



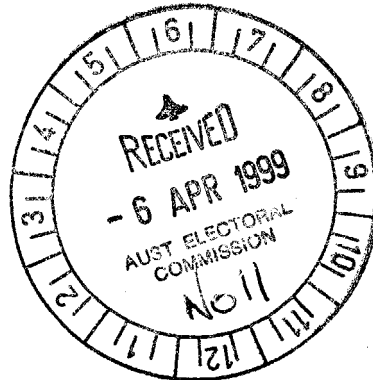
The Liberal Party of Australia

S.A. Division

State Director

6 April, 1999

Mr Bill Gray
Electoral Commissioner
Redistribution Committee for South Australia
9th Floor
AMP Building
1 King William Street
ADELAIDE SA 5000



Dear Mr Gray

The attached submission of behalf of the Liberal Party of Australia (SA Division) comments on suggestions of the Australian Labor Party and other suggestions received by the Redistribution Committee on or before 19 March, 1999, relating to the redistribution in South Australia.

Yours sincerely

JIM BONNER
State Director

Liberal Party of Australia

(SA Division)

Comments on the Suggestions

made to the

Redistribution Committee

for

South Australia

6 April, 1999

1.0 General Comments on the ALP redistribution suggestion

1.1 Introduction

The ALP proposals are driven solely by political expediency and generally ignore the criteria in Section 66 (3) (b) of the Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918.

No apparent consideration has been given to the boundaries of the existing electorates. In all but one electorate the ALP moves in excess of 20,000 electors to other electorates and in six electorates moves in excess of 40,000 electors. (*See Appendices A & B at end of this document*).

For example, the movement of electors into and out of Hindmarsh and Makin has been done for the transparent purpose of converting those Divisions into Labor-held electorates. In other Divisions which are affected by these proposals, the ALP has ignored access by electors to their local Federal representative, community of interest and travel and communication issues.

In contrast the Liberal proposal has duly considered the existing boundaries and only moved the minimal number of electors to meet the requirements of the redistribution and maintaining fairness of outcome.

1.2 Labor favours large shifts of electors

The Liberal Party submits that the least possible disruption to boundaries is consistent with the statutory criteria and is good practice. The ALP's suggestion ignores this principle. For example, in Labor's desire to bring the city of Gawler into a metropolitan electorate (Bonython), the ALP has had to propose substantial changes to the southern and eastern boundaries of Bonython because Gawler contains substantially more electors than Bonython requires. The Committee should not adopt the ALP approach.

The major difference between the Liberal and Labor Party suggestions is that Labor wants to use the redistribution to gain two extra seats for the ALP - Hindmarsh and Makin. The Liberal Party is not trying to change boundaries to win extra seats.

1.3 Electoral Fairness

In para 4.0 of its submission, the ALP disavows any support for the notion of "electoral fairness" by the formal mechanism which is now embodied in the *South Australian Constitution Act*. The Liberal Party accepts that the "electoral fairness" test is not part of this Committee's mandate.

However, the ALP's suggestion that the Committee might avoid a "perverse result" and that alterations to the 2 Party Preferred (2PP) vote at the last election should be "minimised" is somewhat disingenuous, given that the essential element of the ALP's

suggestions are a transparent grab for favourable treatment in both Hindmarsh and Makin.

The point should be made that the current Federal boundaries in South Australia do satisfy the electoral fairness test. The 2PP vote in South Australia in the 1998 Federal Election was Liberal 53.11% : ALP 46.89%. The Liberal Party won nine of the 12 Divisions. However, if the ALP had won 50% of the 2PP vote, the split would have been six seats either way. In that event, Labor would have won an additional three Divisions (Adelaide, Makin and Hindmarsh). Indeed, the ALP could have secured that result with few as 2397 additional votes.

Of course, "electoral fairness" does not mean that the number of seats won must be directly proportional to the 2PP vote. That is not possible in single member Divisions. It is irrelevant that the Liberal Party won 75% of the Divisions with 53.11% of the vote. The issue is this: would the ALP have won 50% of the seats if it obtained 50% of the vote at the 1998 election? The answer to that question is in the affirmative.

