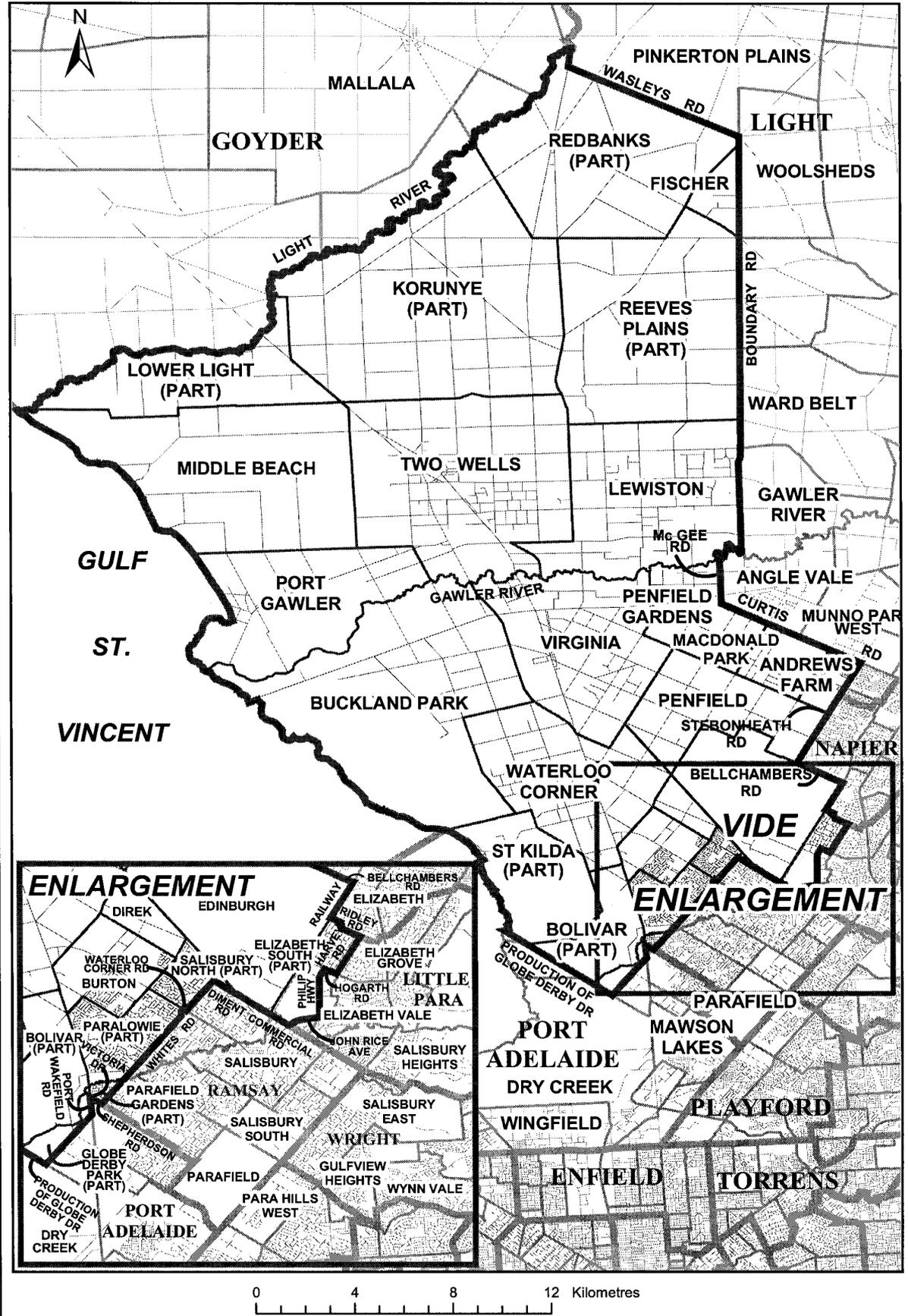
STUART

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



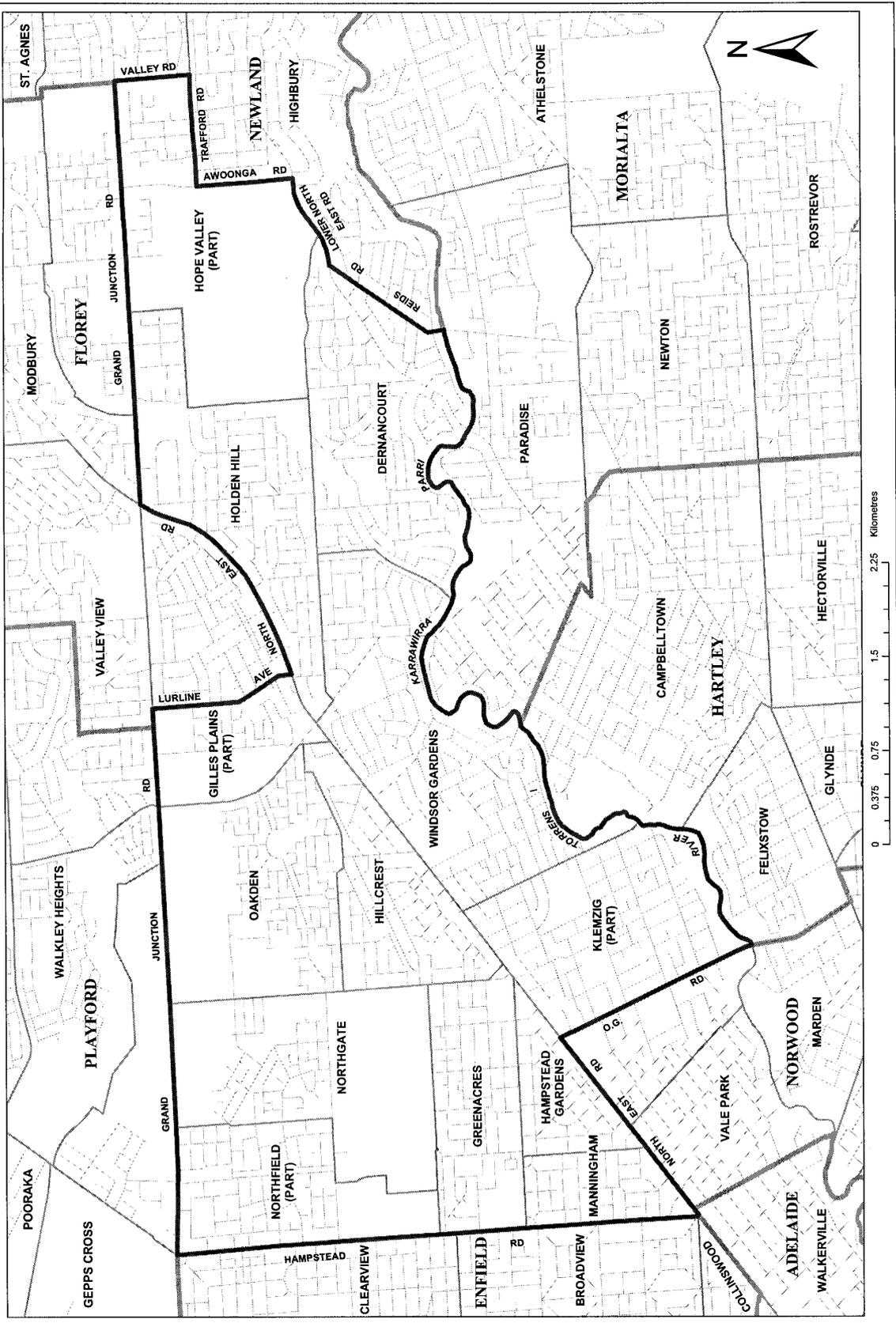
TAYLOR

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

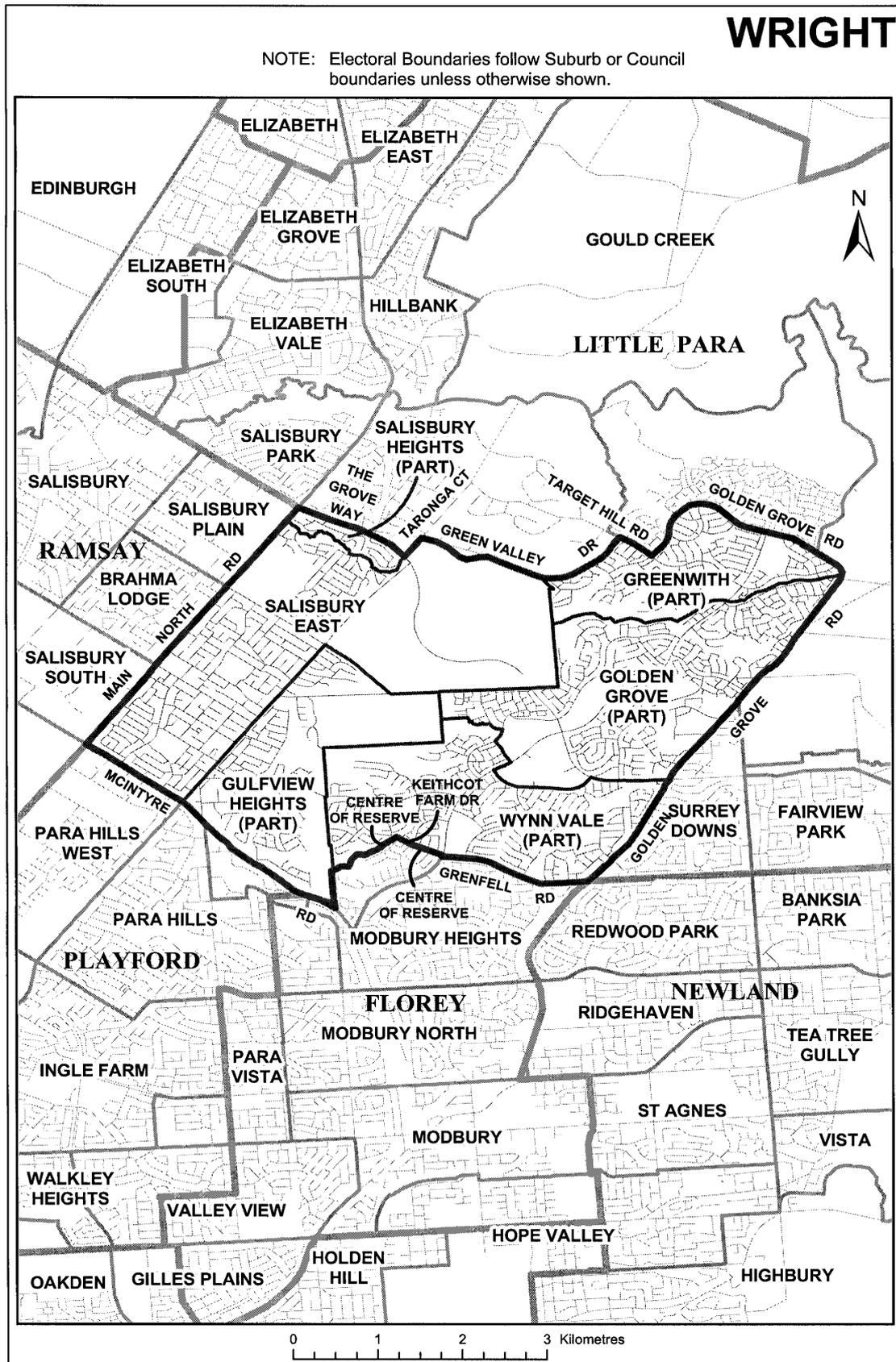


TORRENS

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







INDEX TO APPENDICES

1. Public Notice inviting representations together with list of newspapers.
2. Written representations received.
3. Details of public hearings.
4. List of persons who made oral submissions to the Commission and list of persons called as witnesses.
5. September 2002 country visits.
6. Derived swing-to-lose figures following elections of 9 February 2002.
7. Swing-to-lose figures based on the 1998 redistribution.
- 8A. Analysis of country two group preferred (2GP) swing figures pre and post 2002 general elections.
- 8B. Analysis of metropolitan two group preferred (2GP) swing figures pre and post 2002 general elections.
9. Comparison of Projected Electors (1998 Report) Against Actual Enrolments 2002 Election.
10. Present and Projected Enrolments for Assembly Districts Before Redistribution.
11. Boundary Changes - Elector Impact.
12. Present and Projected Enrolments for Assembly Districts After Redistribution.
13. Swing-to-lose figures based on the 2003 Redistribution.
14. Notice issued in "The Advertiser" newspaper on 20 December 2002, pursuant to s 85(4) of the *Constitution Act*.
15. Draft Order - Preface.
16. Persons and bodies making final submissions.

