

The 2011  
Proposed  
Redistribution  
of South Australia  
into Electoral Divisions

**Report of the  
Redistribution  
Committee**

*Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*  
Section 68



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## **Enclosures**

- Map 1 – Rural divisions
- Map 2 – Metropolitan divisions
- CD – Containing the public suggestions, public comments on suggestions,  
and maps.

This report is published in accordance with Section 68 of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*.

## Executive summary

The Redistribution Committee (the Committee), in considering options for the distribution of South Australia's 11 federal electoral boundaries, sought to ensure its proposal reflected a full and proper consideration of all factors as required by the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (the Electoral Act).

These factors include:

- actual enrolment figures,
- projected enrolment figures,
- public submissions, and
- communities of interest considerations.

The Committee was faced with a situation where at least seven of the 11 federal electoral divisions in South Australia required change in order to meet the numerical criteria set out in the Electoral Act.

- Six divisions are outside the acceptable numerical range for projected electors as at 21 January 2015.
  - Three divisions, Makin, Boothby and Hindmarsh, are below the acceptable projected enrolment range, while the Division of Sturt just meets the minimum requirement.
  - Another three divisions, Port Adelaide, Barker and Kingston, exceed the acceptable range.
- While the three divisions adjoining Barker (Mayo, Wakefield and Grey) are currently within the specified numerical range, at least one of those divisions must also change as a consequence of Barker needing to lose electors.

The Committee noted that the juxtaposition of divisions that needed to gain and lose electors allowed it to propose boundary adjustments which met the numerical criteria while largely preserving, and in some cases enhancing, communities of interest already established. As a consequence of taking this approach to the redistribution, only 4.01% of electors change their federal electoral division.

The Committee believes it was able to significantly reflect the views expressed in the public submissions and produce clearly identifiable features as divisional boundaries.

In developing its proposal, the Committee initially focussed on the Division of Makin which it considered a logical starting point because it has the state's lowest projected enrolment and must gain electors. It is also adjacent to the Division of Port Adelaide which must lose electors. The Committee was able to adopt an approach whereby both Makin and then Hindmarsh were supplemented by the Division of Port Adelaide.

After making adjustments to these divisions, the Committee progressed south to the Division of Boothby which also falls below the acceptable projected enrolment parameter. Boothby abuts the Division of Kingston, which has the highest projected enrolment in the state, and

the Division of Mayo, which borders several divisions that need to either gain or lose electors. Within this context, the Committee sought to balance elector numbers in these three divisions with minimal disturbance elsewhere.

From this point, the Committee moved to align the enrolment numbers in the remainder of the state, seeking to produce improved boundaries and address communities of interest issues raised in public submissions.

The Committee's proposal makes no change to the Division of Grey.

# **The 2011 Proposed Redistribution of South Australia into Electoral Divisions**

## **Report of the Redistribution Committee**

### **Representation of South Australia in the House of Representatives**

1. On 17 February 2009, the Electoral Commissioner made a determination on state and territory representation entitlements under section 48(1) of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (the Electoral Act). Under the determination, South Australia retained its entitlement to 11 members of the House of Representatives.

### **Direction for a redistribution of South Australian electoral divisions**

2. In accordance with section 59(2) of the Electoral Act, a direction to commence a redistribution shall be made if a period of seven years after the day on which the state was last distributed into electoral divisions has expired. The direction must be made within 30 days after the expiration of the seven-year period.
3. South Australia was last distributed into electoral divisions on 17 December 2003. Therefore, on 12 January 2011 the Electoral Commission directed by notice published in the Commonwealth Government Gazette (the Gazette)<sup>1</sup> that a redistribution was to commence in South Australia.
4. On 12 January 2011, the number of electors enrolled in South Australia was 1 107 001. Redistribution statistics, which show the detailed electoral enrolment figures as at 12 January 2011, were made available on the Australian Electoral Commission (AEC) website. In addition, copies were available at the South Australia State Office of the AEC in Adelaide. The statistics were given at the following levels:
  - Census Collection District (CCD)
  - Statistical Local Area (SLA)
  - Electoral Division
  - State.

### **Quota**

5. Under section 65 of the Electoral Act, the Electoral Commissioner determined that the quota of electors for South Australia was 100 636 (1 107 001 divided by 11 members). Thus, the permitted range of 10% below and above the quota is from 90 573 to 110 699 respectively. In making its proposals for the state, the Redistribution Committee is not permitted to propose divisions whose elector numbers exceed that range as at 12 January 2011. (Table 1 and Table 6)

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1 Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No.6, Wednesday, 12 January 2011

**Table 1: Determination of the quota**

Number of divisions into which South Australia is to be distributed	11
Number of electors in South Australia as at 12 January 2011	1 107 001
Quota for South Australia	100 636
Permissible maximum number of electors (+10%) in a division	110 699
Permissible minimum number of electors (-10%) in a division	90 573

**Enrolment projections**

6. Section 66(3)(a) of the Electoral Act requires the Redistribution Committee to endeavour to ensure that, 'as far as practicable', the number of electors enrolled in each division in South Australia not be more than 3.5% above or below the average divisional enrolment at the projection time determined under section 63A.
7. In accordance with section 63A, the Electoral Commission was of the opinion that, based on the trend of population change as estimated by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), a further redistribution of South Australia may be required sooner than seven years after the starting time for the projection (16 December 2011). Therefore the Electoral Commission determined that the projection time for South Australia is 21 January 2015, which is half way between the starting time for the projection and the time when, in the opinion of the Electoral Commission, a further redistribution may be required (February 2018).
8. The ABS supplied enrolment projections for the redistribution. ABS first calculated the projected population for 21 January 2015 by applying annual fertility, mortality and migration rates to the base population. The CCD-level population projections were grouped into persons aged 18 years and over. The growth trajectories from these CCD projections were then applied to the 12 January 2011 enrolment data snapshot supplied by the AEC to produce the enrolment projections. (Full details are available on the AEC's website.)
9. The ABS projections were examined by AEC's Divisional Office Managers in the light of their local knowledge and experience and, where appropriate, adjustments to the projections were made<sup>2</sup>. The Australian Electoral Officer for South Australia also reviewed the projections.
10. The projections were made available on the AEC website to persons or organisations interested in using them as an indication of the likely growth of elector enrolment and as an aid to the preparation of public submissions.

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<sup>2</sup> As noted in the Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters' *Report on the Effectiveness and Appropriateness of the Redistribution Provisions of Parts III and IV of the Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (December 1995)



11. The projected total enrolment for South Australia on 21 January 2015 is 1 152 271, resulting in an average projected divisional enrolment of 104 752. Thus the acceptable variance, being within the range of minus or plus 3.5% of the average projected enrolment figure, is between 101 086 and 108 418 electors. (Table 2 and Table 6) The Redistribution Committee must endeavour to ensure that each proposed division falls within that range.

**Table 2: Enrolment projections at 21 January 2015**

Number of divisions into which South Australia is to be distributed	11
Projected number of electors in South Australia at 21 January 2015	1 152 271
Average enrolment for South Australia at 21 January 2015	104 752
103.5% of average enrolment projected at 21 January 2015	108 418
96.5% of average enrolment projected at 21 January 2015	101 086

**Appointment of the Redistribution Committee for South Australia**

12. In accordance with section 60 of the Electoral Act, the Electoral Commission appointed the Redistribution Committee for South Australia on 29 April 2011. The Redistribution Committee comprised the following members:

Electoral Commissioner	Mr Ed Killesteyn	Chair
Australian Electoral Officer for South Australia	Ms Claire Witham	Member
Surveyor-General for South Australia	Mr Kim Nisbet (acting until 10 June 2011) Mr Peter Kentish (thereafter)	Member
Auditor-General of South Australia	Mr Simon O'Neill	Member.

Committee members met on 31 May and 3 June 2011.

**Invitations to submit public suggestions and comments**

13. In accordance with section 64 of the Electoral Act, the Electoral Commissioner invited written public suggestions and written comments on those suggestions by notice published in the Gazette on 6 April 2011, and in *The Advertiser* newspaper on 9 April 2011 and the *Sunday Mail* newspaper on 10 April 2011.

14. At the prescribed closing time on 6 May 2011, eight public suggestions had been received from:
  - Martin Gordon
  - Alison Radford
  - Hon. Christopher Pyne MP
  - The Electoral Reform Society of SA
  - Mrs Joy Baluch AM, Mayor, Port Augusta City Council
  - Michael Brown, State Secretary, Australian Labor Party (SA)
  - Paul A Black, Australian Democrats (SA Division)
  - Bev Barber, State Director, Liberal Party of Australia (SA Division).
15. Copies of these suggestions were made available to members of the public for perusal at the office of the Australian Electoral Officer for South Australia in Adelaide from 9 May 2011 as required by the Electoral Act. The suggestions were also made available on the AEC website.
16. At the prescribed closing time on 20 May 2011, four comments on the suggestions had been received from:
  - Nick Champion MP
  - Michael Brown, State Secretary, Australian Labor Party (SA)
  - Andrew Southcott MP
  - Bev Barber, State Director, Liberal Party of Australia (SA Division).
17. The comments on suggestions were made available to members of the public for perusal at the office of the Australian Electoral Officer for South Australia in Adelaide from 23 May 2011 and were also published on the AEC website.
18. As required by section 64(4) of the Electoral Act, the Committee considered all the public suggestions and comments on suggestions, which had been lodged within the statutory timeframes.

### **Statutory requirements for the making of a proposed redistribution**

19. Section 66(1) of the Electoral Act requires the Redistribution Committee for South Australia to make a proposed redistribution of the state.
20. Sections 66(3) and 66(3A) of the Electoral Act prescribe that:
  - (3) In making the proposed redistribution, the Redistribution Committee:*
    - (a) shall, as far as practicable, endeavour to ensure that, if the State or Territory were redistributed in accordance with the proposed redistribution, the number of electors enrolled in each Electoral Division in the State or Territory would not, at the projection time determined under section 63A, be less than 96.5% or more than 103.5% of the average divisional enrolment of that State or Territory at that time; and*

(b) subject to paragraph (a), shall give due consideration, in relation to each proposed Electoral Division, to:

- (i) community of interests within the proposed Electoral Division, including economic, social and regional interests;
- (ii) means of communication and travel within the proposed Electoral Division;
- (iv) the physical features and area of the proposed Electoral Division; and
- (v) the boundaries of existing Divisions in the State or Territory;

and subject thereto the quota of electors for the State or Territory shall be the basis for the proposed redistribution, and the Redistribution Committee may adopt a margin of allowance, to be used whenever necessary, but in no case shall the quota be departed from to a greater extent than one-tenth more or one-tenth less.