The boundaries suggested by the Liberal Party in its submissions do satisfy the fairness principle. We submit that the Committee should ensure that the new boundaries continue to satisfy the test of political fairness. That can be achieved by minimal change and without moving massive members of electors to contrive a political outcome.

2.0 COMMENTS OF SUMMARY OF MAIN ARGUMENTS OF ALP PROPOSAL

2.1 Gawler into Bonython:

The proposal is opposed. Gawler remains as a centre serving the essentially rural hinterland to the north. It is not an outer metropolitan "suburb", otherwise the Hills towns of Stirling, Aldgate and even Willunga might be considered as outer metropolitan suburbs. The ALP proposal makes no suggestion in relation to these growing areas nor their relationship to the metropolitan area. There is also an inconsistency in the proposal relating to the Hills areas and the suburbs on the metropolitan Hills face in regards to Mayo, Sturt and Makin. With minimal changes to Divisions and minimal disruption to electors, the criteria for the redistribution can be met.

Sturt incorporates Highbury, Newton, Paradise, Dernancourt.

Although this proposal is similar to the Liberal Party's suggestions, it moves more electors than is necessary. Taking the boundary north of Grand Junction road ignores the fact that this road is a natural northern boundary of the Division. There is no need to take the boundary north of Grand Junction Road nor to discard parts of Burnside, Beaumont and Glen Osmond to Mayo Division.

2.2 Kingston sheds rural areas:

The Liberal Party proposal also relocates the Willunga Basin areas to a Division other than Kingston. However, the Liberal Party's suggestions allocate these areas to Mayo which currently contains part of the Willunga area. It is not logical to take the boundary of Barker, a rural electorate into the metropolitan area as proposed by the ALP.

The ALP map indicates the rural areas of Kingston are allocated to Barker. Section 5.2 of the proposal indicates the Fleurieu Peninsula (except urban areas) become part of the Barker Division. But in the conclusion (page 12) of the proposal indicates the suggested areas be allocated to Mayo.

Another inconsistency within the Labor proposal is the question of allocation of electors between Wakefield and Grey.

3.0 COMMENTS ON ALP SUGGESTIONS - DIVISION by DIVISION

3.1 Adelaide:

The existing Division of Adelaide is projected to be 3,106 electors under quota by 30 June 2001. To make Adelaide 1,888 (2.6%) over quota, the ALP's proposal moves more than 54,000 electors. The ALP proposals acknowledge the proximity of the CBD unites the suburbs surrounding the city centre. However the proposal then removes the inner western suburbs and locates them to the Division of Hindmarsh when South Road forms a natural boundary. The clear purpose of this proposal is to provide political advantage to the ALP.

The Liberal Party's proposal moves a minimum number of electors, meets the community of interest criteria and retains the current nature of the Division by including part of the inner suburbs abutting Fullarton Road on the eastern boundary.

3.2 Barker:

The ALP proposal to remove Murray Bridge from the Division of Barker does not support the criteria of community of interest. The exclusion of the rural city of Murray Bridge from Barker ignores the communications and travel criteria by causing the Member for Barker to pass through a different Division on a major highway connecting the South East and the Fleurieu regions of the Division of Barker.

Another consideration is that Murray Bridge is the only major population base in the centre of the Division, and to remove it would place electors at the southern and western extremities of the Division, almost with no access to their local Federal electorate representative.

Murray Bridge does not have a community of interest with the Riverland as suggested by the ALP and having the major population bases along the River Murray in two Federal Divisions provides more opportunity for electors living along the River to promote the

importance of the future of the River for South Australia's future to be promoted by two South Australian Federal Members.

The ALP's proposal to split the city of Murray Bridge from the rural surroundings that are serviced by businesses and community organisations from Murray Bridge does not meet the criterion of community of interest.

The proposal to take the Division of Barker boundary to South Road takes a rural electorate into outer suburban areas which have more in common with the Division of Mayo which has part of the Willunga basin in the existing Division.

