



Proposed redistribution of South Australia's electoral divisions

MARCH 2026

Report of the Redistribution Committee for South Australia

Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918

© Commonwealth of Australia 2026

ISBN: 978-1-923271-18-0 [digital]

Cite this report as *Redistribution Committee for South Australia, Proposed redistribution of South Australia's electoral divisions*.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are advised that this report and any associated documents may reference or contain the names or images of deceased persons.

For enquiries about this report, contact:

National Redistribution Team
Registration, Funding and Disclosure Branch
Australian Electoral Commission
10 Mort Street
Canberra ACT 2601

Phone: **13 23 26**

Email: **info@aec.gov.au**

Web: **www.aec.gov.au**

Accessible services

Visit **www.aec.gov.au/about_aec/translated_information/** for telephone interpreter services in multiple languages.

If you are deaf, hard of hearing or have a speech or communication difficulty, contact us through the National Relay Service (NRS). Use your preferred call channel and provide the NRS with our number, **13 23 26**.

For more information, visit **www.accesshub.gov.au/about-the-nrs**

The Redistribution Committee for South Australia has undertaken a proposed redistribution of South Australia. The Redistribution Committee is satisfied that the proposed redistribution of South Australia outlined in this report complies with the requirements of sections 66 and 67 of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*.

The Redistribution Committee found the submissions to be valuable and appreciates the time and efforts of all contributors.

Redistribution Committee for South Australia

Mr Jeff Pope <small>APM</small>	Mr Cameron Stokes ¹	Mr Bradley Slape	Mr Andrew Blaskett <small>FCPA</small>
Chair	Member	Member	Member

March 2026

¹ Mr Paul Hawes was Acting Australian Electoral Officer for South Australia from 29 September 2025 until 30 January 2026 and in this capacity served on the Redistribution Committee in place of Mr Stokes.

Contents

- 1 Abbreviations
- 1 Note on the terms used in this report
- 3 Summary**
- 3 Key elements of the proposed redistribution
- 4 Elector movements
- 4 Key reasons for the proposed redistribution
- 4 Key facts
- 5 Next steps
- 6 Part 1: Background information**
- 6 Trigger for a redistribution
- 7 Start of a redistribution
- 7 Number of members in the House of Representatives
- 7 Redistribution quota
- 8 Enrolment in South Australia at commencement
- 10 Projection time
- 11 Projected enrolment quota
- 12 Projected enrolment in South Australia
- 16 Informing the public about the redistribution
- 16 The AEC's role
- 17 Part 2: Proposed names**
- 17 Redistribution Committee's approach to naming electorates
- 18 Renaming of electorates in South Australia
- 20 Proposed names of South Australia's remaining electorates
- 21 Part 3: Proposed boundaries**
- 21 Redistribution Committee's proposed boundaries
- 21 Redistribution Committee's approach to formulating proposed electorate boundaries
- 23 Proposed redistribution of South Australia by electorate
- 24 Proposed electorate of Adelaide
- 27 Proposed electorate of Barker
- 30 Proposed electorate of Boothby
- 33 Proposed electorate of Hindmarsh
- 35 Proposed electorate of Kingston
- 38 Proposed electorate of Makin
- 41 Proposed electorate of Mayo
- 46 Proposed electorate of O'Donoghue (current electorate of Grey)
- 50 Proposed electorate of Spence
- 53 Proposed electorate of Sturt
- 55 Part 4: Next steps**
- 55 Submitting ideas and feedback on the proposed redistribution
- 55 The augmented Electoral Commission
- 57 Implementing the redistribution

58 **Appendices**

- 58 Appendix A: Formulas for the redistribution and projected enrolment quotas
- 59 Appendix B: Ideas submitted for the South Australian redistribution
- 60 Appendix C: Feedback on ideas submitted for the South Australian redistribution
- 61 Appendix D: Boundary construction methodology
- 62 Appendix E: Summary of legislative requirements