APPENDIX 1

PUBLIC NOTICE INVITING REPRESENTATIONS

The following Public Notice was published in the listed newspapers on the dates indicated.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT 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 Electoral Districts Boundaries Commission is about to commence proceedings for the purpose of making an electoral redistribution of House of Assembly Districts.

In making an electoral redistribution, section 83 of the Constitution Act, 1934 requires the Commission to:

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

Section 83 authorises the Commission to have regard to any other matters it thinks relevant.

In accordance with section 85(1) of the Constitution Act, 1934, the Commission hereby invites representations from any person in relation to the proposed electoral redistribution.

Any persons desiring to make representations to the Commission in relation to the proposed electoral redistribution may do so by instrument in writing, served personally or by post upon the Secretary of the Commission, by 5 pm on Friday, 9 August, 2002.

Clive Anson
Secretary of the Commission:
C/- The State Electoral Office
134 Fullarton Road
Rose Park SA 5067

Postal Address:
GPO Box 646
ADELAIDE SA 5001

METROPOLITAN NEWSPAPERS

The Advertiser	2.4.02
The Weekend Australian	6.4.02
The Age.....	6.4.02
Sunday Mail.....	7.4.02
Messenger Press (11 papers).....	3.4.02

COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS

Angaston Leader	3.4.02
Balaklava Plains Producer	3.4.02
Barossa & Light Herald	3.4.02
Border Chronicle.....	4.4.02
Burra Broadcaster	3.4.02
Ceduna West Coast Sentinel.....	4.4.02
Clare Northern Argus.....	3.4.02
Cleve Eyre Peninsula Tribune	4.4.02
Gawler Bunyip.....	3.4.02
Kangaroo Island Islander	4.4.02
Kingston South East Leader	3.4.02
Loxton News.....	3.4.02
Meningie Lakelander	5.4.02
Millicent South Eastern Times	4.4.02
Mount Barker Courier.....	3.4.02
Mount Gambier Border Watch	3.4.02
Murray Valley Standard.....	4.4.02
Naracoorte Herald.....	4.4.02
Penola Pennant.....	3.4.02
Port Augusta Transcontinental.....	3.4.02
Port Lincoln Times	4.4.02
Port Pirie Flinders News	3.4.02
Port Pirie Recorder.....	4.4.02

Renmark Murray Pioneer.....	5.4.02
Roxby Downs Northern Sun.....	5.4.02
Strathalbyn Southern Argus.....	4.4.02
Victor Harbor Times.....	4.4.02
Waikerie River News.....	3.4.02
Whyalla News.....	4.4.02
Yorke Peninsula Country Times.....	2.4.02

APPENDIX 2

WRITTEN REPRESENTATIONS RECEIVED

Peake, A	Australian Labor Party (South Australian Branch)
Hanna, K (Member for Mitchell)	The Electoral Reform Society of South Australia
Mackerras, M	The Hon L. Stevens (Member for Elizabeth)
Syer, P	Liberal Party of Australia (S.A. Division)
Davis, A	Australian Democrats (South Australian Division Inc.)
Gordon, M	Valentine, A
Gray, T	Ramsey, R
	Beinke, R C

APPENDIX 3

DETAILS OF PUBLIC HEARINGS

(All held at Level 11, SGIC Building, Victoria Square, Adelaide)

Monday, 6 May and Tuesday, 28 May 200

Tuesday, 4 June 2002

Tuesday, 20 August and Wednesday, 21 August 2002

Friday, 25 October and Thursday, 31 October 2002

Monday, 11 November and Monday, 18 November 2002

APPENDIX 4**LIST OF PERSONS WHO MADE ORAL SUBMISSIONS TO
THE COMMISSION**

Black, Paul
Hunter, Ian Keith

Lawson, Robert David
Rau, John Robert

LIST OF PERSONS CALLED AS WITNESSES

Burrows, Deborah Jane
Gully, David Neil
Haydon, Barry Donald

McQueen, Ian Hugh
Such, Robert Bruce

APPENDIX 5**SEPTEMBER 2002 COUNTRY VISITS**

The Commission visited Port Pirie, Port Augusta, Whyalla, Cowell, Kimba and Ceduna and met with local government representatives.

At each meeting, the Chairman referred to the Commission's advice of a drop in population in Whyalla of over 2000 people between 1996 and 2001 and of more than 3000 in the northern statistical division, which also includes Port Augusta and Port Pirie. It was therefore likely that the electoral district of Giles will require supplementation of additional electors to meet the quota required for the new electoral districts.

Council representatives were invited to raise any relevant matters that may impact on redistribution proceedings and, in particular, any population changes within the Council area that could occur prior to March 2006.

APPENDIX 6

Derived swing-to-lose figures following elections 9 February 2002

(see note below)

Labor preferred			Non-labor preferred		
Swing to non labor from 1998 EDBC Report estimate			Swing to non labor from 1998 EDBC Report estimate		
				+17.7	31.0 Chaffey*#
				+17.9	30.4 Mount Gambier*#
		30%	30%		
				SAME	28.5 Flinders
		25%	25%	+8.9	23.6 Hammond*#
Port Adelaide	21.8	+0.8		-7.4	20.4 MacKillop*
Ramsay	20.3	-1.5		+0.4	19.7 Bragg
		20%	20%		
Croydon	19.2	+1.8		-0.3	16.3 Goyder
Taylor	17.8	-0.3			
				-0.7	15.7 Finniss
Cheltenham	16.8	+0.1			
Enfield	16.0	+1.4			
		15%	15%		
Napier	14.4	+5.5		-1.8	13.2 Kavel*
				-1.7	13.2 Schubert
Playford	13.2	SAME		-0.1	12.1 Waite
				-2.0	11.6 Davenport
				+8.2	11.6 Frome
Kaurna	11.1	-6.2		-1.9	10.1 Morphett
		10%	10%		
Giles	9.8	+1.4		-2.6	9.5 Heysen*
				-0.2	9.1 Unley
West Torrens	8.7	-3.9			
Torrens	7.3	+2.8			
Elizabeth	7.3	+1.2			
Lee	7.1	+1.2			
Reynell	6.7	-5.1			
		5%	5%		
Mitchell	4.8	-4.3			
Colton	4.7	-5.6			
Florey	3.8	-0.9			
Elder	3.8	-2.0			
Ashford	3.8	-1.2			
Wright	3.3	+1.2			
Adelaide	1.1	-3.4			
Norwood	0.6	+1.1			
		0%	0%		