The ALP map indicates the rural areas of Kingston are allocated to Barker. Section 5.2 of the proposal indicates the Fleurieu Peninsula (except urban areas) become part of the Barker Division. But in the conclusion (page 12) of the proposal indicates the suggested areas be allocated to Mayo.

The existing Division of Barker has an expected growth rate of 2.7% and is projected to be 672 over quota by 30 June 2001. The ALP proposal moves 25,237 electors to take Barker to 2003 electors under quota.

3.3 Bonython:

Gawler continues to ^{be} a provincial centre servicing a number of rural industries and therefore has no community of interest with the outer metropolitan areas of the Division of Bonython as proposed by the ALP.

The provincial centre of Gawler services the many rural activities undertaken to the north of the city and in its near vicinity as well as the Barossa.

The proposal to include Gawler in Bonython is contradictory to the proposals suggestions for Mayo where the Hills area are suggested to be located in one electorate making that Division a rural/Hills electorate. The inclusion of Gawler into Bonython deliberately cuts through the natural 'green belt' that exists between the northern suburbs and the township of Gawler.

The ALP has set Bonython, with a projected growth rate of 6.71% at 1.9% over quota. The proposal moves 20,801 electors to take Bonython 1657 electors over quota.

The proposal excises electors to Makin, (when Makin needs to shed electors) in a blatant move to make Makin a Labor electorate.

The Liberal proposal meets the criteria relating to quota, community of interest and existing boundaries with minimal disruption to electors.

As with the proposal for the Divisions of Mayo, Barker, Wakefield and Grey, the ALP has not given due consideration to the ability of electors to gain appropriate access to the Federal representative.

3.4 Boothby:

The ALP proposal ignores the community of interest that Mitcham Council forms by excising the suburbs of Belair, Glenalta, Blackwood and Eden Hills from the Division of Boothby. The major transport routes for these suburbs are Old Belair Road, Belair Road and Shepherd's Hill Road. These roads lie within the existing Division of Boothby and lead to other key locations within the Division such as Mitcham or Marion.

Mitcham Council is clearly a metropolitan council and shares little community of interest with areas which include the towns of the Adelaide Hills. Upper Sturt Road, as mentioned in the ALP proposal, is not a major thoroughfare in the way Shepherd's Hill Road, Old Belair Road and Belair Road are.

Westfield Shopping Centre at Marion is a major community focus and draws customers and employees from Blackwood, Eden Hills and Belair. Flinders Medical Centre, Daw Park Repatriation Hospital and Flinders University of SA all draw heavily from the entire Mitcham Council areas.

The ALP has ignored existing boundaries and the natural boundary between Mitcham and Stirling Councils and has proposed an artificial boundary based on the Hills face zone.

The current Division of Boothby has a projected growth rate of minus 0.4% as at 30 June 2001. The ALP proposal moves more than 40,000 electors to bring their proposed Division to 815 electors under quota.

3.5 Grey:

The criteria for the redistribution can be met with minimal change to the boundaries of Grey.

As in their submission to the 1991 redistribution the ALP proposes to move Yorke Peninsula into the Grey Division as a means of increasing the number of electors. This does not meet the criteria of means of communications and travel within the proposed Division and it does not maximise the community of interest criteria, nor the consideration of existing boundaries.

The removal of the mid north area into Wakefield Division further deviates from the community of interest criteria. The relatively larger lower rainfall, mixed farming holdings and their operators of the Mid and Upper North have more in common with the mixed farming areas of Eyre Peninsula than do the higher rainfall, smaller, more intensely cultivated mixed farms and their operators of Yorke Peninsula.

The Liberal Party's suggested Division provides a much stronger community of interest in retaining the current Division's boundaries with the addition of areas of Bute, Saddleworth and Auburn and Robertstown Local Statistical Areas (LSAs).

The suggestion that all significant maritime industry outside Adelaide on the SA mainland would be focussed in on this Division ignores the significant fishing industry along the Coorong and the southern coastline of the State.