63 **Glossary**

Figures

- 2 Figure A: Redistribution process timeline (updated terminology)
- 9 Figure B: Growth in enrolment from 20 July 2018 to 12 August 2025
- 10 Figure C: Current electorates in South Australia – enrolment as at 12 August 2025
- 13 Figure D: Current electorates in South Australia – projected enrolment as at 8 April 2030
- 14 Figure E: Projected growth in electors between 12 August 2025 and 8 April 2030 by SA1 – regional South Australia based on the current electoral boundaries
- 15 Figure F: Projected growth in electors between 12 August 2025 and 8 April 2030 by SA1 – outer metropolitan areas of Adelaide based on the current electoral boundaries
- 15 Figure G: Projected growth in electors between 12 August 2025 and 8 April 2030 by SA1 – metropolitan areas of Adelaide based on the current electoral boundaries

Tables

- 1 Table A: Alternative terms used in the report
- 8 Table B: Redistribution quota and range for South Australia
- 11 Table C: Projected enrolment quota and range for South Australia
- 12 Table D: Projected growth of current electorates in South Australia
- 17 Table E: Names suggested in submissions to the redistribution
- 21 Table F: Summary of movement of electors under proposal
- 23 Table G: Summary of proposed electorates
- 26 Table H: Proposed electorate of Adelaide – SA2 composition
- 29 Table I: Proposed electorate of Barker – SA2 composition
- 32 Table J: Proposed electorate of Boothby – SA2 composition
- 34 Table K: Proposed electorate of Hindmarsh – SA2 composition
- 37 Table L: Proposed electorate of Kingston – SA2 composition
- 40 Table M: Proposed electorate of Makin – SA2 composition
- 44 Table N: Proposed electorate of Mayo – SA2 composition
- 48 Table O: Proposed electorate of O’Donoghue – SA2 composition
- 52 Table P: Proposed electorate of Spence – SA2 composition
- 54 Table Q: Proposed electorate of Sturt – SA2 composition
- 56 Table R: Membership of the augmented Electoral Commission for South Australia

Abbreviations

Term	Meaning
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AEC	Australian Electoral Commission
LGA	Local Government Area
SA1	Statistical Area Level 1
SA2	Statistical Area Level 2

Note on the terms used in this report

The 3 federal redistributions commencing in August 2025 – in South Australia, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory – have adopted alternative terms to describe some of the processes in a redistribution. These changes are intended to give greater clarity and simplicity to the redistribution process, and ensure accessibility for a wider audience, including those unfamiliar with the underpinning legislation. The language used still reflects the legislative steps that govern the redistribution process.

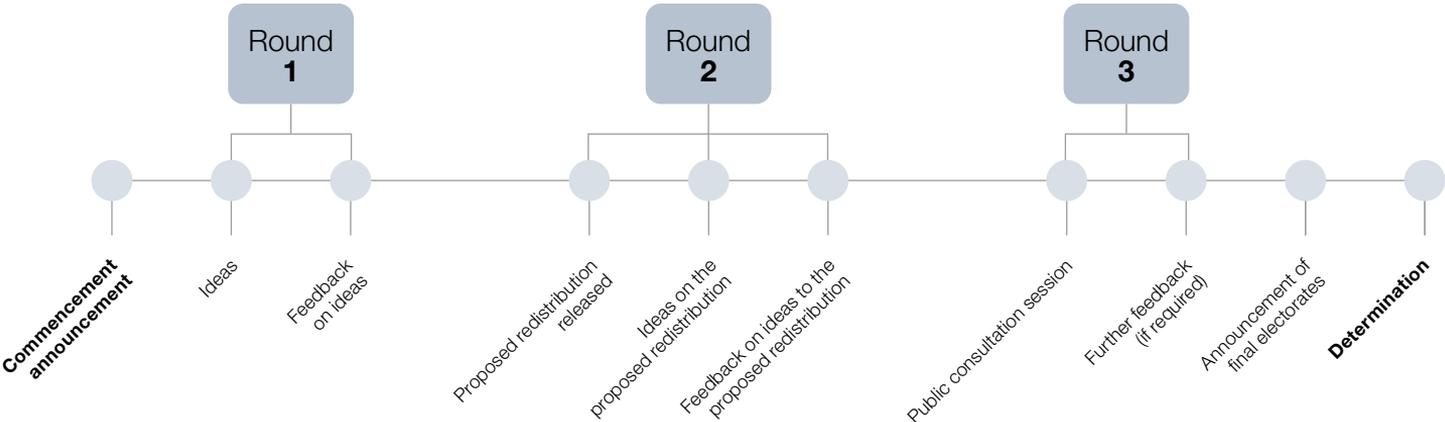
These changes do not alter the purpose of the individual redistribution processes or the report; rather, they seek to improve the way information is presented to encourage a broader range of public engagement and simplify a complex process.