(23 seats)

(24 seats)

* Non 2PP final result ie 7 districts did not have a labor/liberal final outcome. Ballot papers in four districts (Fisher, Heysen, Kavel, MacKillop) were distributed to the labor and liberal candidates to obtain notional 2PP figures. Ballot papers in districts marked # were notionally redistributed on the following basis:

- Chaffey ALP/NAT
- Hammond ALP/CLIC
- Mount Gambier ALP/IND

Prepared 31.10.02 following ALP/CLIC notional throw in Hammond

APPENDIX 7

Swing-to-lose figures based on the 1998 Redistribution

<i>Labor held seats</i>			<i>Non-Labor held seats</i>		
	<i>% Change</i>			<i>% Change</i>	
		30%	30%	0.1 ↓	28.5 Flinders
				♦	27.8 MacKillop
Port Adelaide	22.6 ↓ 0.2	25%	25%		
Croydon	21.0 ↓ 2.4				
Napier	19.9 ↓ 1.3	20%	20%	0.5 ↑	19.4 Bragg
Ramsay	18.8 ↑ 0.5				
Taylor	17.5 ↓ 4.8				
Enfield	17.4 ↑ 2.5				
Cheltenham	16.9 ↓ 7.6			0.7 ↓	16.6 Yorke Peninsula
				0.4 ↑	16.4 Finniss
				0.1 ↓	15.0 Kavel
		15%	15%	0.1 ↓	14.9 Schubert
Playford	13.2 ↑ 0.2			0.1 ↓	14.7 Hammond
				0.3 ↓	13.6 Davenport
				♦	13.3 Chaffey
				♦	12.5 Mount Gambier
				0.1 ↓	12.1 Heysen
Giles	11.2 ↓ 0.3			1.1 ↓	12.0 Holdfast Bay
Torrens	10.1 ↓ 0.1			0.4 ↓	11.9 Waite
		10%	10%	0.3 ↓	9.6 Fisher
				4.7 ↑	9.3 Unley
Elizabeth	8.5 ↓ 5.9				
Lee	8.3 ↑ 1.1				
				0.9 ↓	7.2 Newland
				0.8 ↓	7.1 Morialta
		5%	5%		
Kaurna	4.9 ↓ 1.0			1.7 ↓	4.5 Bright
West Torrens	4.8 ↓ 2.3			0.9 ↓	3.9 Mawson
Wright	4.5 ↑ 1.3			0.4 ↑	3.4 Frome
Florey	2.9 ↑ 1.5			1.2 ↑	2.8 Stuart
Ashford	2.6 ↓ 3.1			3.2 ↓	2.3 Adelaide
Elder	1.8 ↓ 0.9				
Norwood	1.7 ↑ 0.8			5.0 ↓	1.4 Light
Reynell	1.6 ↓ 2.2			3.2 ↓	0.9 Colton
				0.3 ↑	0.9 Hartley
Mitchell	0.5 ↓ 0.5				
		0%			

(21)

(26)

♦ See 1998 Report, par 2.4

APPENDIX 8A

Analysis of country two group preferred (2GP) swing figures pre and post 2002 general elections

(Swing to the LIB in the 13 country districts in descending order of magnitude)

Electoral District	2GP swing-to-lose		Affiliation post GE	Swing to LIB
	EDBC estimated pre GE*	Actual post GE#		
Mount Gambier	12.5	30.4	IND	17.9
Chaffey	13.3	31.0	NP	17.7
Hammond	14.7	23.6	CLIC	8.9
Frome	3.4	11.6	LIB	8.2
Light	1.4	2.9	LIB	1.5
Giles	-11.2	-9.8	ALP	1.4
Flinders	28.5	28.5	LIB	0.0
Goyder	16.6	16.3	LIB	-0.3
Finniss	16.4	15.7	LIB	-0.7
Stuart	2.8	1.4	LIB	-1.4
Schubert	14.9	13.2	LIB	-1.7
Kavel	15.0	13.2	LIB	-1.8
MacKillop	27.8	20.4	LIB	-7.4

Country swings to LIB	%
Average swing to LIB in the 13 seats:	3.3
Swing in the ALP held seat of Giles:	1.4
Average swing in the 12 non-labor held seats (exc. Giles):	3.4
Average swing in the 9 Liberal held seats (exc. Chaffey, Giles, Hammond, Mt Gambier):	-0.4
Average swing in the 7 Liberal held seats (exc. Kavel and Light):	-0.5
Average swing in the 2 peri-urban Liberal held seats (Kavel and Light):	-0.2

NB. Kavel and Light, classed as country, are peri-urban

* Source: 1998 Report of the Electoral Districts Boundaries Commission Gazetted 17 November 1998

Figures based on results in State Elections 11 October 1997

7 districts had a non-2PP outcome.

Ballot papers were distributed to the labor and liberal candidates on a notional 2PP basis for Fisher, Heysen, Kavel and MacKillop.