The comment that more of the State's Aboriginal population would be focussed in one Federal Division ignores the Aboriginal population of the Riverland, the Coorong and the metropolitan area.

There is a discrepancy of 2,700 voters between the ALP predictions for the Divisions of Grey and Wakefield.

With a projected growth rate of 1.9% the existing Division of Grey requires 3623 electors to bring the number of electors to the quota of 87,240 as at 30 June, 2001. The ALP proposal moves more than 26,000 to take the number of electors to 2489 electors over quota (or to 86881 to take the number of electors to 359 under quota).

3.6 Hindmarsh:

There is an inconsistency between the written proposal of the ALP and map provided by the ALP.

The ALP proposal makes extensive changes to the electorate of Hindmarsh to change what is now a marginal Liberal seat into a marginal Labor seat. To do so the proposal disregards the first and fourth criteria for electoral redistributions.

The ALP's notion of incorporating the whole of a particular ethnic group (in this case, the Greek community) in the one Federal electorate is not supported. Labor simply says that "it makes sense" to incorporate this community in one Division.

It makes sense to the ALP for the simple reason that the proposed boundary changes alter the political complexion from Liberal to Labor.

It is strongly submitted that the Committee should be guided by more appropriate reasons than those given by the ALP for redrawing the boundaries for Hindmarsh.

As the ALP proposal disrupts boundaries in the north, west and south of Hindmarsh, it ignores the fourth criteria which requires that the new boundaries are formulated observing existing boundaries of divisions.

In the north, the proposal moves the boundary from Grange Road to Fort Street, Military Road, Trimmer Parade, Tapleys Hill Road, Squires Avenue, Balcombe Avenue, Crittenden Road, Grange Road, South Road and Port Road. It moves the eastern

boundary of Hindmarsh from South Road to Port Road, East Terrace, Railway Terrace, Greenhill Road and Goodwood Road; and it moves the southern boundary from Whyte Street, Oaklands Road and Daws Road to Anzac Highway, Morphett Road, Bray Street, Raglan Avenue, South Road and Edwards Street.

The ALP proposal disregards the second criteria community of interest for the redistribution of electorates. Despite the ALP's claim that the new boundaries form a community of interest, based on Greek ethnicity the proposed ALP boundary divides the Greek community. The boundary proposed by the ALP does not encompass the larger Greek community as it claims, but splits the established Greek community currently wholly in the electorate of Port Adelaide into the electorate of Hindmarsh violating the community of interest principle

By separating North Glenelg from Glenelg the ALP proposal seriously violates community of interest. Glenelg is an extremely cohesive area of interest with the entire suburb of Glenelg being the birth place of South Australia. While the centre of Glenelg is undoubtedly Jetty Road, Moseley Square and the old Town Hall in central Glenelg, the spiritual heartland of Glenelg is The Old Gum Tree and attendant monuments which are in North Glenelg.

In seeking to move the southern boundary of Hindmarsh north, the ALP proposal states that Glenelg, the area south of Glenelg and Somerton Park are in the same community interest as Glenelg. Maintaining this community of interest by extending the Hindmarsh boundary south to Repton Road, Bowker Street, Diagonal Road, Keynes Avenue and Morphett Road is sufficient in itself to increase the number of electors in the electorate of Hindmarsh to the required number.

The ALP proposal causes enormous dislocation of electors again disregarding electoral distribution criteria. Although the electorate of Hindmarsh needs to increase only by 2,186 electors, the ALP submission re-locates 42,148 electors. It moves Hindmarsh north by taking in 9,494 electors from the electorate of Port Adelaide, east by taking in 9,795 electors from the electorate of Adelaide and south east by taking in 3,217 electors from the electorate of Boothby. It then removes 19,642 currently in the electorate of Hindmarsh south into the electorate of Boothby.

3.7 Kingston:

The proposal moves more than 6,000 electors from the existing Division of Kingston to the Division of Barker. These electors from the Willunga Basin have more in common with the Division of Mayo than Barker which is a truly rural electorate. The people of the Willunga Basin orientate to the Hills/ metropolitan area rather than the further outlying regions of the Division of Barker.