Table A explains the terms adopted throughout the redistribution process, including in this report. Appendix E has further information on how the redistribution meets the requirements of the legislation, including against the legislated terminology.

Table A: Alternative terms used in the report

Legislated language	Alternative language
Announcement of final electoral divisions	Announcement of final electorates
Commencement	Commencement announcement
Comments on objections	Feedback on ideas to the proposed redistribution
Comments on suggestions	Feedback on ideas
Electoral division	Electorate
Further objections (if required)	Further feedback (if required)
Objections	Ideas on the proposed redistribution
Public inquiry	Public consultation session
Suggestions	Ideas

Figure A: Redistribution process timeline (updated terminology)



This timeline shows the redistribution process using the updated terms introduced for the 2026 federal redistributions. The steps themselves have not changed; only the language has been simplified to make the process clearer and easier for more people to understand. The timeline sets out each phase in order, using the new terminology.

Summary

A redistribution is an independent review of the boundaries and names of federal electorates. This report details the South Australian Redistribution Committee's proposed redistribution of South Australia's 10 federal electorates.

Key elements of the proposed redistribution

Proposed electorate names

The Redistribution Committee proposes renaming the electorate of Grey to the electorate of O'Donoghue. This is to honour the legacy of Dr Lowitja O'Donoghue AC CBE DSG (1932–2024), a Yankunytjatjara woman who was the first Indigenous nurse at the Royal Adelaide Hospital, and became a distinguished public administrator, champion for health equity, and Indigenous rights activist. The electorate of Grey was chosen to be renamed due to Dr O'Donoghue's strong connection to the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara (APY) Lands, which are largely located in the electorate of Grey.

The Committee proposes retaining the names of the other 9 electorates in South Australia.

Proposed electorate boundaries

The Committee proposes changes that will affect 7 electorates in South Australia across 6 areas.

Summary of proposed changes:

- The proposed electorate of Barker gains part of the Alexandrina Council Local Government Area (LGA) and the localities of Callington and Kanmantoo from the electorate of Mayo.
- The entirety of the City of Mitcham LGA is united in the proposed electorate of Boothby, moving parts of the LGA out of the electorate of Mayo.
- The proposed electorate of Kingston gains the localities of Aldinga, Aldinga Beach, Port Willunga and Sellicks Beach from the electorate of Mayo.
- The proposed electorate of Makin gains part of the City of Salisbury LGA south of the Little Para River from the electorate of Spence.
- The proposed electorate of Mayo gains the localities of Aberfoyle Park, Chandlers Hill and part of Happy Valley from the electorate of Kingston.
- The proposed electorate of O'Donoghue gains part of the City of Playford LGA from the electorate of Spence.

Elector movements

Overall, 51,659 electors enrolled in South Australia (or 3.95 per cent of all electors enrolled in South Australia on 12 August 2025) will change their federal electorate as a result of the proposed redistribution.

The proposed renaming of an electorate will affect 133,313 electors (or 10.19 per cent of all electors enrolled in South Australia on 12 August 2025).

Key reasons for the proposed redistribution

The Redistribution Committee has prioritised all electorates meeting the required numerical parameters of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (Electoral Act). At commencement of the redistribution, 4 of the 10 South Australian electorates were projected to fall outside the projected enrolment range at 8 April 2030.