Ballot papers for the other 3 districts were distributed as follows :

Chaffey	ALP/NAT
Hammond	ALP/CLIC
Mount Gambier	ALP/IND

APPENDIX 8B

Analysis of metropolitan two group preferred (2GP) swing figures pre and post 2002 general elections

(Swing to the ALP in the 34 metropolitan districts in ascending order of magnitude)

Electoral district	2GP swing-to-lose		Affiliation post GE	Swing to ALP
	EDBC estimated pre GE*	Actual post GE#		
Napier	-19.9	-14.4	ALP	-5.5
Torrens	-10.1	-7.3	ALP	-2.8
Croydon	-21.0	-19.2	ALP	-1.8
Enfield	-17.4	-16.0	ALP	-1.4
Lee	-8.3	-7.1	ALP	-1.2
Wright	-4.5	-3.3	ALP	-1.2
Elizabeth	-8.5	-7.3	ALP	-1.2
Norwood	-1.7	-0.6	ALP	-1.1
Port Adelaide	-22.6	-21.8	ALP	-0.8
Bright	4.5	5.1	LIB	-0.6
Hartley	0.9	1.4	LIB	-0.5
Bragg	19.3	19.7	LIB	-0.4
Cheltenham	-16.9	-16.8	ALP	-0.1
Playford	-13.2	-13.2	ALP	0.0
Waite	12.2	12.1	LIB	0.1
Unley	9.3	9.1	LIB	0.2
Mawson	3.9	3.6	LIB	0.3
Taylor	-17.5	-17.8	ALP	0.3
Florey	-2.9	-3.8	ALP	0.9
Ashford	-2.6	-3.8	ALP	1.2
Newland	7.2	5.8	LIB	1.4
Ramsay	-18.8	-20.3	ALP	1.5
Morphett	12.0	10.1	LIB	1.9
Elder	-1.8	-3.8	ALP	2.0
Davenport	13.6	11.6	LIB	2.0
Heysen	12.1	9.5	LIB	2.6
Morialta	7.1	4.2	LIB	2.9
Adelaide	2.3	-1.1	ALP	3.4
Fisher	9.6	5.8	IND	3.8
West Torrens	-4.8	-8.7	ALP	3.9
Mitchell	-0.5	-4.8	ALP	4.3
Reynell	-1.6	-6.7	ALP	5.1
Colton	0.9	-4.7	ALP	5.6
Kaurna	-4.9	-11.1	ALP	6.2

Metropolitan swings to the ALP	%
Average swing to the ALP in the 34 seats:	0.9
Average swing in the 22 ALP held seats:	0.8
Average swing in the 12 non-labor held seats (inc. Fisher):	1.1
Average swing in the 11 non-labor held seats (exc. Fisher):	0.9

* Source: 1998 Report of the Electoral Districts Boundaries Commission Gazetted 17 November 1998.

Figures based on results in State Elections 11 October 1997

7 districts had a non-2PP outcome.

Ballot papers were distributed to the labor and liberal candidates on a notional 2PP basis for Fisher, Heysen, Kavel and MacKillop.

Ballot papers for the other 3 districts were distributed as follows :

Chaffey	ALP/NAT
Hammond	ALP/CLIC
Mount Gambier	ALP/IND

APPENDIX 9

Comparison of Projected Electors (1998 Report) Against Actual Enrolments 2002 Election

<i>District</i>	<i>Projected Electors</i>		<i>Actual Enrolments</i>		<i>Enrolment Variance</i>
	<i>30/6/2001</i>	<i>% Quota Variance</i>	<i>22/1/2002</i>	<i>% Quota Variance</i>	
Adelaide	22307	+0.2	23150	+4.1	843
Ashford	22329	+0.3	23153	+4.1	824
Bragg	22080	-0.9	22318	+0.3	238
Bright	22479	+0.9	22346	+0.4	-133
Chaffey	22381	+0.5	22130	-0.5	-251
Cheltenham	22570	+1.3	22237	0.0	-333
Colton	22210	-0.3	21920	-1.5	-290
Croydon	21918	-1.6	22253	0.0	335
Davenport	22339	+0.3	21721	-2.4	-618
Elder	22421	+0.7	22186	-0.3	-235
Elizabeth	22483	+0.9	22380	+0.6	-103
Enfield	22391	+0.5	22367	+0.5	-24
Finniss	22297	+0.1	22687	+2.0	390
Fisher	22522	+1.1	21879	-1.6	-643
Flinders	21810	-2.1	22464	+1.0	654
Florey	21943	-1.5	21298	-4.3	-645
Frome	22098	-0.8	22051	-0.9	-47
Giles	21337	-4.2	20781	-6.6	-556
Goyder	22651	+1.7	22059	-0.8	-592
Hammond	21871	-1.8	21221	-4.6	-650
Hartley	21926	-1.6	22480	+1.1	554
Heysen	22513	+1.1	21891	-1.6	-622
Kaurna	22381	+0.5	21438	-3.6	-943
Kavel	22596	+1.5	22752	+2.3	156
Lee	21992	-1.3	22061	-0.8	69
Light	22142	-0.6	22531	+1.3	389
Mackillop	22172	-0.5	22551	+1.4	379
Mawson	23160	+4.0	22952	+3.2	-208
Mitchell	21790	-2.2	21661	-2.6	-129
Morialta	22056	-1.0	22163	-0.4	107
Morphett	22727	+2.0	23437	+5.4	710
Mount Gambier	22746	+2.1	22839	+2.7	93
Napier	22348	+0.3	22085	-0.7	-263
Newland	22215	-0.3	21125	-5.0	-1090
Norwood	22421	+0.7	23084	+3.8	663
Playford	22470	+0.9	22347	+0.5	-123
Port Adelaide	22275	0.0	22314	+0.3	39
Ramsay	22866	+2.7	22678	+1.9	-188
Reynell	22489	+1.0	21587	-3.0	-902
Schubert	21833	-2.0	21048	-5.4	-785
Stuart	21231	-4.7	21475	-3.5	244
Taylor	22007	-1.2	21710	-2.4	-297
Torrens	22448	+0.8	23050	+3.6	602
Unley	22154	-0.5	22550	+1.4	396
Waite	22729	+2.0	22930	+3.1	201
West Torrens	21794	-2.2	22950	+3.2	1156
Wright	22924	+2.9	23273	+4.6	349
Total	1046842		1045563		-1279
Quota	22273		22246		

Source: EDBC Mapping System

November 2002

APPENDIX 10
Present and Projected Enrolments for Assembly Districts Before Redistribution