(3A) When applying subsection (3), the Redistribution Committee must treat the matter in subparagraph (3)(b)(v) as subordinate to the matters in subparagraphs (3)(b)(i), (ii) and (iv).'

21. These statutory requirements are expressed in a hierarchical order which puts, 'as far as practicable', the 'endeavour to ensure' a division will fall within the projected enrolment range first; the considerations of 'community of interests within [a division] including economic, social and regional interests', 'means of communication and travel within [a division]' and 'the physical features and area of [a division]' second; and 'the boundaries of existing Divisions' third – while stating that, subject to these matters, 'the quota of electors for the State ... shall be the basis for the redistribution' and that 'the Redistribution Committee may adopt a margin of allowance' not departing from the quota further than by one-tenth more or less.
22. The purpose of paragraph 3(a) is suggested by its history. It has undergone some transformation since the *Commonwealth Electoral Legislation Amendment Act 1983* stipulated that boundaries were to be drawn, as far as practicable, to achieve equal numbers of electors in each of a state's electorates three-and-a-half years after a redistribution. By 1984 'it was observed that the three-and-a-half year rule had in some areas forced the adoption, on purely numerical grounds, of boundaries which took little account of perceived community of interest'<sup>3</sup>. Therefore, in 1987, the rule was relaxed to permit a measure of tolerance to plus or minus two percent from average projected enrolment. Subsequently, the Parliament of Australia Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters concluded that:

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<sup>3</sup> Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters' *Report on the Effectiveness and Appropriateness of the Redistribution Provisions of Parts III and IV of the Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (December 1995) Section 4.3

‘the numerical criteria do not allow “due consideration”, in the words of the Act, to be given to the qualitative factors. Rather, the political parties and others attempting to frame electoral boundaries essentially find themselves engaged in a mathematical modelling exercise. In order to relax the enrolment requirements to that extent necessary to allow a realistic degree of flexibility the Committee recommends ... that subsections 66(3)(a) and 73(4)(a) of the Electoral Act be amended, so as to extend the variation from average divisional enrolment allowed three-and-a-half years after a redistribution from two to 3.5 percent.’<sup>4</sup>

23. The Joint Standing Committee also, in the same report, refers to its recommended amendment as one that ‘would maintain substantial restrictions on malapportionment [and] would allow other legitimate policy objectives to be more effectively met’.
24. Paragraph 3(a) follows this recommendation. The terms of the recommendation, and the discussion which preceded it, make clear the purpose of paragraph 3(a), as it now stands, and how it was intended to interact with the other criteria set out in the sub-paragraphs of paragraph (b), to which also ‘due consideration’ must be given. The Redistribution Committee has considered the suggestions and comments and made its proposed redistribution on this basis.
25. In summary, the primary criteria are to:
  - endeavour to ensure that the number of electors in the proposed divisions are within a range of 3.5% below or above the average divisional enrolment at the projection time; and
  - ensure that current enrolments are within 10% below or above the quota.
26. The secondary criteria are community of interests, means of communication and travel, and physical features and area. The Redistribution Committee also considers the boundaries of existing divisions; however this criterion is subordinate to the others.

### **Technical procedures**

27. The AEC maintains the electoral roll on the basis of alignment to CCDs, and is able to provide statistical data on enrolments and projected enrolments at this level. Accordingly, in formulating its proposals, the Committee used CCDs as its basic building blocks. The CCDs have defined boundaries and are of differing sizes and shapes. In cases where the Redistribution Committee considered that a particular CCD boundary was inappropriate for use as an electoral division boundary, the CCD was split to provide a more meaningful boundary.

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<sup>4</sup> Ibid. Section 4.11

28. The indicative area of electoral divisions in South Australia has been calculated by aggregating the area of:
- all land-based CCDs
  - any parts of land-based CCDs
  - any lakes, ponds, rivers, creeks, wetlands or marshes not already included in land-based CCDs, that are contained within the divisional boundary of each electoral division.
29. Areas are calculated on the *Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA94)* spheroid using the *AEC Electoral Boundary Mapping System (EBMS)*, developed within the 'MapInfo Professional' software package.
30. The Committee used EBMS as an aid to modelling various boundary options. This system was also made available for public use at the office of the Australian Electoral Officer for South Australia in Adelaide.

### **Analysis of population trends**

31. ABS population statistics indicate that South Australia experienced population growth of 1.2% for 2009–10 financial year. The average annual growth rate has remained unchanged over several years. South Australia's growth rate is slower than Australia's national rate of 1.6%.<sup>5</sup>
32. At June 2010, the population of the Adelaide Statistical District (SD) was 1.20 million people which represented 73% of the total state population. In 2009–10, the population of the Adelaide SD increased by 1.3% which was consistent with the growth in 2008–09. The remainder of the state grew by 1.2%, again similar to the previous year (2008–09). This trend suggests that population growth in South Australia is stable.
33. In 2009–10, the six Local Government Areas (LGAs) with the largest population increases were all within the Adelaide SD. Onkaparinga Council (C), located in the city's south, and Salisbury (C) in the north, recorded the largest population increases of 2 431 and 2 377 respectively. Playford (C), which adjoins Salisbury (C), followed with a population increase of 2 337, while Port Adelaide Enfield (C) increased by 1 740. These LGAs accounted for more than half (59%) of the population growth in the metropolitan area.

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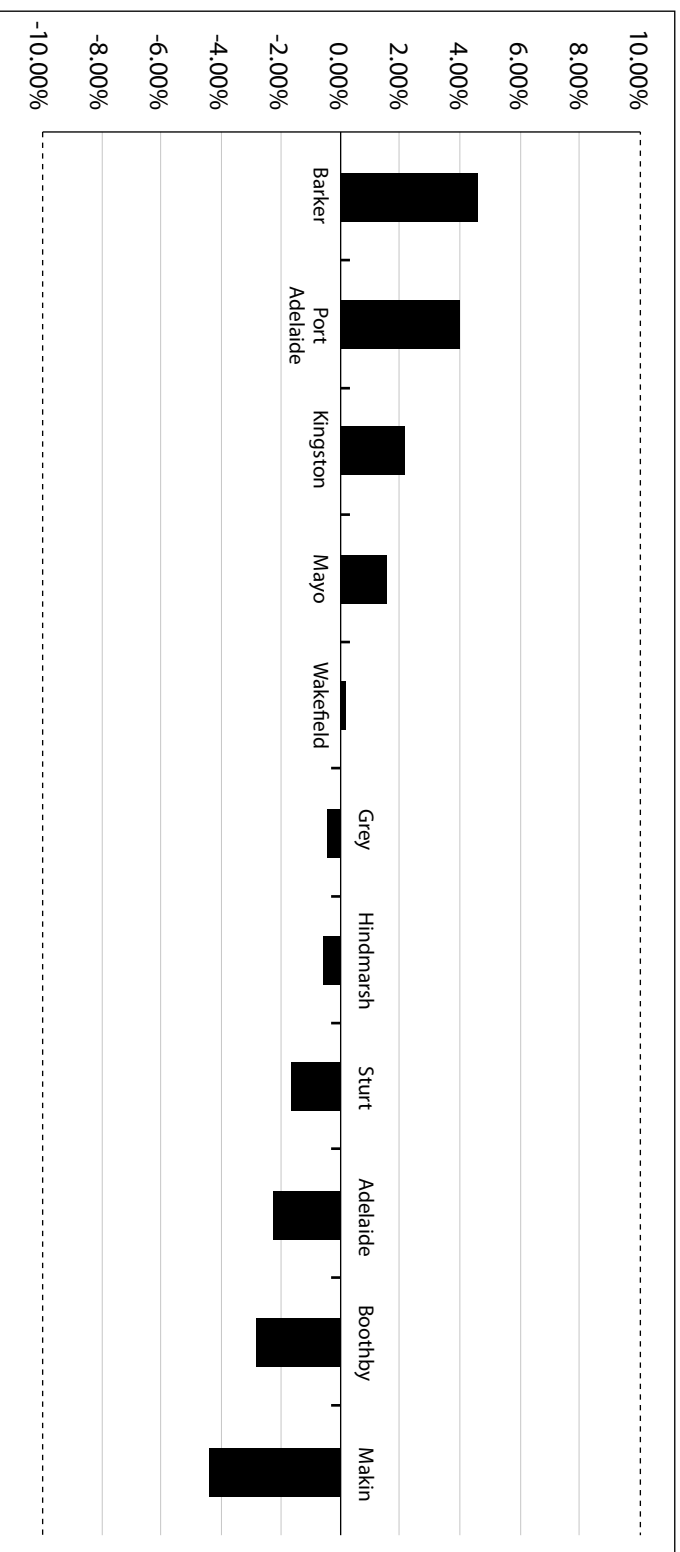
<sup>5</sup> ABS, *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2009-10* Catalogue No: 3218.0

34. In 2009–10, the Outer Adelaide SD recorded the highest growth rate of all Statistical Districts in the state, increasing by 2.0%. The fastest-growing LGAs in this SD were Alexandrina District Council (DC) which grew by 3.0% and Victor Harbor (C) (2.6%), both on the Fleurieu Peninsula. Light Regional Council (RC), located near the Barossa Valley to the north of Adelaide, grew by 2.3%, while Mount Barker (DC) in the eastern Mount Lofty Ranges grew by 2.2%. These four LGAs have been among the fastest-growing in the state for several years as indicated by their average annual growth rates which ranged from 2.4% to 2.7% for the five years to June 2010.
35. The remainder of South Australia generally experienced smaller population increases than the Adelaide and Outer Adelaide SDs. South East SD and Yorke and Lower North SD both grew by 1.1%. The growth in South East SD was largely attributable to the LGA of Mount Gambier (C) in the state's far south-east, which recorded an increase of 1.6%. Other LGAs to experience relatively fast growth were Anangu Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal Community (2.1%) in the Northern SD, Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC) (2.0%) and Copper Coast (DC) (1.8%) on the Yorke Peninsula.
36. No LGAs in metropolitan Adelaide experienced population decline. Around one-fifth of LGAs in the remainder of the state decreased during 2009–10, however the changes were marginal.