The Committee has considered the legislative requirements and considers the proposed redistribution of South Australia will result in electorates which:

- are more equitably balanced numerically
- accommodate the differing rates of expected growth and decline across South Australia
- keep together or improve current communities of interest, in some cases represented by LGAs, suburbs and localities, where possible
- use strong and readily identifiable features as electorate boundaries where possible.

Key facts

Key dates

- Redistribution commenced: 12 August 2025
- Redistribution Committee invited the first round of ideas between 8 October 2025 and 6 pm (ACDT) 7 November 2025
- Redistribution Committee invited feedback on ideas between 10 November 2025 and 6 pm (ACDT) 21 November 2025

Key figures

- Redistribution quota for South Australia: 130,786
- Projected enrolment quota for South Australia: 136,333

Public submissions

- First round of ideas: 18 submissions received
- Feedback on ideas: 9 submissions received

Lists of ideas and feedback on ideas received by the Redistribution Committee are at appendices B and C.

The Redistribution Committee

The Electoral Commission appointed the Redistribution Committee for South Australia on 12 August 2025. The members are:²

- Mr Jeff Pope APM, Electoral Commissioner (Chair of the Redistribution Committee)
- Mr Cameron Stokes, Australian Electoral Officer for South Australia
- Mr Bradley Slape, Surveyor-General of South Australia
- Mr Andrew Blaskett FCPA, Auditor-General of South Australia

Mr Paul Hawes was Acting Australian Electoral Officer for South Australia from 29 September 2025 to 30 January 2026 and in this capacity served on the Redistribution Committee in place of Mr Stokes.

The Redistribution Committee met in Adelaide on:

- 28 November 2025
- 10 December 2025

During these meetings, the Committee considered all ideas and feedback on ideas submitted and developed a proposed redistribution compliant with the Electoral Act, including maps indicating the names and boundaries of proposed electorates. Parts 2 and 3 of this report present the Committee's decisions and reasons.

Next steps

This report is intended to inform public discussion and generate ideas on the proposed redistribution and feedback on those ideas from the community. The augmented Electoral Commission for South Australia will consider the proposal and submissions to inform the final electorate boundaries and names for South Australia. Part 4 contains further information on the next steps in the redistribution process.

² s 60 of the Electoral Act.

Part 1: Background information

This part outlines the requirements of the federal redistribution process, from the triggering of the process to the release of the proposed redistribution by the Redistribution Committee. It explains how the Committee met these requirements during the redistribution process for South Australia and provides relevant background information about South Australia.

A redistribution of electorates is the process where electorates and their names and boundaries are reviewed and may be altered to ensure, as near as practicable:

- each state and territory gains representation in the House of Representatives in proportion to its population
- there are a similar number of electors in each electorate for a given state or territory.

In this way, the redistribution process gives effect to the ‘one vote, one value’ principle, by helping to maintain proportional representation of the states and territories in the Australian Parliament having regard to population changes across the country.

A redistribution relies solely on enrolment data within the state or territory, that is, the number of electors enrolled to vote or projected to be enrolled at a future date. It does not take into consideration the population that is not enrolled.

Trigger for a redistribution

A redistribution process must occur when:

- the number of members of the House of Representatives to which a state or territory is entitled has changed (due to population change)
- the number of electors in more than one-third of the electorates in a state (or in one of the electorates in the Australian Capital Territory or the Northern Territory) deviates from the average divisional enrolment by over 10 per cent for more than 2 months
- 7 years has elapsed since the last redistribution process was determined.³

The procedures for conducting a redistribution are specified in the Electoral Act and summarised in Appendix E.

³ s 59(2) of the Electoral Act.

Start of a redistribution

The Electoral Act requires that a redistribution process commence 7 years after the last redistribution. As the last redistribution of South Australia was determined on 20 July 2018, a redistribution was required to commence within 30 days of 20 July 2025.⁴

The Electoral Commission published a notice in the *Commonwealth Government Notices Gazette* (the Gazette) on 12 August 2025 directing that a redistribution of South Australia's 10 electorates commence.⁵

Number of members in the House of Representatives

Changes to a state or territory's overall population may affect the number of members of the House of Representatives to which that state or territory is entitled.