<i>District</i>	<i>Relevant Date</i>		<i>Projected Date</i>	
	<i>31/10/2002</i>	<i>% Quota Variance</i>	<i>30/6/2006</i>	<i>% Quota Variance</i>
Adelaide	23063	+3.8	24859	+7.6
Ashford	22978	+3.4	23393	+1.2
Bragg	22254	+0.1	22448	-2.8
Bright	22268	+0.2	23158	+0.2
Chaffey	22101	-0.5	22584	-2.3
Cheltenham	22240	+0.1	22690	-1.8
Colton	21742	-2.2	22172	-4.0
Croydon	22222	0.0	23404	+1.3
Davenport	21755	-2.1	23710	+2.6
Elder	22068	-0.7	22926	-0.8
Elizabeth	22384	+0.7	22991	-0.5
Enfield	22031	-0.9	22519	-2.5
Finniss	23014	+3.6	25738	+11.4
Fisher	21839	-1.7	22531	-2.5
Flinders	22444	+1.0	23333	+1.0
Florey	21004	-5.5	21655	-6.3
Frome	21993	-1.0	22229	-3.8
Giles	20766	-6.6	19496	-15.6
Goyder	22117	-0.5	22888	-0.9
Hammond	21290	-4.2	22098	-4.4
Hartley	22324	+0.5	23318	+0.9
Heysen	21783	-2.0	22719	-1.7
Kaurna	21585	-2.9	23706	+2.6
Kavel	22804	+2.6	24953	+8.0
Lee	21844	-1.7	21513	-6.9
Light	22772	+2.5	24875	+7.7
Mackillop	22459	+1.1	22689	-1.8
Mawson	23202	+4.4	24760	+7.2
Mitchell	21701	-2.3	22817	-1.2
Morialta	22055	-0.8	23008	-0.4
Morphett	23375	+5.2	23463	+1.5
Mount Gambier	22733	+2.3	23442	+1.5
Napier	22258	+0.2	23783	+2.9
Newland	21030	-5.4	21546	-6.7
Norwood	22990	+3.5	23284	+0.8
Playford	22377	+0.7	23375	+1.2
Port Adelaide	22213	0.0	22279	-3.6
Ramsay	22958	+3.3	26700	+15.6
Reynell	21404	-3.7	22359	-3.2
Schubert	21083	-5.1	22169	-4.1
Stuart	21472	-3.4	20951	-9.3
Taylor	21933	-1.3	23889	+3.4
Torrens	23251	+4.6	24489	+6.0
Unley	22375	+0.7	22780	-1.4
Waite	22746	+2.4	22845	-1.1
West Torrens	22832	+2.7	23188	+0.4
Wright	23354	+5.1	24217	+4.8
Total	1044486		1085939	
Quota	22223		23105	

Source: EDBC Mapping System

November 2002

APPENDIX 11

Boundary Changes – Elector Impact

District	Before Redistribution		Transfers / Comments	Change	After Redistribution	
	Electors	Quota			Electors	Quota
Adelaide	24859	+7.6%	Into Enfield - Part of the suburb of Prospect north of Regency Rd	-1148	23711	+2.6%
Ashford	23393	+1.2%	No Change	0	23393	+1.2%
Bragg	22448	-2.8%	No Change	0	22448	-2.8%
Bright	23158	+0.2%	From Mitchell - Remainder of the suburb of Hallett Cove	0	23158	+0.2%
Chaffey	22584	-2.3%	No Change	0	22584	-2.3%
Cheltenham	22690	-1.8%	No Change	0	22690	-1.8%
Colton	22172	-4.0%	From Lee - Remainder of the suburb of Grange	+2081		
			Into Lee - The part of the suburb of Seaton previously in Colton	-1107	23146	+0.2%
Croydon	23404	+1.3%	No Change	0	23404	+1.3%
Davenport	23710	+2.6%	No Change	0	23710	+2.6%
Elder	22926	-0.8%	No Change	0	22926	-0.8%
Elizabeth	22991	-0.5%	No Change - Renamed Little Para	0	22991	-0.5%
Enfield	22519	-2.5%	From Adelaide - Part of the suburb of Prospect north of Regency Rd	+1148	23667	+2.4%
Finniss	25738	+11.4%	Into Heysen - West of Meadows to Goolwa Rd south of previous boundary down to Mount Compass and surrounds	-1876		
			Into Hammond - West of Strathalbyn, Paris Creek and part Ashbourne on eastern side of Meadows to Goolwa Rd	-372	23490	+1.7%
Fisher	22531	-2.5%	No Change	0	22531	-2.5%
Flinders	23333	+1.0%	Into Giles - DC Kimba, DC Franklin Harbor	-1804		
			From Giles - Coast west of Ceduna to WA border	+297	21826	-5.5%
Florey	21655	-6.3%	From Wright - Part of the suburb of Wynn Vale	+670	22325	-3.4%
Frome	22229	-3.8%	No Change	0	22229	-3.8%
Giles	19496	-15.6%	Into Flinders - Coast west of Ceduna to WA border	-297		
			From Flinders - DC Kimba, DC Franklin Harbor	+1804		
			From Stuart - The Flinders Ranges Council	+1155	22158	-4.1%
Goyder	22888	-0.9%	No Change	0	22888	-0.9%
Hammond	22098	-4.4%	From Finniss - West of Strathalbyn, Paris Creek and part Ashbourne on eastern side of Meadows to Goolwa Rd	+372		
			From Schubert - Area south-east of the River Murray opposite the township of Mannum	+428	22898	-0.9%
Hartley	23318	+0.9%	Into Morialta - The remainder of the suburb of Paradise	-1919		
			From Morialta - Most of the Suburb of Magill	+1370		
			From Norwood - Part of the suburb of Payneham around the Lutheran Aged Care facility	+272	23041	-0.3%
Heysen	22719	-1.7%	From Finniss - West of Meadows to Goolwa Rd south of previous boundary down to Mount Compass and surrounds	+1876		
			Into Kavel - Parts of Carey Gully, Uraidla, Basket Range and Hahndorf	-1273		
			Into Waite - Part of the suburb of Belair	-682	22640	-2.0%
Kaurna	23706	+2.6%	No Change	0	23706	+2.6%
Kavel	24953	+8.0%	From Heysen - Parts of Carey Gully, Uraidla, Basket Range and Hahndorf	+1273		
			Into Schubert - Kersbrook and surrounds, Inglewood, Upper Hermitage, part Lower Hermitage, part Chain of Ponds, Gumeracha township, Birdwood and Mount Torrens	-4018	22208	-3.9%