The ALP map indicates the rural areas of Kingston are allocated to Barker. Section 5.2 of the proposal indicates the Fleurieu Peninsula (except urban areas) become part of the

Barker Division. But in the conclusion (page 12) of the proposal indicates the suggested areas be allocated to Mayo.

3.8 Makin:

The ALP allegedly “struggled with just how to give force to the requirements of the Act and to fit in with the proposed boundaries for Bonython and the existing boundaries of Makin which use council boundaries in the east and the north”.

It is submitted that the only “struggle” was to find some shred of credibility to cover a political outcome blatantly in favour of the Labor Party. This proposal disrupts more than 24,000 electors when with minimal change, as in the Liberal Party’s proposal, both Makin and Bonython meet the criteria of the redistribution.

The proposal to excise sections of Tea Tree Gully from the Division does not support communities of interest. The ALP proposal states “There is some evidence in form of responses to a community consultation process conducted by the City of Tea Tree Gully to show that the residents in these suburbs (Banksia Park and Fairview Park) consider themselves as living in ‘rural living/Hills face zones and have opposed proposals to rezone their suburbs as residential/urban”.

We believe this community consultation referred to a Discussion Paper and Plan Amendment Report produced by the Council canvassing a rezoning of some land which is currently “rural living’ or “hills face” to “residential/urban” for the purpose of development. We believe it has been opposed by some residents, not because they consider themselves as rural, but rather because they want to protect the visual amenity to their homes.

The ALP proposal claims there are clear transport corridors into the Hills via North East Road, One Tree Hill Road, Gorge and Montacute Roads. While these roads do lead to the Hills, electors living in the areas on the western side of the Hills have more in common with the metropolitan suburbs than with the small towns in the Hills. There are no direct public transport links between these areas and the major Hill’s towns of Stirling and Aldgate making access to their Federal Member of Parliament very difficult.

3.9 Mayo:

The ALP state the Division of “Mayo is currently a seat with a rural, ranges and hills face geographical spread”. The proposal further states “The one glaring inconsistency is of course the metropolitan suburbs currently in Mayo of Rostrevor, Newton, Paradise, Dernancourt, Highbury and Athelstone”.

However, the proposal then contradicts itself by proposing that Mayo take in further areas of the suburbs of Burnside, Glen Osmond and Beaumont. These suburbs have no

community of interest with the Adelaide Hills and relate to the inner metropolitan area rather than the Hills areas.

The proposed inclusion of the suburbs of Belair, Glenalta, Hawthorndene, Blackwood and Eden Hills from the existing Division of Boothby ignores the community of interest that is formed by the Mitcham Council. The major transport links from these suburbs are the Old Belair Road, Belair Road and Shepherd's Hill Road. All these roads lie within Boothby and lead to the inner metropolitan area rather than to the more rural areas of Mayo.

Similarly the proposal to include sections of Tea Tree Gully does not support communities of interest. The ALP proposal states "There is some evidence in form of responses to a community consultation process conducted by the City of Tea Tree Gully to show that the residents in these suburbs (Banksia Park and Fairview Park) consider themselves as living in 'rural living/Hills face zones and have opposed proposals to rezone their suburbs as residential/urban'".

As referred to in the section on Makin, we believe this community consultation referred to a Discussion Paper and Plan Amendment Report produced by the Council canvassing a rezoning of some land which is currently "rural living" or "hills face" to "residential/urban" for the purpose of development. We believe it has been opposed by some residents, not because they consider themselves as rural, but rather because they want to protect the visual amenity to their homes.

The ALP proposal claims there are clear transport corridors into the Hills via North East Road, One Tree Hill Road, Gorge and Montacute Roads, Mt Barker Road and Upper Sturt Road. While these roads do lead to the Hills, electors living in the areas on the western side of the Hills have more in common with the metropolitan suburbs than with the small towns in the Hills. There are no direct public transport links between these areas and the major Hill's towns of Stirling and Aldgate making access to their Federal Member of Parliament very difficult.