As required by the Electoral Act, on 27 July 2023 the Electoral Commissioner made a determination of the number of members of the House of Representatives each state and territory would be entitled to at the next general election.⁶ Under this determination, South Australia's entitlement remained at 10 members.

A copy of this determination and an explanation of how the representation entitlement of South Australia has been calculated is available on the **AEC website**.

Redistribution quota

The redistribution quota is a numerical parameter based on the number of electors enrolled in the state or territory undergoing redistribution, divided by the number of members of the House of Representatives to which it is entitled.⁷ The federal electorates in the relevant state or territory undergoing redistribution must have their enrolment within the range of 10 per cent above or below the redistribution quota as of the commencement date.

The Electoral Commissioner calculates the redistribution quota, using the number of electors enrolled in the state or territory at the end of the day on which the redistribution commenced. The number of electors is extracted from the AEC's Roll Management System.

The Electoral Commissioner determines the redistribution quota as soon as practicable after the commencement of the redistribution.

Table B shows the figures used to calculate South Australia's redistribution quota and range.

Appendix A includes further information about the formula used to determine the redistribution quota.

4 s 59(2)(c) of the Electoral Act.

5 s 59(1) of the Electoral Act.

6 s 48(1) of the Electoral Act.

7 s 65 of the Electoral Act.

Table B: Redistribution quota and range for South Australia

Number of electors enrolled in South Australia as at the end of the day on which the redistribution commenced (12 August 2025)	1,307,863
Number of members of the House of Representatives to which South Australia is entitled	10
Redistribution quota for South Australia ⁸	130,786
Permissible maximum number of electors in an electorate (redistribution quota plus 10 per cent)	143,864
Permissible minimum number of electors in an electorate (redistribution quota minus 10 per cent)	117,708

The number of electors as at the commencement date of 12 August 2025 at the electorate level and Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1) level are available on the **AEC website**.

Enrolment in South Australia at commencement

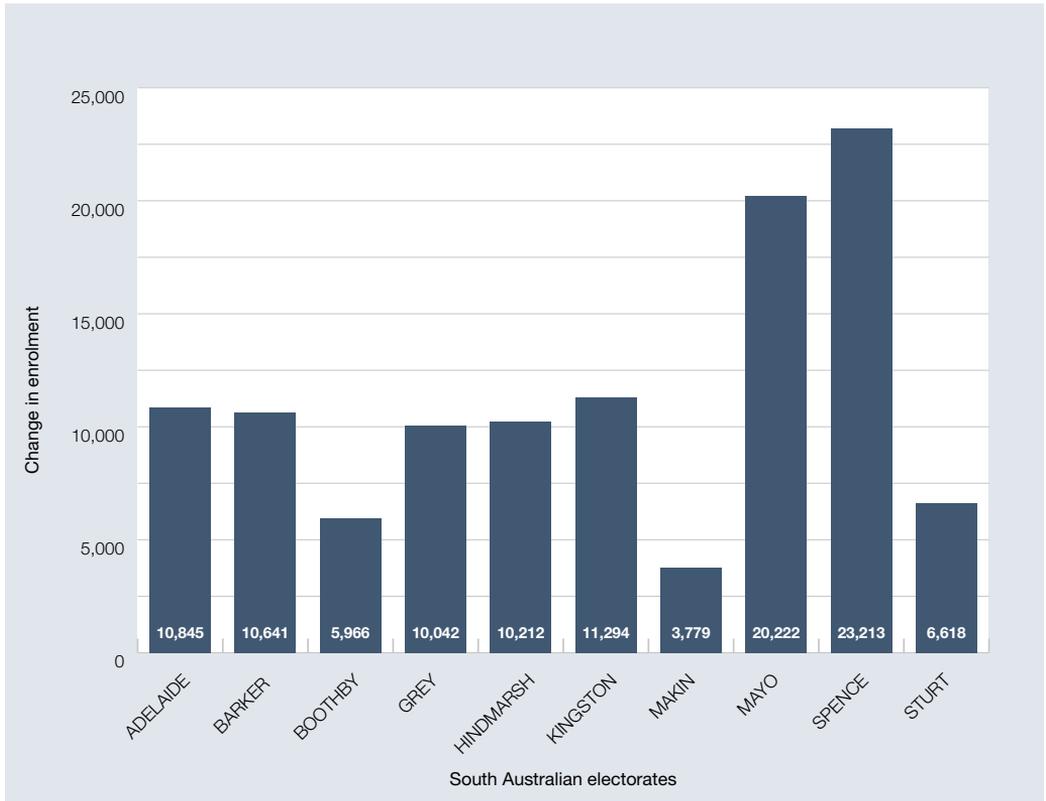
When the redistribution of South Australia commenced on 12 August 2025, 1,307,863 electors were enrolled to vote. This is an increase of 112,832 electors, or 9.44 per cent, since the last redistribution was determined on 20 July 2018.