Boundary Changes – Elector Impact

District	Before Redistribution		Transfers / Comments	Change	After Redistribution	
	Electors	Quota			Electors	Quota
Lee	21513	-6.9%	Into Colton - Remainder of suburb of Grange From Colton - The part of the suburb of Seaton previously in Colton From Port Adelaide - Part of the suburb of Glanville and the suburbs of Birkenhead and Peterhead	-2081 +1107 +1982	 22521	 -2.5%
Light	24875	+7.7%	Into Schubert - Area north-east of Gawler between North Para river and Sturt Highway including Seppeltsfield, Rowland Flat and West of Tanunda and Nuriootpa Townships	-904	23971	+3.7%
Mackillop	22689	-1.8%	No Change	0	22689	-1.8%
Mawson	24760	+7.2%	Into Reynell - Part of the suburb of Onkaparinga Hills	-1377	23383	+1.2%
Mitchell	22817	-1.2%	To Bright - Remainder of the suburb of Hallett Cove	0	22817	-1.2%
Morialta	23008	-0.4%	From Hartley - The remainder of the suburb of Paradise Into Hartley - Most of the Suburb of Magill	+1919 -1370	 23557	 +2.0%
Morphett	23463	+1.5%	No Change	0	23463	+1.5%
Mount Gambier	23442	+1.5%	No Change	0	23442	+1.5%
Napier	23783	+2.9%	No Change	0	23783	+2.9%
Newland	21546	-6.7%	From Torrens - Remainder of the suburb of Highbury	+2168	23714	+2.6%
Norwood	23284	+0.8%	Into Hartley - Part of the suburb of Payneham around the Lutheran Aged Care facility	-272	23012	-0.4%
Playford	23375	+1.2%	No Change	0	23375	+1.2%
Port Adelaide	22279	-3.6%	Into Lee - Part of the suburb of Glanville and the suburbs of Birkenhead and Peterhead From Ramsay - The suburb of Mawson Lakes and the parts of Gepps Cross and Cavan	-1982 +3360	 23657	 +2.4%
Ramsay	26700	+15.6%	Into Port Adelaide - The suburb of Mawson Lakes and the parts of the suburbs of Gepps Cross and Cavan	-3360	23340	+1.0%
Reynell	22359	-3.2%	From Mawson - Part of the suburb of Onkaparinga Hills	+1377	23736	+2.7%
Schubert	22169	-4.1%	Into Hammond - Area south-east of the River Murray opposite the township of Mannum Into Stuart - Kapunda and surrounds, Truro and Blanchetown From Kavel - Kersbrook and surrounds, Inglewood, Upper Hermitage, part Lower Hermitage, part Chain of Ponds, Gumeracha township, Birdwood and Mount Torrens From Light - Area north-east of Gawler between North Para river and Sturt Highway including Seppeltsfield, Rowland Flat and West of Tanunda and Nuriootpa Townships	-428 -3215 +4018 +904	 23448	 +1.5%
Stuart	20951	-9.3%	Into Giles - The Flinders Ranges Council From Schubert - Kapunda and surrounds, Truro and Blanchetown	-1155 +3215	 23011	 -0.4%
Taylor	23889	+3.4%	No Change	0	23889	+3.4%
Torrens	24489	+6.0%	Into Newland - Remainder of the suburb of Highbury	-2168	22321	-3.4%
Unley	22780	-1.4%	No Change	0	22780	-1.4%
Waite	22845	-1.1%	From Heysen - Part of the suburb of Belair	+682	23527	+1.8%
West Torrens	23188	+0.4%	No Change	0	23188	+0.4%
Wright	24217	+4.8%	Into Florey - Part of the suburb of Wynn Vale	-670	23547	+1.9%

APPENDIX 12

Present and Projected Enrolments for Assembly Districts After Redistribution

<i>District</i>	<i>Relevant Date</i>		<i>Projected Date</i>	
	<i>31/10/2002</i>	<i>% Quota Variance</i>	<i>30/6/2006</i>	<i>% Quota Variance</i>
Adelaide	21957	-1.2	23711	+2.6
Ashford	22978	+3.4	23393	+1.2
Bragg	22254	+0.1	22448	-2.8
Bright	22268	+0.2	23158	+0.2
Chaffey	22101	-0.5	22584	-2.3
Cheltenham	22240	+0.1	22690	-1.8
Colton	22650	+1.9	23146	+0.2
Croydon	22222	0.0	23404	+1.3
Davenport	21755	-2.1	23710	+2.6
Elder	22068	-0.7	22926	-0.8
Enfield	23137	+4.1	23667	+2.4
Finniss	21086	-5.1	23490	+1.7
Fisher	21839	-1.7	22531	-2.5
Flinders	21118	-5.0	21826	-5.5
Florey	21698	-2.4	22325	-3.4
Frome	21993	-1.0	22229	-3.8
Giles	23282	+4.8	22158	-4.1
Goyder	22117	-0.5	22888	-0.9
Hammond	22061	-0.7	22898	-0.9
Hartley	22092	-0.6	23041	-0.3
Heysen	21501	-3.2	22640	-2.0
Kaurna	21585	-2.9	23706	+2.6
Kavel	20307	-8.6	22208	-3.9
Lee	22957	+3.3	22521	-2.5
Light	21899	-1.5	23971	+3.7
Little Para	22384	+0.7	22991	-0.5
Mackillop	22459	+1.1	22689	-1.8
Mawson	21797	-1.9	23383	+1.2
Mitchell	21701	-2.3	22817	-1.2
Morialta	22551	+1.5	23557	+2.0
Morphett	23375	+5.2	23463	+1.5
Mount Gambier	22733	+2.3	23442	+1.5
Napier	22258	+0.2	23783	+2.9
Newland	23178	+4.3	23714	+2.6
Norwood	22726	+2.3	23012	-0.4
Playford	22377	+0.7	23375	+1.2
Port Adelaide	20975	-5.6	23657	+2.4
Ramsay	22175	-0.2	23340	+1.0
Reynell	22809	+2.6	23736	+2.7
Schubert	22049	-0.8	23448	+1.5
Stuart	23423	+5.4	23011	-0.4
Taylor	21933	-1.3	23889	+3.4
Torrens	21103	-5.0	22321	-3.4
Unley	22375	+0.7	22780	-1.4
Waite	23448	+5.5	23527	+1.8
West Torrens	22832	+2.7	23188	+0.4
Wright	22660	+2.0	23547	+1.9
Total	1044486		1085939	
Quota	22223		23105	