#### **Enrolment in existing divisions as at 12 January 2011**

37. Enrolment as at 12 January 2011 varied across the state, from a low of 96 204 electors in the Division of Makin to a high of 105 224 in the Division of Barker. (Table 5)
38. As illustrated in Graph 1, all divisions were within the required 10% range at the start of the redistribution. Five divisions were above the enrolment quota of 100 636 with the Division of Barker the highest at 4.56% above the quota. The remaining six divisions fell below the enrolment quota with the lowest being the Division of Makin at 4.40% below.

**Graph 1: Variation from enrolment quota as at 12 January 2011 for existing divisions**



## **Projected enrolment growth**

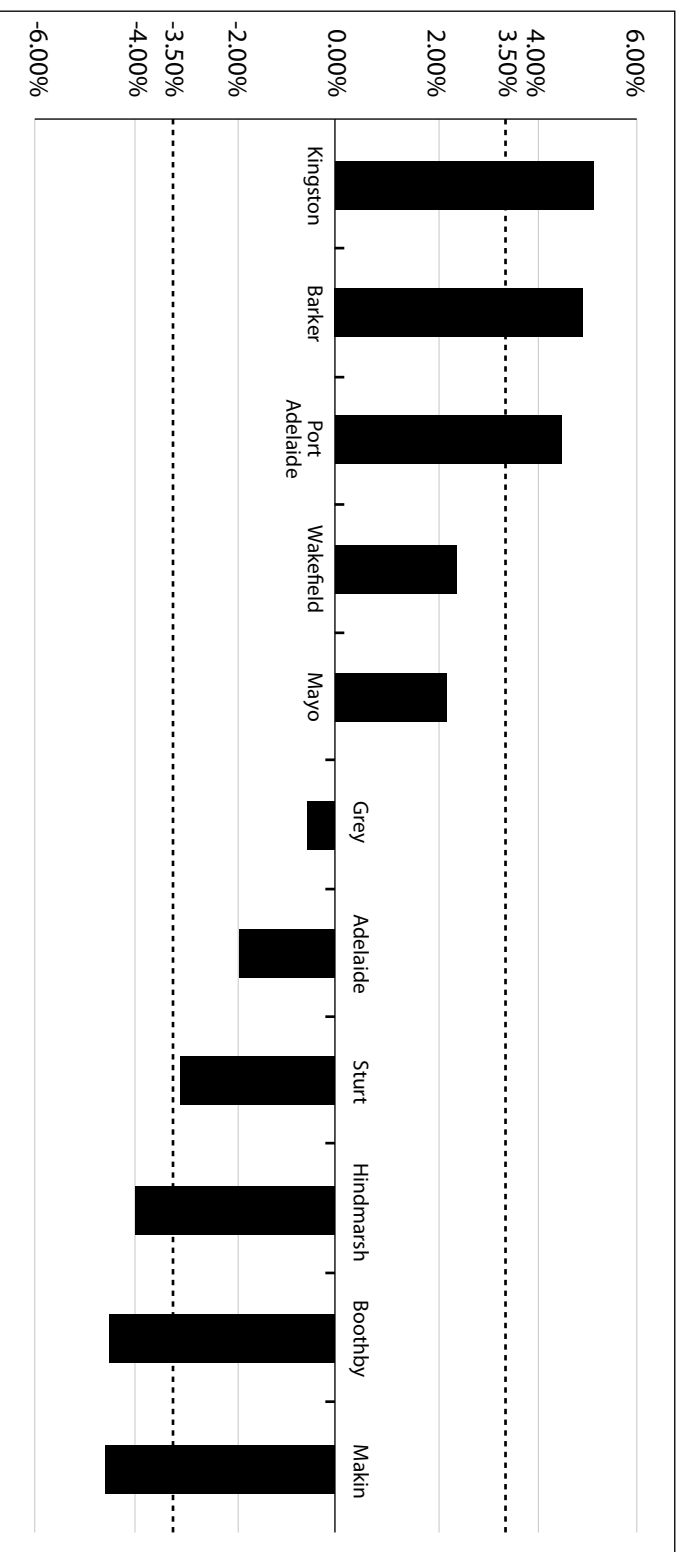
39. All electoral divisions in South Australia are expected to experience enrolment growth in the period to 2015. However, this growth varies across the state, from a low of 0.48% in the Division of Hindmarsh to a high of 7.15% in the Division of Kingston. The average enrolment growth for the state over the projection period is 4.09%. (Table 5)
40. Projected enrolment growth is highest in the north and south of metropolitan Adelaide. The divisions of Kingston, Mayo and Wakefield all contain large land development areas which are expected to continue to grow. Two of the four inner metropolitan divisions, Hindmarsh and Sturt, have projected growth well below the average which reflects a trend of the population moving further away from the inner suburbs of Adelaide. In the rural divisions of Barker and Grey, growth is fairly stable and approximates the state average.

## **Enrolment projections for existing divisions as at 21 January 2015**

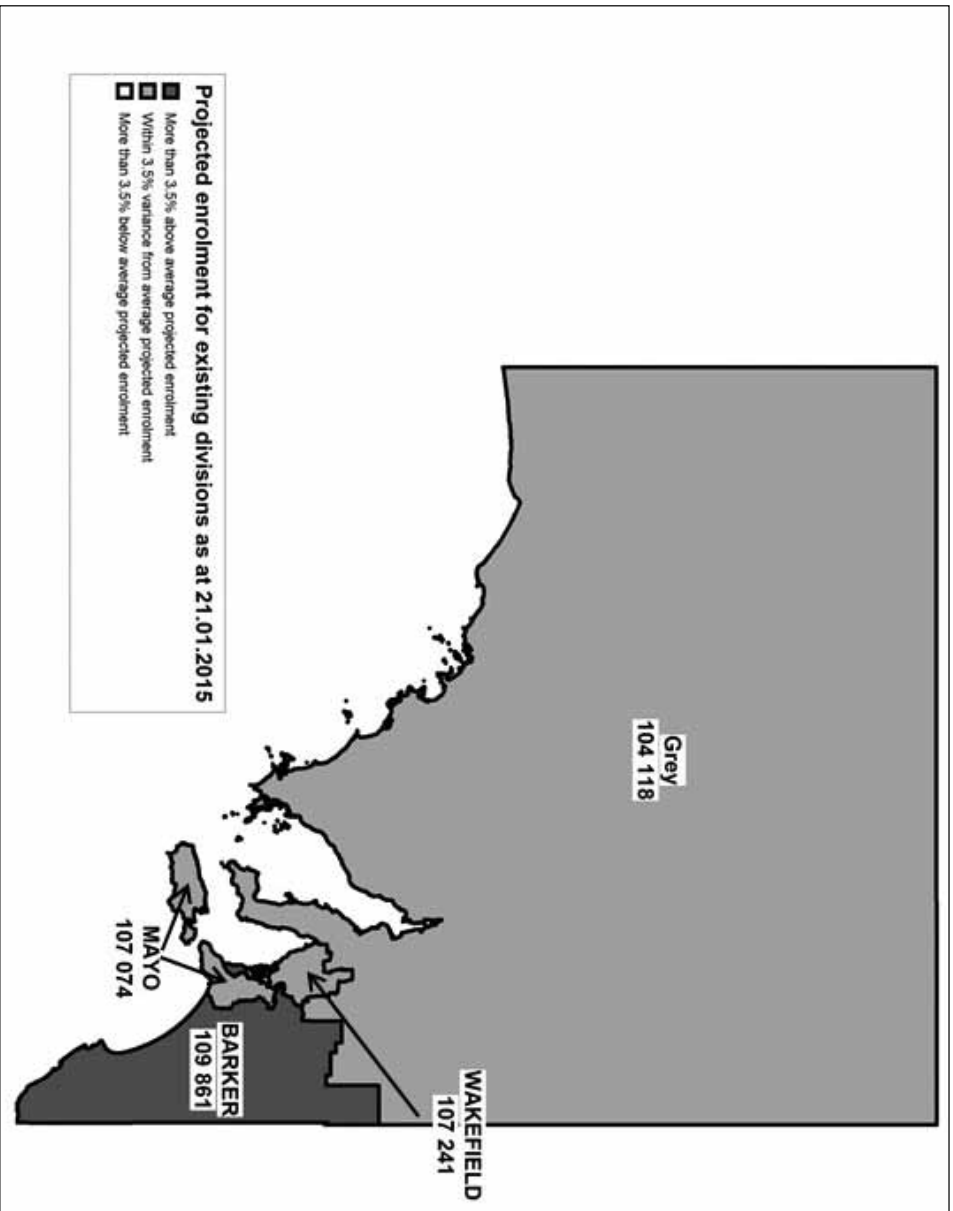
41. Projected enrolment numbers, shown in Table 5, range from a low of 99 934 (minus 4.60% of the projected enrolment average) in the Division of Makin to a high of 110 092 (plus 5.10% of the projected enrolment average) in the Division of Kingston. Graph 2 shows that five existing divisions are projected to be within the acceptable range of plus or minus 3.5% of the projected enrolment average. Overall the range of variation between divisions is not significant.
42. The divisions of Makin, Boothby and Hindmarsh have the lowest projected enrolment figures and are all below the acceptable 3.5% range. The Division of Sturt's projected enrolment of minus 3.43% is also relatively low.
43. The divisions of Kingston, Barker and Port Adelaide are projected to exceed the 3.5% projected enrolment limit.
44. Each of the three divisions projected to fall below the 3.5% parameter share a border with a division which is projected to exceed the 3.5% range. The Committee observed that these divisions with high projected enrolment could directly supplement the three adjacent divisions with low projected enrolment.
45. Maps 1 and 2 illustrate the 2015 projected enrolment for the 11 existing divisions. Divisions above the 3.5% projected enrolment limit of 108 418 are shown in dark grey, those below the 3.5% projected enrolment limit of 101 086 are shown in white, while those divisions within the 3.5% projected enrolment range are shown in light grey.