Over the 8-year period, all 10 electorates experienced growth at varying levels:

- The electorate of Makin had the lowest growth, increasing by 3,779 electors, or 3.16 per cent.
- The electorate of Spence had the highest growth, increasing by 23,213 electors, or 19.98 per cent.

⁸ Determined by the Electoral Commissioner on 21 August 2025 in accordance with s 65 of the Electoral Act.

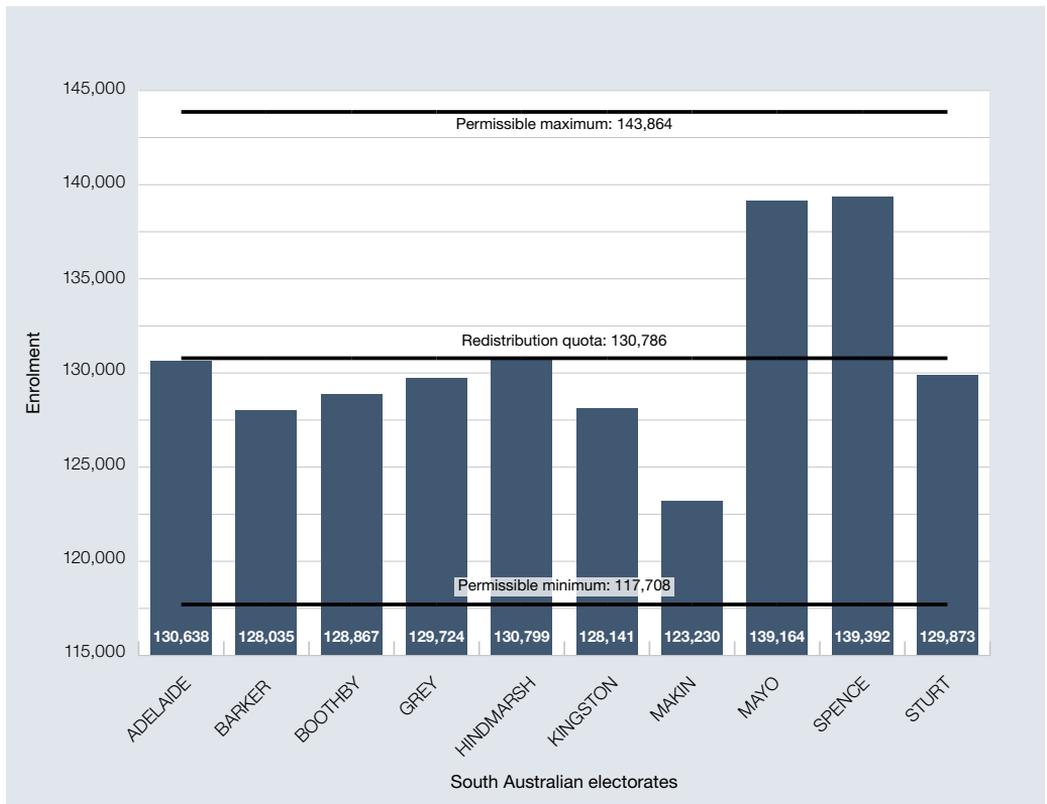
Figure B: Growth in enrolment from 20 July 2018 to 12 August 2025



The electorates of Mayo and Spence had the highest growth of over 15 per cent each. The electorates of Adelaide, Barker, Grey, Hindmarsh and Kingston all had growth rates of between 8 and 10 per cent. The electorates of Boothby, Makin and Sturt had lower growth rates, under 6 per cent.