The ALP map indicates the rural areas of Kingston are allocated to Barker. Section 5.2 of the proposal indicates the Fleurieu Peninsula (except urban areas) become part of the Barker Division. But in the conclusion (page 12) of the proposal indicates the suggested areas be allocated to Mayo.

3.10 Port Adelaide:

The ALP proposal disrupts more than 22,500 electors to leave the Division under 1.7% under quota as at 30 June 2001, by extending Port Adelaide to Virginia and realigning the southern boundary of the Division

The proposal moves the southern boundary from the clear and decisive boundary of Grange Road to Fort Street, Military Road, Trimmer Parade, Tapleys Hill Road, Squires Avenue, Balcombe Avenue, Crittenden Road, Grange Road, South Road and Port Road.

The inclusion of Virginia does not meet the criteria of community of interest. This area is semi rural and market gardening based and has no contact nor direct link with Port Adelaide. This area has more in common with the rural areas of Wakefield as proposed by the Liberal Party.

Again the ALP proposal ignores the ability of electors to access their Federal representative, the community of interest and existing boundaries.

3.11 Sturt:

The ALP proposal pushes Sturt north of Grand Junction Road. Grand Junction Road is a defined boundary and should remain the northern boundary of this Division.

The ALP proposal contradicts itself by excising the suburbs of Rostrevor (part), Newton, Paradise, Dernancourt, Highbury and Athelstone from Mayo and then excising portions of Burnside, Beaumont and Glen Osmond from Sturt to Mayo. These suburbs are all inner metropolitan suburbs and relate to the metropolitan area rather than the Hills area.

The proposal disregards the criteria of existing boundaries and community of interest.

Once again the ALP proposal disrupts a large number of electors. The current Division of Sturt is projected to be 4,705 electors under quota as at 30 June 2001. The ALP proposal moves over 70,000 electors to take the Division to 1806 over quota.

3.12 Wakefield:

The Labor Party's proposal for Wakefield fails to maximise the community of interest criterion. This is evidenced by the splitting of Yorke Peninsula from the Lower North and the inclusion of Murray Bridge splitting the township from its rural surroundings. It is further evidenced by the excising of Gawler from Wakefield into the metropolitan Division of Bonython. (Indeed, this excision is the underlying political purpose behind the ALP's suggestion in respect of Wakefield).

The ALP's proposal to split the township of Murray Bridge from the rural surroundings that are serviced by businesses and community organisations from Murray Bridge for inclusion in the proposed Wakefield does not meet the criterion of community of interest.

There is a discrepancy of 2,700 voters between the ALP predictions for the Divisions of Wakefield and Grey.

Wakefield has a projected growth rate of 3.32% as at 30 June, 2001. The ALP proposal disrupts more than 53,000 to take the number of electors to 86714 being 526 electors under quota (or to 89462 to take the number of electors to 2222 electors over quota).

4. The Australian Democrats proposals:

The Democrats proposal of the "balancing act" between Adelaide, Bonython, Makin and Sturt precludes the use of Grand Junction Road as a natural boundary. Both Adelaide and Sturt Divisions should remain south of Grand Junction Road, with the Bonython and Makin Divisions remaining north of Grand Junction Road to satisfy the criteria of community of interest.

The suggestion that the Fleurieu Peninsula is somewhat out of place in Barker is counteracted by the recognition that Kangaroo Island is naturally linked to the Fleurieu and has a rural and tourist community of interest, as does the South East and the Coorong areas of the Barker Division. The Democrats suggestion appears to be focussed more on future redistributions than the current redistribution.

Both Labor and the Democrats have targeted Yorke Peninsula in wanting to transfer it from Wakefield to Grey in what is a preliminary strike to phasing out the electorate of Wakefield altogether at the next redistribution scheduled for 2002/3 - that is if South Australia has to lose a Federal seat because of low population growth in SA, especially in the electorate of Grey. Labor is attempting a pincer movement on Wakefield by advocating the inclusion of Gawler in Bonython. At the recent State redistribution, Gawler was retained in Light.