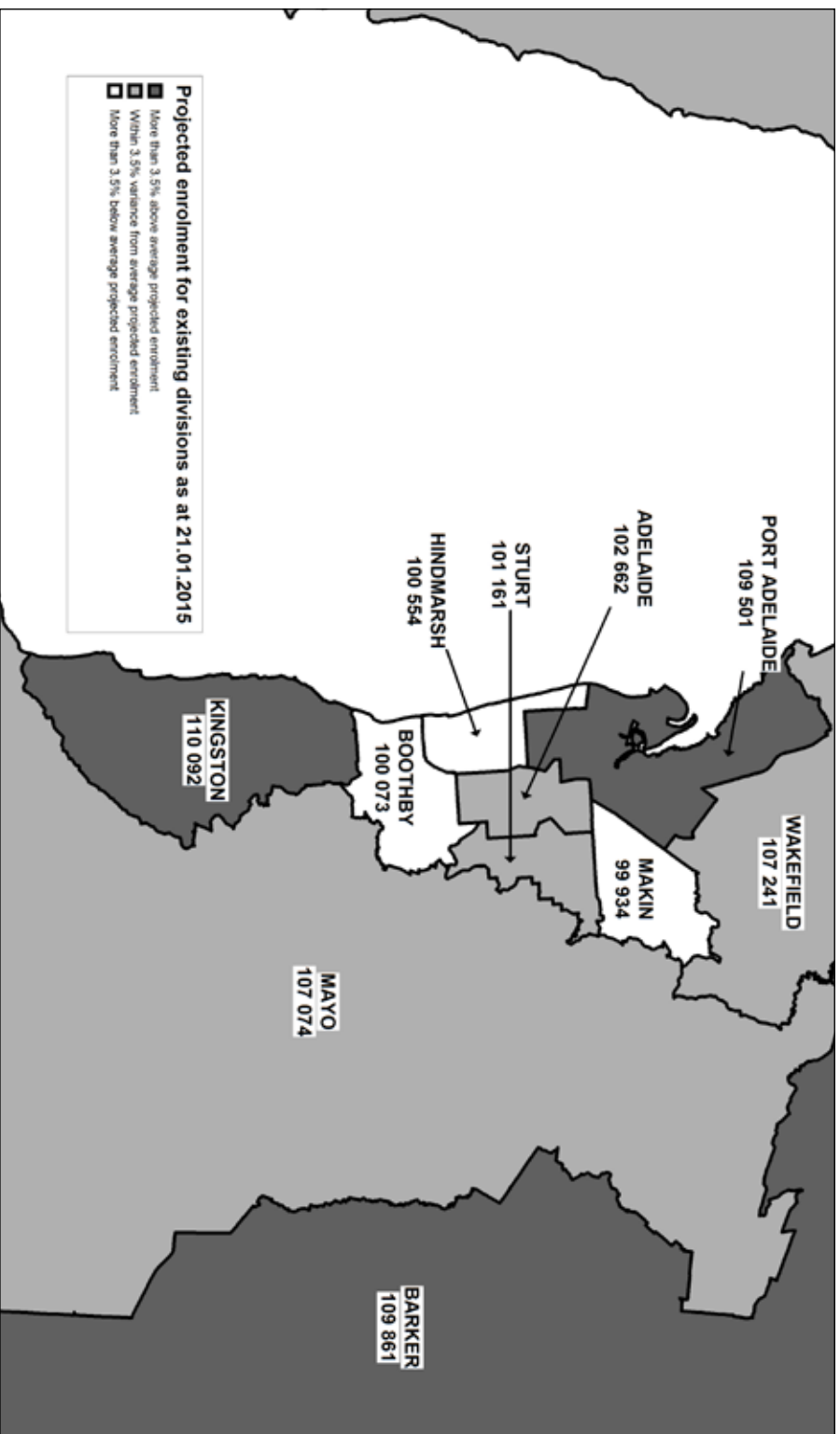
**Graph 2: Variation from average projected enrolment as at 21 January 2015 for existing divisions**



**Map 1: Projected enrolment for existing divisions as at 21 January 2015 – Rural South Australia**



Map 2: Projected enrolment for existing divisions as at 21 January 2015 – Metropolitan South Australia



## **General strategy**

46. The Committee's general strategy for formulating proposed electoral boundaries was based on, and conforms to, the requirements of the Electoral Act.
47. The Committee worked towards achieving equity in relation to the number of electors in each electoral division. The Committee also noted the flexibility provided by the statistical tolerances contained in the Electoral Act. The Committee considered that, where necessary, the use of these tolerances allowed it to construct divisions which also addressed the qualitative criteria.
48. The Committee carefully considered the public suggestions and comments in its deliberations. These public submissions are outlined in the next section. While no submission was adopted in its entirety, the intentions of many are reflected in the proposed redistribution.
49. South Australia's pattern of projected enrolment shows that at least seven of the 11 divisions need alteration to comply with the numerical requirements of the Electoral Act. Six divisions fall outside the acceptable range, while at least one of the divisions adjoining Barker (Mayo, Wakefield and Grey – which are currently within tolerance) must change to accommodate electors transferred from Barker.
50. Even though seven out of the 11 divisions must change, the extent of variation from the average projected enrolment was relatively small, meaning the necessary adjustments could be accommodated with relatively minor changes to existing boundaries.
51. The Committee was mindful of the need to consider community of interests in proposing new boundaries, accepting that there could be more than one community of interest within a division.
52. The Committee endeavoured, where possible, to use easily identifiable boundaries including major highways, train lines, rivers, ranges, suburb boundaries and LGA boundaries.
53. The Committee has proposed that areas with high projected enrolment largely supplement divisions with low projected enrolment. The Committee further proposed that divisions within the acceptable projected enrolment range then be used to adjust adjoining divisions which are not within range and cannot logically be addressed otherwise.
54. Within this context, the Committee discussed various approaches to the redistribution, concluding that it could achieve an outcome which satisfied the criteria and gave due consideration to the public submissions, without significantly impacting on the existing boundaries.

## Public suggestions and comments

55. The Committee considered all views presented in the public suggestions and comments, which had been lodged within the statutory timeframes. Suggestions and comments are provided in full in the CD included with this report.
56. Submissions addressing the state as a whole proposed varied approaches to the redistribution, moving between 24 022 and 56 025 electors. The Committee acknowledged that a range of different, legitimate options could be applied to achieve a redistribution outcome for South Australia.
57. The Committee noted that those submissions dealing with specific regions of the state needed to be considered in the broader context of their effect on the state as a whole.
58. The following table outlines key themes contained within the public suggestions and comments, and how the Committee responded to them, having regard to the requirements of the Electoral Act.

**Table 3: Key themes**

<b>Suggestions and Comments</b>	<b>The Committee's Proposal</b>
Keep elector movement low.	The Committee's proposal transfers only 4.01% of electors.
Maintain existing boundaries where possible.	The Committee's proposal leaves a significant proportion of existing boundaries (approximately 96%) unchanged.
Ensure boundaries are clearly identifiable.	The Committee's sought to ensure revised boundaries were readily identifiable.
Unite and retain rural communities of interest.	The Committee's proposal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• unites the McLaren Vale wine region – moved from the outer metropolitan Division of Kingston into the rural Division of Mayo.</li> <li>• unites the towns of Lyndoch, Williamstown and Sandy Creek into the rural Division of Wakefield.</li> <li>• transfers northern rural areas from Division of Port Adelaide into the Division of Wakefield.</li> </ul>
Transfer urban Aberfoyle Park area from Division of Mayo into the Division of Boothby.	The Committee's proposal transfers the Aberfoyle Park area from Mayo into Boothby.
Leave the large rural Division of Grey unchanged.	The Committee's proposal does not change the Division of Grey.

Move the majority of Seaton from the Division of Port Adelaide to Hindmarsh. (Suggestions varied as to how far north the new boundary should extend.)	The Committee's proposal transfers a large portion of the suburb of Seaton from Port Adelaide into the Division of Hindmarsh.
Extend the eastern boundary of the Division of Sturt into Mayo.	The Committee's proposal leaves Sturt's eastern boundary as it currently stands.
Transfer Lyndoch and surrounding parts of the Barossa (DC) from Barker.	The Committee's proposal transfers Lyndoch and surrounding areas within the Barossa (DC) from Barker to the Division of Wakefield.

### **Guidelines for the naming of divisions**

59. The *Guidelines for Naming Divisions* are provided at Appendix A. These *Guidelines* were offered to interested persons when the redistribution was advertised, and are publicly available on the AEC website.

### **Renaming of divisions**

60. One public submission proposed the new divisional name of Florey. The Committee acknowledged the contribution to Australian society of Sir Howard Florey, however concluded there was no reason to rename a division on this occasion.