Figure C shows that, as of 12 August 2025, all 10 of South Australia's electorates meet the requirement to be within 10 per cent of the redistribution quota.

Figure C: Current electorates in South Australia – enrolment as at 12 August 2025



Projection time

The projection time is a specified date in the future.⁹ It is used as a reference point to determine the number of electors projected to be enrolled in an electorate at that time. The projection time is calculated from the determination date of the names and boundaries of the redistribution.¹⁰ A standard projection time is 3.5 years from the redistribution determination date.¹¹ The projection time can be varied if the Electoral Commission believes a redistribution for the state or territory may be triggered by entitlement change before 7 years has elapsed.¹²

On 7 August 2025, the Electoral Commission noted there was no basis for an earlier projection time and the standard projection time of 3.5 years would apply. The projection time for South Australia is therefore 8 April 2030, 3.5 years after the determination date of 8 October 2026.

⁹ s 63A of the Electoral Act.

¹⁰ s 63A(5) of the Electoral Act.

¹¹ s 63A(2) of the Electoral Act.

¹² s 63A(3) of the Electoral Act.

Projected enrolment quota

The projected enrolment quota is the second numerical parameter relevant to a federal redistribution. It is based on the number of electors projected to be enrolled in the relevant state or territory at the projection time, divided by the number of members of the House of Representatives to which it is entitled. Following the redistribution, as far as practicable, the number of electors enrolled in each electorate at the projection time should be within 3.5 per cent above or below the projected enrolment quota.¹³

The projected enrolment quota is calculated using projected enrolment data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). These enrolment projections are not predictions or forecasts. They illustrate what would happen to South Australia's enrolment if assumed rates of births, deaths and migration (the determinates of population change) were to occur between the redistribution's commencement date and projection time.

Table C shows the figures used to calculate South Australia's projected enrolment quota and range.

Appendix A includes further information about the formula used to determine the projected enrolment quota.

Table C: Projected enrolment quota and range for South Australia

Estimated total number of electors enrolled in South Australia at the projection time (8 April 2030)	1,363,333
Number of members of the House of Representatives to which South Australia is entitled	10
Projected enrolment quota for South Australia	136,333
Permissible maximum number of electors in an electorate at the projection time (projected enrolment quota plus 3.5 per cent)	141,104
Permissible minimum number of electors in an electorate at the projection time (projected enrolment quota minus 3.5 per cent)	131,562

¹³ s 66(3)(a) of the Electoral Act.

Projected enrolment in South Australia

By 8 April 2030, it is projected that the number of electors in South Australia will increase by 55,470 (4.24 per cent) to 1,363,333.