Source: EDBC Mapping System

February 2003

APPENDIX 13

Swing-to-lose figures based on the 2003 Redistribution

<i>Labor held seats</i>		<i>Non-Labor held seats</i>	
%	Change	%	Change
		35%	35%
			↔ 31.0 Chaffey
			↔ 30.4 Mount Gambier
			1.7 ↓ 26.8 Flinders
		25%	25%
			0.3 ↓ 23.3 Hammond
Ramsay 20.8	↑ 0.5		↔ 20.4 MacKillop
		20%	20%
			↔ 19.7 Bragg
Croydon 19.1	↔		
Port Adelaide 18.9	↓ 2.9		
Taylor 17.9	↑ 0.1		
Cheltenham 16.8	↔		
			0.2 ↓ 16.1 Goyder
Enfield 15.9	↓ 0.1		0.2 ↑ 15.9 Finnis
		15%	15%
			0.4 ↑ 13.6 Schubert
Napier 14.2	↓ 0.2		
Playford 13.1	↔		0.4 ↓ 12.8 Kavel
			0.1 ↑ 12.1 Waite
			↔ 11.7 Davenport
			0.1 ↓ 11.5 Frome
Kaurna 10.8	↓ 0.2		
			0.2 ↑ 10.4 Morphet
Lee 9.7	↑ 2.6	10%	10%
			0.4 ↑ 9.9 Heysen
West Torrens 8.9	↑ 0.2		
			0.1 ↑ 9.1 Unley
Torrens 8.4	↑ 1.1		
♦ Little Para 7.1	↓ 0.2		
Reynell 6.0	↓ 0.6		0.2 ↑ 6.0 Fisher
Giles 5.3	↓ 4.5		0.3 ↓ 5.5 Newland
Mitchell 4.8	↔	5%	5%
			0.4 ↓ 4.6 Bright
Colton 4.1	↓ 0.5		
Ashford 3.8	↔		
Elder 3.6	↓ 0.1		0.7 ↓ 3.6 Morialta
Florey 3.6	↓ 0.2		0.2 ↓ 3.5 Mawson
Wright 3.2	↓ 0.1		
			0.3 ↓ 2.6 Light
			0.9 ↑ 2.3 Stuart
			0.7 ↑ 2.1 Hartley
Adelaide 1.1	↔		
Norwood 0.5	↓ 0.1		
		0%	
	(23)		(24)

♦ Little Para (formerly Elizabeth)

Note: all calculations are rounded to 1 decimal place

APPENDIX 14

Constitution Act Notice Issued Pursuant to Section 85(4)

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS BOUNDARIES COMMISSION

Draft State Electoral Boundaries

Since 6 May 2002 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. 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 report, including the draft order, may be inspected at the State Electoral Office, 134 Fullarton Rd, Rose Park SA 5067, at public libraries in South Australia, at any Divisional Office of the Australian Electoral Commission listed on page 194 of the White Pages of the 2002/03 Adelaide Telephone Directory or on the State Electoral Office website www.seo.sa.gov.au. Copies of the draft report may be purchased from the State Electoral Office, 134 Fullarton Rd, Rose Park SA 5067 for \$16.50 each (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 now consider all such submissions and then proceed to finalise its order.

Submissions must be lodged with the Secretary of the Commission, Clive Anson, c/ - the State Electoral Office, 134 Fullarton Rd, Rose Park SA 5067 (telephone: (08) 8401 4300) **not later than 5 pm on Wednesday 5 February 2003.**

Clive Anson
Secretary of the Commission

APPENDIX 15**ELECTORAL DISTRICTS BOUNDARIES COMMISSION****DRAFT REDISTRIBUTION ORDER**

Since May 2002 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 (at page 12) and, by way of a lengthy preamble, 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 - an indication (with reasons) of the Commission's present thinking but subject to possible revision before any final order is made. Pursuant to sub-section (6) of section 85 of the *Constitution Act*, it is open to any person who has already made a representation to the Commission in relation to this redistribution, or to any interested member of the public, to make any submission in writing that he or she thinks fit about the draft order or reasons. The Commission will then consider all such submissions and it may, at its discretion, hear and consider any evidence or argument relating to a submission that is submitted by or on behalf of the person who has made the submission. The Commission will then proceed to finalise its order.

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

Submissions must be lodged with the Secretary of the Commission, Mr C R Anson, c/- State Electoral Office, 134 Fullarton Road, Rose Park, SA 5067 (telephone: (08) 8401 4321) no later than 5 pm on Wednesday, 5 February 2003.

APPENDIX 16**PERSONS AND BODIES MAKING FINAL SUBMISSIONS**

1. K Hanna - Member for Mitchell
2. M Gordon
3. Mrs J Johnston
4. M Dermody
5. Mrs C Mickan
6. T Kuhl
7. Ms G Kuhl
8. Ms A Hornsey
9. R Hornsey
10. C Riggs
11. H & G Baldock
12. G Fahlbusch
13. Ms J Davis
14. H Klau
15. M & H Geyer
16. Ms M Moores
17. I Venning - Member for Schubert
18. V & J Gardiner
19. J T Thompson
20. J Shannon
21. R & L Masters
22. M Goldsworthy - Member for Kavel & Mrs I Redmond - Member for Heysen
23. W Mells
24. Ms B Schaefer
25. J & J Schaefer
26. Australian Labor Party
27. Kapunda Swimming Pool Committee
28. Kapunda Golf Club Inc
29. Mrs I Redmond - Member for Heysen
30. R Iles
31. G Goland
32. Hon J Lomax-Smith - Member for Adelaide
33. Light Regional Council
34. Liberal Party
35. Mrs J Hall - Member for Morialta
36. Hon L Stevens - Member for Elizabeth
37. Australian Democrats
38. A Cole
39. Ms G Jackman
40. Barossa Light Development Incorporated