### **Proposed redistribution of South Australia – by division**

61. The Committee's redistribution proposal, as briefly outlined in the Executive Summary, is discussed in greater detail in the paragraphs that follow. Statistical summaries of the proposed divisions are provided in Tables 6 and 8. The summary of movement of electors between divisions as a result of the proposal is detailed in Table 7.
62. The proposed divisions are dealt with in the order in which they generally relate to each other. To assist the reader, this order is shown in the following table:

**Table 4: Divisions in order of discussion**

<b>Division</b>	<b>Page</b>
Makin	19
Port Adelaide	20
Hindmarsh	21
Wakefield	22
Boothby	23
Kingston	23
Mayo	24
Sturt	25
Adelaide	26
Barker	26
Grey	27

**Makin**

63. Makin has the state's lowest projected enrolment of 99 934 (minus 4.60%) at 21 January 2015 and its projected enrolment growth rate of 3.88% is below the state average. Makin must gain between 1 152 electors and 8 484 electors to be within the projection range.
64. Makin shares its western border with the Division of Port Adelaide which must lose electors. In the Committee's view, Makin was a logical starting point for the redistribution as it could be supplemented by Port Adelaide with minimal disruption to its existing communities of interest. All other divisions which adjoin Makin (Adelaide, Mayo, Sturt and Wakefield) are within the acceptable numerical range.
65. The Committee therefore proposes to transfer the suburbs of Cavan, Gepps Cross, Mawson Lakes, Parafield, Pooraka and Salisbury South (7 242 electors) from the Division of Port Adelaide into Makin. This transfer ensures Makin gains sufficient electors to satisfy the numerical criteria.
66. The Committee considers that these areas share commonalities with much of the existing Makin, including commercial, education and public transport links. For example, the new transport interchange at Mawson Lakes links into the O-Bahn bus service which begins at the major shopping centre at Modbury.
67. The Committee notes that several suggestions and comments supported the transfer of parts of the Port Adelaide – Enfield and Salisbury councils, currently in the Division of Port Adelaide, to Makin.
68. All other boundaries in the Division of Makin remain unaffected by the Committee's proposal.

69. This results in a projected enrolment for Makin of 107 176 electors or a variation from the average projected enrolment of plus 2.31%.

### **Port Adelaide**

70. Port Adelaide is projected to have 109 501 electors (plus 4.53%) as at 21 January 2015, which is above the acceptable 3.5% variance. Therefore Port Adelaide must lose between 1 083 and 8 415 electors to fall within the projection range.
71. Port Adelaide borders the divisions of Adelaide, Hindmarsh, Makin and Wakefield. The divisions of Adelaide and Wakefield are within the acceptable numerical range, whereas Hindmarsh and Makin must gain electors.
72. The Committee proposes transferring the suburbs of Cavan, Gepps Cross, Mawson Lakes, Parafield, Pooraka and Salisbury South (7 242 electors) from Port Adelaide into the Division of Makin. This transfer brings Makin within the acceptable numerical range, while reflecting communities of interests and public submissions as discussed in the preceding paragraphs about Makin.
73. The transfer to Makin leaves Port Adelaide's projected enrolment at 102 259 or minus 2.38%, which is within the acceptable numerical range. However, the neighbouring Division of Hindmarsh still needs to gain electors.
74. Therefore, the Committee proposes to transfer part of the suburb of Seaton (3 293 electors) from Port Adelaide to the Division of Hindmarsh. This transfer adopts an approach consistent with several public submissions and brings Hindmarsh within the acceptable numerical range.
75. Port Adelaide now has a projected enrolment of 98 966 or minus 5.52% and needs to gain electors.
76. The Committee proposes that Port Adelaide gain the suburbs of Burton, Direk, Salisbury North and Waterloo Corner (8 067 electors) from the Division of Wakefield, bringing the Division of Port Adelaide within the acceptable numerical range. The Committee considers the proposed move to be in line with communities of interest as it unites the developing suburb of Burton into one electorate, rather than splitting the suburb across two electorates.
77. The Committee noted that two public submissions sought to retain the portion of Burton within the Division of Wakefield. However the Committee concluded that uniting the suburb of Burton into one electorate effectively addressed both the communities of interest and numerical criteria considerations.



78. The Committee also proposes transferring the suburbs of Buckland Park, St Kilda and Waterloo Corner (762 electors) from the Division of Port Adelaide into Wakefield. The Committee noted that its proposed boundaries for the northern tip of Port Adelaide are similar to those put forward in one public suggestion. In the Committee's opinion, as a large portion of this area contains market gardens and mangroves, its communities of interest could be considered more aligned with the predominately rural nature of Wakefield than the more urban-focussed Port Adelaide.
79. This results in a projected enrolment for Port Adelaide of 106 271 electors or a variation from the average projected enrolment of plus 1.45%.

### **Hindmarsh**

80. Hindmarsh has a projected enrolment of 100 554 (minus 4.01%) as of 21 January 2015, which is below the acceptable 3.5% variance. Further, Hindmarsh has the state's lowest projected enrolment growth at 0.48% compared to the state average of 4.09%. Hindmarsh must gain between 532 and 7 864 electors to satisfy the projected enrolment requirements.
81. Hindmarsh borders the divisions of Adelaide, Boothby and Port Adelaide. Port Adelaide is the only neighbouring division with projected enrolment above the acceptable numerical limit.
82. To bring Hindmarsh's projected enrolment within the specified range, the Committee proposes to transfer part of the suburb of Seaton (3 293 electors) from the Division of Port Adelaide. This transfer adopts an approach consistent with several public submissions and brings Hindmarsh within the acceptable numerical range.
83. Hindmarsh now has a projected enrolment of 103 847 or minus 0.86% of the average projected enrolment, which is within the acceptable 3.5% variance.
84. Given Hindmarsh has the state's lowest projected enrolment growth, the Committee also proposes transferring parts of the suburbs of Ascot Park and Edwardstown (1 534 electors) from the Division of Boothby into Hindmarsh. The Committee concluded that this move creates a stronger southern boundary by using Daws Road, the Adelaide to Noarlunga railway, Chambers Street and Oaklands Road. This move also unites the suburbs of Ascot Park and Edwardstown into one division. The Committee noted that these proposed boundaries were reflected, in part, in two submissions.
85. All other existing boundaries remain unchanged.
86. As a result of the proposed transfers, Hindmarsh has a projected enrolment of 105 381 electors or a variation from the average projected enrolment of plus 0.60%.

## Wakefield

87. Wakefield's projected enrolment at 21 January 2015 is 107 241 (plus 2.38%), which is within the acceptable 3.5% variance. Considered in isolation, Wakefield does not have to change, however it has capacity to gain up to 1 177 electors or lose up to 6 155 electors.
88. Three of the five divisions bordering Wakefield require adjustment in order to comply with the numerical criteria: Port Adelaide and Barker, which need to lose electors; and Makin, which needs to gain electors.
89. The Committee proposes to transfer the suburbs of Burton, Direk, Salisbury North and Waterloo Corner (8 067 electors) from Wakefield to the Division of Port Adelaide. Port Adelaide is now within the acceptable numerical range. The Committee considers this proposed move enhances communities of interest by uniting the developing suburb of Burton into one electorate.
90. The Committee notes that the proposal to unite the suburb of Burton and shift the suburb of Salisbury North was recommended in a public submission.
91. In addition, the Committee proposes that Wakefield gain the suburbs of Buckland Park, St Kilda and Waterloo Corner (762 electors) from the Division of Port Adelaide. In the Committee's opinion, as a large portion of this area contains market gardens and mangroves, its communities of interest could be considered more aligned with the predominately rural nature of Wakefield than the more urban-focussed Port Adelaide.
92. Wakefield now has a projected enrolment of 99 936 or a variation from the average projected enrolment of minus 4.60%, and must gain electors.
93. Therefore, the Committee proposes transferring the township of Lyndoch and the locality of Sandy Creek (2 619 electors) from the Division of Barker to Wakefield as was suggested in a number of the public submissions.
94. The Committee also proposes transferring part of the locality of Williamstown (2 066 electors) from the Division of Mayo to Wakefield. The Committee sought to strengthen the border in the area and proposes to use the locality boundary of Williamstown as this represents a clearly identifiable boundary.
95. The transfer of Williamstown and Lyndoch in the Barossa (DC) unites both these southern Barossa area towns which are close in proximity and have a strong commuter link with the town of Gawler in the Division of Wakefield. This transfer brings the Division of Barker, which needed to lose electors, within the acceptable numerical range.
96. This results in a projected enrolment for Wakefield of 104 621 electors or a variation from the average projected enrolment of minus 0.13%.

## **Boothby**

97. Boothby has the state's second lowest projected enrolment with 100 073 electors (minus 4.47%) as of 21 January 2015. Boothby must gain between 1 013 and 8 345 electors in order to meet the numerical requirements.
98. Boothby shares borders with five divisions, including Hindmarsh, which needs to gain electors, and Kingston, which must lose electors.
99. Therefore, as outlined previously under Hindmarsh, the Committee proposes to transfer parts of the suburbs of Ascot Park and Edwardstown (1 534 electors) from Boothby to the Division of Hindmarsh. The Committee concluded that this transfer created a clearer southern boundary by extending it along Daws Road and using suburb boundaries. It also unites these two suburbs into one division.
100. To supplement Boothby's projected enrolment, the Committee proposes to transfer the suburb of Aberfoyle Park and parts of the suburbs of Chandlers Hill and Happy Valley (10 312 electors) from the Division of Mayo to Boothby. This proposal is in line with three public submissions. The Committee agrees with the public submissions that these areas share topographic and socio-economic similarities with the outer metropolitan Division of Boothby, in particular the neighbouring Flagstaff Hill suburb. Based on these compelling communities of interest arguments, the Committee decided to draw electors from Mayo to supplement the Division of Boothby, rather than from Kingston.
101. Boothby now has a projected enrolment of 108 851 or plus 3.91% of the average projected enrolment, and needs to lose electors.
102. As a result, the Committee also proposes to transfer the suburb of Myrtle Bank and part of the suburb of Fullarton (3 815 electors) to the Division of Sturt. This transfer extends the current boundary straight along Cross Road in what the Committee considers a stronger and more identifiable boundary. This option was supported by a public submission.
103. The projected enrolment for the Division of Boothby is 105 036 or a variation of plus 0.27% from the average projected enrolment.

## **Kingston**

104. Kingston has the state's highest projected enrolment as of 21 January 2015 at 110 092 (plus 5.10%) and the highest projected enrolment growth in the state at 7.15%. Kingston must lose between 1 674 and 9 006 electors to comply with the projected enrolment criterion.
105. Kingston is bounded by the divisions of Boothby and Mayo. Boothby has already been adjusted to meet the numerical criteria, as discussed previously. Therefore the Committee looked to Mayo for options to address Kingston's excess enrolment.