The proposal to add Yorke Peninsula to the Division of Grey is rejected for the same reason as applies to the Liberal Party's opposition to the Labor proposal for this area. The suggestion that Barker should encompass the Riverland ignores the community of interest between the Riverland, the Barossa and the Lower North agricultural and horticultural regions. It also ignores the means of travel and communication criteria within the proposed Division. It is also noted that the suggestion by the District Council of Loxton-Waikerie proposed the only addition from Barker to Wakefield, namely the area of the old Brown's Well Council district be incorporated into the Wakefield Division as this particular area had become part of the Loxton Council under recent local government amalgamations.

5. Comments on other suggestions:

Both the Pantelios and Virgili proposals want to rename the Sturt Division "Dunstan". As the late Labor Premier Don Dunstan was not a Federal Member of Parliament, this proposal is not in accordance with current naming principles. These proposals point to the apparent political predilections of the two authors.

Both proposals are nothing more than attempts to turn Sturt into a Labor seat by trying to allocate Italian communities in the north eastern suburbs into one electorate.

Under the Pantelios suggestion, more than half of the area covered by Sturt would be new to the electorate, moving the southern boundary to north of Magill Road, and sweeping around to include a huge swathe of the existing Adelaide Division between Regency Road and Grand Junction Road.

The suggestion ignores both the criteria of existing boundaries and community of interest. The suggestion also disrupts large numbers of electors.

The suggestions of the Messinian Association and the Greek Community Tribune coincidentally aspire to the same aim for the Division of Hindmarsh with a different ethnic group - advocating the inclusion of Mile End and Thebarton east of South Road to corral the Greek vote into one electorate. The Liberal Party submits that the notion of community of interest is being subverted for partisan reasons.

Appendix A

Movement of Electors in ALP Proposal

Electorate	In from	Electors	Total In	Out to	Electors	Total Out	Total
Adelaide	Sturt	29,668	29,668	Port Adelaide Hindmarsh Sturt	11,194 9,795 3,769	24,758	54,426
Barker	Kingston Mayo	6,488 4,843	11,331	Wakefield	13,906	13,906	25,237
Bonython	Wakefield	13,094	13,094	Makin	7,707	7,707	20,801
Boothby	Hindmarsh Kingston Mayo	19,642 727 2,125	22,494	Hindmarsh Mayo	3,217 14,401	17,618	40,112
Grey	Wakefield	14,633	14,633	Wakefield	11,396	11,396	26,029
Hindmarsh	Adelaide Boothby Port Adelaide	9,795 3,217 9,494	22,506	Boothby	19,642	19,642	42,148
Kingston				Boothby Mayo Barker	727 1,516 6,488	8,731	8,731
Makin	Bonython	7,707	7,707	Mayo Sturt	9,548 6,774	16,322	24,029
Mayo	Boothby Kingston Makin Sturt	14,401 1,516 9,548 4,245	29,710	Sturt Boothby Barker	29,805 2,125 4,843	36,773	66,483
Port	Adelaide Bonython	11,194 1,908	13,102	Hindmarsh	9,494	9,494	22,596
Sturt	Adelaide Makin Mayo	3,769 6,774 29,805	40,348	Adelaide Mayo	29,668 4,245	33,913	74,261
Wakefield	Grey Barker	11,396 13,906	25,302	Bonython Grey	13,094 14,633	27,727	53,029

Appendix B

**Comparison of Electors required to meet projected quota as at 30/06/2001
and number of electors moved by ALP proposal:**

Electorate	Deviation from projected quota of 87240	Deviation of Electors from projected quota	Number of electors moved by ALP proposal
Adelaide	-3.56	-3106	54426
Barker	0.77	672	25237
Bonython	-2.39	-2085	20801
Boothby	-6.23	-5435	40112
Grey	-4.15	-3623	26029
Hindmarsh	-2.51	-2186	42148
Kingston	6.91	6027	8731
Makin	7.56	6593	24029
Mayo	8.47	7386	66483
Port Adelaide	-4.92	-4293	22596
Sturt	-5.39	-4705	74261
Wakefield	5.44	4750	53029