106. Kingston runs along the coastline, extending from the suburb of Hallett Cove in the division's north to the suburbs of Aldinga Beach and Sellicks Beach in the south. Kingston also extends east to include the McLaren Vale wine region.
107. The Committee proposes transferring the McLaren Vale wine region from Kingston to the Division of Mayo. This move, involving 6 933 electors, was a common theme raised in the public submissions.
108. The Committee reasoned that there was an identifiable difference in communities of interest between the McLaren Vale wine region and the more suburban coastal communities in Kingston's west. The Committee concluded that the proposed transfer to the Division of Mayo would unite electors with a strong rural community of interest.
109. The Committee agreed with the public submissions which proposed that this semi-rural wine producing area shares greater commonalities with wine areas in the Division of Mayo, such as Langhorne Creek and the Adelaide Hills, rather than with Kingston.
110. All other existing boundaries remain unchanged.
111. The proposed Division of Kingston has a projected enrolment of 103 159 or a variation from the average projected enrolment of minus 1.52%.

## **Mayo**

112. Mayo has a projected enrolment of 107 074 (plus 2.22%) as of 21 January 2015, which is within the acceptable 3.5% variance. Mayo has the capacity to gain up to 1 344 electors or lose up to 5 988 electors and still be within the acceptable numerical range. Mayo's projected enrolment growth is above the state average.
113. The Committee notes that Mayo is a relatively large rural division that is positioned between another rural division, Barker, and the metropolitan divisions of Kingston, Boothby, Sturt and Makin. Mayo also shares part of its north-western border with Wakefield.
114. The adjoining divisions of Barker to the east and Kingston to the west need to lose electors, while the divisions of Boothby and Makin must gain electors. The Committee concluded that Mayo's pivotal position meant that it would inevitably need to change in order to balance elector numbers in neighbouring divisions.
115. Subsequently, the Committee has proposed transferring the McLaren Vale wine region from the Division of Kingston to Mayo. This transfer, involving 6 933 electors, was promoted in a number of the public submissions.
116. The Committee reasoned that there was an identifiable difference in communities of interest between the McLaren Vale wine region and the more suburban coastal communities in Kingston's west. The Committee concluded that this proposed transfer to the Division of Mayo would unite electors with a strong rural community of interest as discussed in the preceding paragraphs about Kingston.

117. To supplement Boothby's projected enrolment, the Committee also proposes to transfer the suburb of Aberfoyle Park and parts of the suburbs of Chandlers Hill and Happy Valley (10 312 electors) from Mayo to the Division of Boothby. This proposal is consistent with three public submissions. The Committee agrees with the public submissions that suggest these areas share topographic and socio-economic similarities with the outer metropolitan Division of Boothby, in particular the neighbouring suburb of Flagstaff Hill. Based on these communities of interest arguments, the Committee decided to draw electors from Mayo, rather than Kingston.
118. Mayo now has projected enrolment of 103 695 or minus 1.01% of the average projected enrolment. While Mayo is within tolerance, the Committee took the opportunity to propose to transfer part of the locality of Williamstown (2 066 electors) from Mayo's north to the Division of Wakefield. The Committee sought to unite the entire locality of Williamstown into one electorate and recognised that the completion of the new Northern Expressway has created a major transport link between Williamstown through Gawler and into the city of Adelaide.
119. All other existing boundaries remain unchanged.
120. This results in a projected enrolment for Mayo of 101 629 electors or a variation from the average projected enrolment of minus 2.98%.

## **Sturt**

121. Sturt's projected enrolment is 101 161 (minus 3.43%) as at 21 January 2015, which is just within the acceptable 3.5% range. At 2.29%, its projected enrolment growth is below the state average (4.09%). While, in isolation, Sturt is not required to change, it has capacity to gain up to 7 257 electors or lose up to 75 electors and remain within the projection range.
122. Sturt borders the divisions of Adelaide, Boothby, Makin and Mayo. Two of these divisions, Boothby and Makin, must gain electors. The Committee has already proposed adjustments to Mayo to help balance elector numbers in adjoining divisions as outlined previously.
123. The Committee has also proposed transferring the suburb of Myrtle Bank and part of the suburb of Fullarton (3 815 electors) from the Division of Boothby to Sturt, bringing Boothby within the acceptable numerical range. The move extends the current boundary along Cross Road in what the Committee considers a stronger and straighter boundary than the existing northern peak triangle of Fullarton, Glen Osmond and Cross Roads.
124. Consistent with an option put forward in a public submission, the Committee further proposes transferring the suburb of Vale Park (1 600 electors) from Sturt to the Division of Adelaide on communities of interests grounds. The proposed transfer unites the entire 3.5 square kilometres of the smallest council in South Australia (Walkerville) in one division.

125. As a result, Sturt's projected enrolment is 103 376 which represents a minus 1.31% variation from the average projected enrolment.

### **Adelaide**

126. Adelaide has a projected enrolment of 102 662 (minus 2.00%) as at 21 January 2015, which is within the acceptable 3.5% variance. However, Adelaide could gain up to 5 756 electors or lose up to 1 576 electors and remain within the acceptable range.

127. Four of the five divisions which border Adelaide do not satisfy the projected enrolment criterion and therefore must change: Boothby, Hindmarsh, Makin and Port Adelaide. The Committee found that it was able to accommodate the necessary changes to these adjoining divisions without impacting on Adelaide.

128. However, the Committee proposes transferring the suburb of Vale Park (1 600 electors) from the Division of Sturt to Adelaide. The Committee considers this transfer has a compelling community of interest element as it unites the entire Walkerville Council in one division as suggested in a public submission.

129. All other existing boundaries remain unchanged.

130. This results in a projected enrolment for Adelaide of 104 262 electors or a variation from the average projected enrolment of minus 0.47%.

### **Barker**

131. Barker has a projected enrolment of 109 861 (plus 4.88%) as of 21 January 2015, which is above the acceptable 3.5% variance. Barker must lose between 1 443 and 8 775 electors to fall within the acceptable projection range.

132. Barker is a large rural division which borders South Australia's other three rural divisions of Grey, Mayo and Wakefield. To the east Barker is bound by the state borders of Victoria and New South Wales.

133. The Committee proposes transferring the township of Lyndoch and the locality of Sandy Creek (2 619 electors) from Barker to the Division of Wakefield. This transfer unites these townships which, in the Committee's view, have a similar community of interest with the southern Barossa wine region. The Committee concluded that the locality of Williamstown provided a strong and identifiable boundary and united the township of Williamstown into one electorate.

134. The Committee also considered that this transfer acknowledges a significant commuter link that has been established from this Barossa area through Gawler and into the city of Adelaide with the completion of the new Northern Expressway.

135. The Committee's proposal is consistent with several public submissions which advocated transferring Lyndoch out of the Division of Barker.

136. The proposed transfer brings Barker within the acceptable projected numerical range at 107 242 or plus 2.38% variation from the average projected enrolment.

### **Grey**

137. Grey has a projected enrolment of 104 118 (minus 0.61%) as of 21 January 2015, which is within the acceptable 3.5% variance. Grey can gain up to 4 300 electors or lose up to 3 032 electors and remain within the acceptable numerical range.

138. Grey has the largest geographical area of South Australia's 11 federal electoral divisions. One public submission proposed splitting Grey into two separate, smaller divisions. The Committee was unable to consider this suggestion as it did not comply with the legislative requirements of the Electoral Act.

139. The Committee proposes no change to the Division of Grey. It therefore remains with 104 118 projected electors which represents a variation of minus 0.61%.

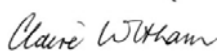
### **Conclusion**

The Committee unanimously agreed on the redistributed boundaries and commends its redistribution proposal of South Australia.

In developing and considering the impacts of the redistribution proposal, the Committee has satisfied itself that the proposed boundaries meet the requirements of the Electoral Act.



Ed Killesteyn  
Presiding Member



Claire Witham  
Member



Simon O'Neill  
Member



Peter Kentish  
Member

Redistribution Committee for South Australia  
Adelaide

August 2011

**Table 5: Enrolment of existing divisions**

<b>Division</b>	<b>Actual enrolment 12.01.2011</b>	<b>Projected enrolment 21.01.2015</b>	<b>% Growth</b>
Adelaide	98 397	102 662	4.33
Barker	105 224	109 861	4.41
Boothby	97 830	100 073	2.29
Grey	100 095	104 118	4.02
Hindmarsh	100 075	100 554	0.48
Kingston	102 750	110 092	7.15
Makin	96 204	99 934	3.88
Mayo	102 168	107 074	4.80
Port Adelaide	104 614	109 501	4.67
Sturt	98 897	101 161	2.29
Wakefield	100 747	107 241	6.45
<b>Total South Australia</b>	<b>1 107 001</b>	<b>1 152 271</b>	<b>4.09</b>



**Table 6: Summary of proposed divisions**

<b>Proposed division</b>	<b>Actual enrolment 12.01.2011</b>	<b>% Variation from average</b>	<b>Projected enrolment 21.01.2015</b>	<b>% Variation from average</b>	<b>Approx area (sq kms)</b>
Adelaide	99 971	-0.66	104 262	-0.47	76
Barker	102 828	2.18	107 242	2.38	63 886
Boothby	102 514	1.87	105 036	0.27	130
Grey	100 095	-0.54	104 118	-0.61	904 881
Hindmarsh	104 866	4.20	105 381	0.60	78
Kingston	96 173	-4.43	103 159	-1.52	171
Makin	101 775	1.13	107 176	2.31	130
Mayo	96 895	-3.72	101 629	-2.98	9 315
Port Adelaide	102 227	1.58	106 271	1.45	181
Sturt	101 102	0.46	103 376	-1.31	85
Wakefield	98 555	-2.07	104 621	-0.13	6 407
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 107 001</b>		<b>1 152 271</b>		
Average	100 636		104 752		

**Table 7: Summary of movement of electors between divisions**

Number of electors remaining in their existing division	1 062 599
Number of electors transferred to another division	44 402
(This results in 4.01% electors changing divisions)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 107 001</b>

**Table 8: General description of how proposed divisions are constituted**

This table comprises 11 individual summaries that show how each proposed division is constituted from existing divisions, arranged under Statistical Local Areas (SLAs). Each SLA comprises a number of Census Collection Districts (CCDs). The SLAs and CCDs which applied at the 2006 Census of Population and Housing have been used.

Proposed divisions are displayed in alphabetical order.

<b>Proposed Division of Adelaide</b>		
<b>How constituted</b>	<b>Actual enrolment 12.01.11</b>	<b>Projected enrolment 21.01.15</b>
<b>From existing Division of Adelaide</b>		
SLAs of –		
Adelaide (C)	10 043	10 671
Burnside (C) – South-West (part)	4 572	4 832
Charles Sturt (C) – Inner East (part)	76	80
Charles Sturt (C) – North-East (part)	4 477	4 684
Norwood Payneham St Peters (C) - East (part)	2 195	2 229
Norwood Payneham St Peters (C) - West (part)	10 719	11 021
Port Adelaide Enfield (C) – East (part)	6 732	7 739
Port Adelaide Enfield (C) – Inner (part)	12 462	12 782
Port Adelaide Enfield (C) – Park (part)	3 459	3 504
Prospect (C)	13 729	14 264
Unley (C) – East (part)	10 290	10 561
Unley (C) – West	12 343	12 775
Walkerville (M) (part)	3 675	3 766
West Torrens (C) – East (part)	3 625	3 754
<b>Total from existing Division of Adelaide</b>	<b>98 397</b>	<b>102 662</b>
<b>From existing Division of Sturt</b>		
SLA of –		
Walkerville (M) (part)	1 574	1 600
<b>Total transferred from existing Division of Sturt</b>	<b>1 574</b>	<b>1 600</b>
<b>Total for proposed Division of Adelaide</b>	<b>99 971</b>	<b>104 262</b>

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**Proposed Division of Barker**

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<b>How constituted</b>	<b>Actual enrolment 12.01.11</b>	<b>Projected enrolment 21.01.15</b>
<b>From existing Division of Barker</b>		
SLAs of –		
Barossa (DC) – Angaston	6 411	6 640
Barossa (DC) – Barossa (part)	467	476
Barossa (DC) – Tanunda	3 621	3 787
Berri & Barmera (DC) – Barmera	2 838	2 868
Berri & Barmera (DC) – Berri	4 442	4 605
Grant (DC)	5 766	6 219
Karoonda East Murray (DC)	818	837
Kingston (DC)	1 790	1 861
Loxton Waikerie (DC) – East	5 066	5 269
Loxton Waikerie (DC) – West	3 044	3 220
Mid Murray (DC)	6 050	6 224
Mount Gambier (C)	17 646	18 494
Murray Bridge (RC)	12 823	13 489
Naracoorte and Lucindale (DC)	5 858	6 080
Renmark Paringa (DC) – Paringa	1 253	1 306
Renmark Paringa (DC) – Renmark	5 134	5 337
Robe (DC)	1 060	1 092
Southern Mallee (DC)	1 487	1 539
Tatiara (DC)	4 590	4 811
The Coorong (DC)	3 962	4 110
Unincorporated Murray Mallee	0	0
Unincorporated Riverland (part)	59	59
Wattle Range (DC) – East	2 250	2 297
Wattle Range (DC) – West	6 393	6 622
Total from existing Division of Barker	102 828	107 242
<b>Total for proposed Division of Barker</b>	<b>102 828</b>	<b>107 242</b>

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SLA transferred to proposed Division of Wakefield		
Barossa (DC) – Barossa (part)	2 396	2 619
Total transferred to proposed Division of Wakefield	2 396	2 619
<b>Transferred from Division of Barker</b>	<b>2 396</b>	<b>2 619</b>

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**Proposed Division of Boothby**

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<b>How constituted</b>	<b>Actual enrolment 12.01.11</b>	<b>Projected enrolment 21.01.15</b>
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**From existing Division of Boothby**

SLAs of –

Holdfast Bay (C) – North (part)	1 549	1 550
Holdfast Bay (C) – South	11 151	11 281
Marion (C) – Central	25 309	25 552
Marion (C) – South (part)	61	62
Mitcham (C) – Hills	17 939	18 540
Mitcham (C) – North-East	11 826	12 229
Mitcham (C) – West	16 380	16 591
Onkaparinga (C) – Reservoir (part)	8 327	8 919
<b>Total from existing Division of Boothby</b>	<b>92 542</b>	<b>94 724</b>

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**From existing Division of Mayo**

SLAs of –

Onkaparinga (C) – Reservoir (part)	8 540	8 876
Onkaparinga (C) – Woodcroft (part)	1 432	1 436
<b>Total transferred from existing Division of Mayo</b>	<b>9 972</b>	<b>10 312</b>

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**Total for proposed Division of Boothby** **102 514** **105 036**

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SLA transferred to proposed Division of Hindmarsh

Marion (C) – North (part)	1 509	1 534
<b>Total transferred to proposed Division of Hindmarsh</b>	<b>1 509</b>	<b>1 534</b>

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SLA transferred to proposed Division of Sturt

Unley (C) – East (part)	3 779	3 815
<b>Total transferred to proposed Division of Sturt</b>	<b>3 779</b>	<b>3 815</b>

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**Transferred from Division of Boothby** **5 288** **5 349**

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**Proposed Division of Grey**

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<b>How constituted</b>	<b>Actual enrolment 12.01.11</b>	<b>Projected enrolment 21.01.15</b>
<b>From existing Division of Grey</b>		
SLAs of –		
Anangu Pitjantjatjara (AC)	1 555	1 622
Barunga West (DC)	1 990	1 958
Ceduna (DC)	2 113	2 208
Cleve (DC)	1 302	1 323
Cooper Pedy (DC)	1 179	1 145
Copper Coast (DC)	9 548	10 015
Elliston (DC)	788	793
Flinders Ranges (DC)	1 209	1 256
Franklin Harbour (DC)	911	927
Goyder (DC)	3 031	3 111
Kimba (DC)	824	838
Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC)	3 273	3 527
Maralinga Tjarutja (AC)	57	57
Mount Remarkable (DC)	2 218	2 309
Northern Areas (DC)	3 374	3 565
Orroroo/Carrieton (DC)	696	713
Peterborough (DC)	1 301	1 334
Port Augusta (C)	9 177	9 727
Port Lincoln (C)	9 783	10 110
Port Pirie City Districts (M) – City	9 576	10 022
Port Pirie City Districts (M) Balance	2 559	2 681
Roxby Downs (M)	2 146	2 257
Streaky Bay (DC)	1 482	1 582
Tumby Bay (DC)	2 053	2 084
Unincorporated Far North	823	778
Unincorporated Flinders Ranges	742	730
Unincorporated Lincoln	11	13
Unincorporated Pirie	164	164
Unincorporated Riverland (part)	17	18
Unincorporated West Coast	383	382
Unincorporated Whyalla	147	145

Unincorporated Yorke	0	0
Wakefield (DC) (part)	1 324	1 334
Whyalla (C)	14 557	15 406
Wudinna (DC)	954	983
Yorke Peninsula (DC) – North	5 676	5 777
Yorke Peninsula (DC) – South	3 152	3 224
Total from existing Division of Grey	100 095	104 118
<b>Total for proposed Division of Grey</b>	<b>100 095</b>	<b>104 118</b>

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**Proposed Division of Hindmarsh**

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<b>How constituted</b>	<b>Actual enrolment 12.01.11</b>	<b>Projected enrolment 21.01.15</b>
<b>From existing Division of Hindmarsh</b>		
SLAs of –		
Charles Sturt (C) – Coastal	23 844	23 911
Charles Sturt (C) – Inner East (part)	4 654	4 756
Charles Sturt (C) – Inner West (part)	7 028	7 064
Holdfast Bay (C) – North (part)	13 264	13 276
Marion (C) – North (part)	16 985	17 022
West Torrens (C) – East (part)	13 248	13 431
West Torrens (C) – West	21 052	21 094
Total from existing Division of Hindmarsh	100 075	100 554
<b>From existing Division of Boothby</b>		
SLA of –		
Marion (C) – North (part)	1 509	1 534
Total transferred from existing Division of Boothby	1 509	1 534
<b>From existing Division of Port Adelaide</b>		
SLA of –		
Charles Sturt (C) – Inner West (part)	3 282	3 293
Total transferred from existing Division of Port Adelaide	3 282	3 293
<b>Total for proposed Division of Hindmarsh</b>	<b>104 866</b>	<b>105 381</b>



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**Proposed Division of Kingston**

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<b>How constituted</b>	<b>Actual enrolment 12.01.11</b>	<b>Projected enrolment 21.01.15</b>
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**From existing Division of Kingston**

SLAs of –

Marion (C) – South (part)	15 204	16 011
Onkaparinga (C) – Hackham	9 797	10 447
Onkaparinga (C) – Hills (part)	1	1
Onkaparinga (C) – Morphett	16 376	16 738
Onkaparinga (C) – North Coast	12 441	12 706
Onkaparinga (C) – Reservoir (part)	0	0
Onkaparinga (C) – South Coast	20 372	24 483
Onkaparinga (C) – Woodcroft (part)	21 982	22 773

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Total from existing Division of Kingston	96 173	103 159
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<b>Total for proposed Division of Kingston</b>	<b>96 173</b>	<b>103 159</b>
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SLA transferred to proposed Division of Mayo

Onkaparinga (C) – Hills (part)	6 577	6 933
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Total transferred to proposed Division of Mayo	6 577	6 933
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<b>Transferred from Division of Kingston</b>	<b>6 577</b>	<b>6 933</b>
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**Proposed Division of Makin**

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<b>How constituted</b>	<b>Actual enrolment 12.01.11</b>	<b>Projected enrolment 21.01.15</b>
<b>From existing Division of Makin</b>		
SLAs of –		
Playford (C) – Hills (part)	7	7
Port Adelaide Enfield (C) – East (part)	2 163	2 223
Port Adelaide Enfield (C) – Inner (part)	397	395
Salisbury (C) – North-East (part)	10 936	11 362
Salisbury (C) – South-East	24 897	25 812
Tea Tree Gully (C) – Central	18 617	19 327
Tea Tree Gully (C) – Hills (part)	9 297	9 644
Tea Tree Gully (C) – North	19 140	20 384
Tea Tree Gully (C) – South (part)	10 750	10 780
Total from existing Division of Makin	96 204	99 934
<b>From existing Division of Port Adelaide</b>		
SLAs of –		
Port Adelaide Enfield (C) – Inner (part)	1	1
Salisbury (C) – Central (part)	40	41
Salisbury (C) Balance (part)	5 530	7 200
Total transferred from existing Division of Port Adelaide	5 571	7 242
<b>Total for proposed Division of Makin</b>	<b>101 775</b>	<b>107 176</b>

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**Proposed Division of Mayo**

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<b>How constituted</b>	<b>Actual enrolment 12.01.11</b>	<b>Projected enrolment 21.01.15</b>
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**From existing Division of Mayo**

SLAs of –

Adelaide Hills (DC) – Central	9 643	9 971
Adelaide Hills (DC) – North	4 978	5 275
Adelaide Hills (DC) – Ranges	7 602	7 935
Adelaide Hills (DC) Balance	6 444	6 767
Alexandrina (DC) – Coastal	10 008	10 269
Alexandrina (DC) – Strathalbyn	7 566	7 957
Barossa (DC) – Barossa (part)	1 265	1 332
Kangaroo Island (DC)	3 346	3 478
Mount Barker (DC) – Central	13 978	15 175
Mount Barker (DC) Balance	6 288	6 711
Onkaparinga (C) – Hackham	8	8
Onkaparinga (C) – Hills (part)	2 135	2 199
Onkaparinga (C) – Reservoir (part)	1 307	1 405
Onkaparinga (C) – Woodcroft (part)	1 732	1 827
Victor Harbor (C)	10 621	10 836
Yankalilla (DC)	3 397	3 551

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Total from existing Division of Mayo	90 318	94 696
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**From existing Division of Kingston**

SLA of –

Onkaparinga (C) – Hills (part)	6 577	6 933
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Total transferred from existing Division of Kingston	6 577	6 933
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<b>Total for proposed Division of Mayo</b>	<b>96 895</b>	<b>101 629</b>
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SLAs transferred to proposed Division of Boothby

Onkaparinga (C) – Reservoir (part)	8 540	8 876
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Onkaparinga (C) – Woodcroft (part)	1 432	1 436
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Total transferred to proposed Division of Boothby	9 972	10 312
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SLA transferred to proposed Division of Wakefield		
Barossa (DC) – Barossa (part)	1 878	2 066
Total transferred to proposed Division of Wakefield	1 878	2 066
<b>Transferred from Division of Mayo</b>	<b>11 850</b>	<b>12 378</b>

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**Proposed Division of Port Adelaide**

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<b>How constituted</b>	<b>Actual enrolment 12.01.11</b>	<b>Projected enrolment 21.01.15</b>
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**From existing Division of Port Adelaide**

SLAs of –

Charles Sturt (C) – Inner East (part)	10 424	10 716
Charles Sturt (C) – Inner West (part)	7 550	7 615
Charles Sturt (C) – North-East (part)	13 381	13 720
Port Adelaide Enfield (C) – Coast	20 639	21 166
Port Adelaide Enfield (C) – Inner (part)	120	124
Port Adelaide Enfield (C) – Park (part)	6 579	6 881
Port Adelaide Enfield (C) – Port	7 510	7 612
Salisbury (C) – Central (part)	16 054	16 814
Salisbury (C) – Inner North (part)	9 968	10 664
Salisbury (C) Balance (part)	2 827	2 882
Unincorporated Western	10	10
<b>Total from existing Division of Port Adelaide</b>	<b>95 062</b>	<b>98 204</b>

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**From existing Division of Wakefield**

SLA of –

Salisbury (C) – Inner North (part)	5 939	6 339
Salisbury (C) Balance (part)	1 226	1 728
<b>Total transferred from existing Division of Wakefield</b>	<b>7 165</b>	<b>8 067</b>

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**Total for proposed Division of Port Adelaide** **102 227** **106 271**

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SLA transferred to proposed Division of Hindmarsh

Charles Sturt (C) – Inner West (part)	3 282	3 293
<b>Total transferred to proposed Division of Hindmarsh</b>	<b>3 282</b>	<b>3 293</b>

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SLAs transferred to proposed Division of Makin		
Port Adelaide Enfield (C) – Inner (part)	1	1
Salisbury (C) – Central (part)	40	41
Salisbury (C) Balance (part)	5 530	7 200
<b>Total transferred to proposed Division of Makin</b>	<b>5 571</b>	<b>7 242</b>
SLA transferred to proposed Division of Wakefield		
Playford (C) – West (part)	699	762
<b>Total transferred to proposed Division of Wakefield</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>762</b>
<b>Transferred from Division of Port Adelaide</b>	<b>9 552</b>	<b>11 297</b>

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**Proposed Division of Sturt**

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<b>How constituted</b>	<b>Actual enrolment 12.01.11</b>	<b>Projected enrolment 21.01.15</b>
<b>From existing Division of Sturt</b>		
SLAs of –		
Burnside (C) – North-East	15 989	16 340
Burnside (C) – South-West (part)	10 920	11 089
Campbelltown (C) – East	19 636	20 245
Campbelltown (C) – West	13 628	13 759
Norwood Payneham St Peters (C) – East (part)	9 278	9 311
Norwood Payneham St Peters (C) – West (part)	1 983	2 066
Port Adelaide Enfield (C) - East (part)	13 036	13 643
Tea Tree Gully (C) – Hills (part)	80	77
Tea Tree Gully (C) – South (part)	12 773	13 031
Total from existing Division of Sturt	97 323	99 561
<b>From existing Division of Boothby</b>		
SLA of –		
Unley (C) – East (part)	3 779	3 815
Total transferred from existing Division of Boothby	3 779	3 815
<b>Total for proposed Division of Sturt</b>	<b>101 102</b>	<b>103 376</b>
SLA transferred to proposed Division of Adelaide		
Walkerville (M) (part)	1 574	1 600
Total transferred to proposed Division of Adelaide	1 574	1 600
<b>Transferred from Division of Sturt</b>	<b>1 574</b>	<b>1 600</b>

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**Proposed Division of Wakefield**

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<b>How constituted</b>	<b>Actual enrolment 12.01.11</b>	<b>Projected enrolment 21.01.15</b>
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**From existing Division of Wakefield**

SLAs of –

Clare and Gilbert Valleys (DC)	6 323	6 576
Gawler (T)	14 705	15 558
Light (RC)	9 326	10 060
Mallala (DC)	5 556	6 048
Playford (C) – East Central	13 754	14 930
Playford (C) – Elizabeth	15 942	16 263
Playford (C) – Hills (part)	2 408	2 629
Playford (C) – West (part)	6 800	7 534
Playford (C) – West Central	8 315	8 986
Salisbury (C) – Central (part)	2 219	2 210
Salisbury (C) – North-East (part)	4 825	4 856
Salisbury (C) Balance (part)	70	68
Wakefield (DC) (part)	3 339	3 456
<b>Total from existing Division of Wakefield</b>	<b>93 582</b>	<b>99 174</b>

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**From existing Division of Barker**

SLA of –

Barossa (DC) – Barossa (part)	2 396	2 619
<b>Total transferred from existing Division of Barker</b>	<b>2 396</b>	<b>2 619</b>

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**From existing Division of Mayo**

SLA of –

Barossa (DC) – Barossa (part)	1 878	2 066
<b>Total transferred from existing Division of Mayo</b>	<b>1 878</b>	<b>2 066</b>

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**From existing Division of Port Adelaide**

SLA of –

Playford (C) – West (part)	699	762
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Total transferred from existing Division of Port Adelaide	699	762
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<b>Total for proposed Division of Wakefield</b>	<b>98 555</b>	<b>104 621</b>
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SLAs transferred to proposed Division of Port Adelaide

Salisbury (C) – Inner North (part)	5 939	6 339
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Salisbury (C) Balance (part)	1 226	1 728
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Total transferred to existing Division of Port Adelaide	7 165	8 067
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<b>Transferred from Division of Wakefield</b>	<b>7 165</b>	<b>8 067</b>
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**Note**

The following abbreviations are used in these tables:

AC – Aboriginal Corporation

C – City

DC – District Council

RC – Regional Council

M – Municipal Council/Municipality

T – Town

## **Appendix A – Guidelines for naming divisions**

Naming of federal divisions has been the subject of a number of recommendations from Parliamentary Committees, including the 1995 Inquiry of the Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters. From these recommendations, a set of guidelines or conventions has been developed and these are referred to by Redistribution Committees and augmented Electoral Commissions.

The guidelines are used in situations where divisions are to be created or where divisions are to be abolished during a redistribution process and are offered to interested persons in the advertising of redistributions.

It should be noted that neither Redistribution Committees nor augmented Electoral Commissions are in any way bound by the guidelines, which are reproduced below.

### **Naming after persons**

In the main, divisions should be named after deceased Australians who have rendered outstanding service to their country.

When new divisions are created the names of former Prime Ministers should be considered.

### **Federation Divisional names**

Every effort should be made to retain the names of original federation divisions.

### **Geographical names**

Locality or place names should generally be avoided, but in certain areas the use of geographical features may be appropriate (eg Perth).

### **Aboriginal names**

Aboriginal names should be used where appropriate and as far as possible existing Aboriginal divisional names should be retained.

### **Other criteria**

- The names of Commonwealth Divisions should not duplicate existing State Districts.
- Qualifying names may be used where appropriate (eg Melbourne Ports, Port Adelaide).
- Names of divisions should not be changed or transferred to new areas without very strong reasons.

- When two or more divisions are partially combined, as far as possible the name of the new division should be that of the old division which had the greatest number of electors within the new boundaries. However, where the socio-demographic nature of the division in question has changed significantly, this should override the numerical formula.