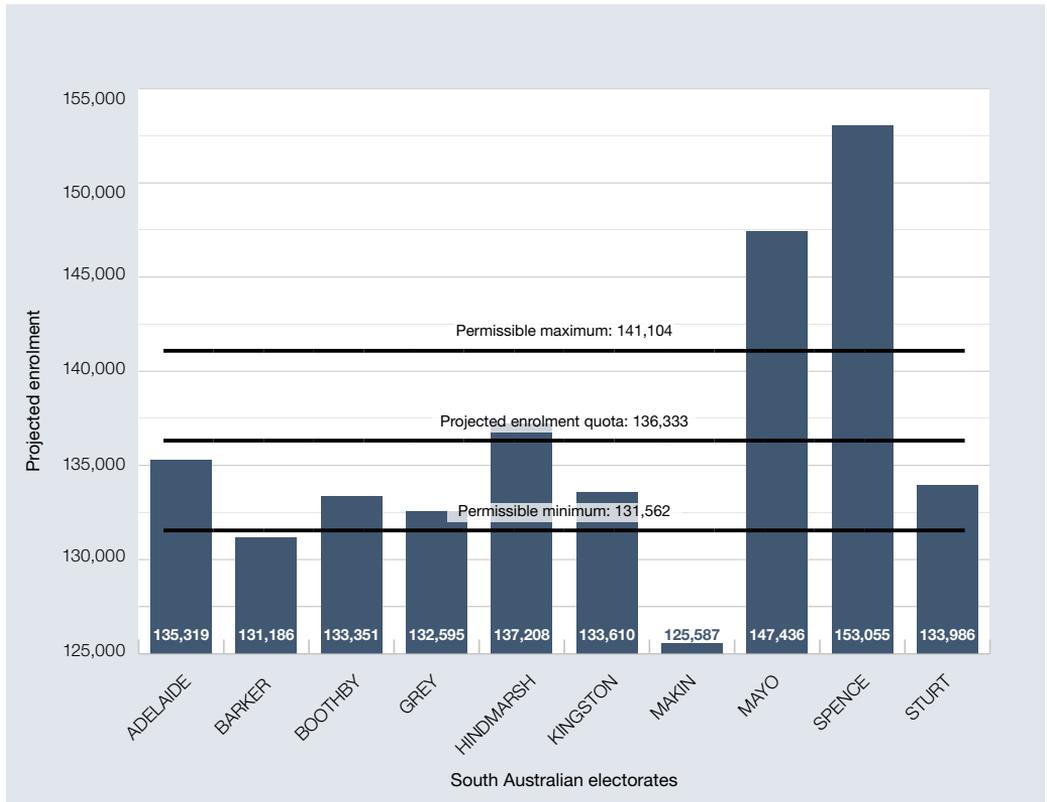
Table D shows that all South Australian electorates are expected to grow in the period from 12 August 2025 to 8 April 2030.

Table D: Projected growth of current electorates in South Australia

Current electorate	Enrolment as at 12 August 2025	Projected enrolment as at 8 April 2030	Percentage growth
Adelaide	130,638	135,319	3.58%
Barker	128,035	131,186	2.46%
Boothby	128,867	133,351	3.48%
Grey	129,724	132,595	2.21%
Hindmarsh	130,799	137,208	4.90%
Kingston	128,141	133,610	4.27%
Makin	123,230	125,587	1.91%
Mayo	139,164	147,436	5.94%
Spence	139,392	153,055	9.80%
Sturt	129,873	133,986	3.17%
Total	1,307,863	1,363,333	4.24%

Based on the projected enrolment (as shown in Figure D), 4 of South Australia’s electorates – Barker, Makin, Mayo and Spence – do not meet the requirements to be within 3.5 per cent of the projected enrolment quota.

Figure D: Current electorates in South Australia – projected enrolment as at 8 April 2030



Figures E, F and G show the projected enrolment growth per SA1 for South Australia. The growth rates vary significantly, with the lowest at minus 16.61 per cent in the locality of Renmark in the electorate of Barker, and the highest at 74.71 per cent in the locality of Munno Para, within the electorate of Spence.

For SA1s, the suburban areas and urban fringe surrounding Adelaide city contain some high-growth areas. These are seen particularly around the north of the electorate of Spence, east of the electorate of Boothby, south of the electorate of Kingston, east and west of the electorate of Mayo and west of the electorate of Barker. High-growth SA1s are also evident in regional hubs, including the localities of Gawler, McLaren Vale, Mount Barker and Strathalbyn.

Low-growth SA1s are spread consistently across developed areas of Greater Adelaide. Low-growth SA1s are also evident in regional and rural communities, particularly in the electorates of Barker and Grey.

Figure E: Projected growth in electors between 12 August 2025 and 8 April 2030 by SA1 – regional South Australia based on the current electoral boundaries

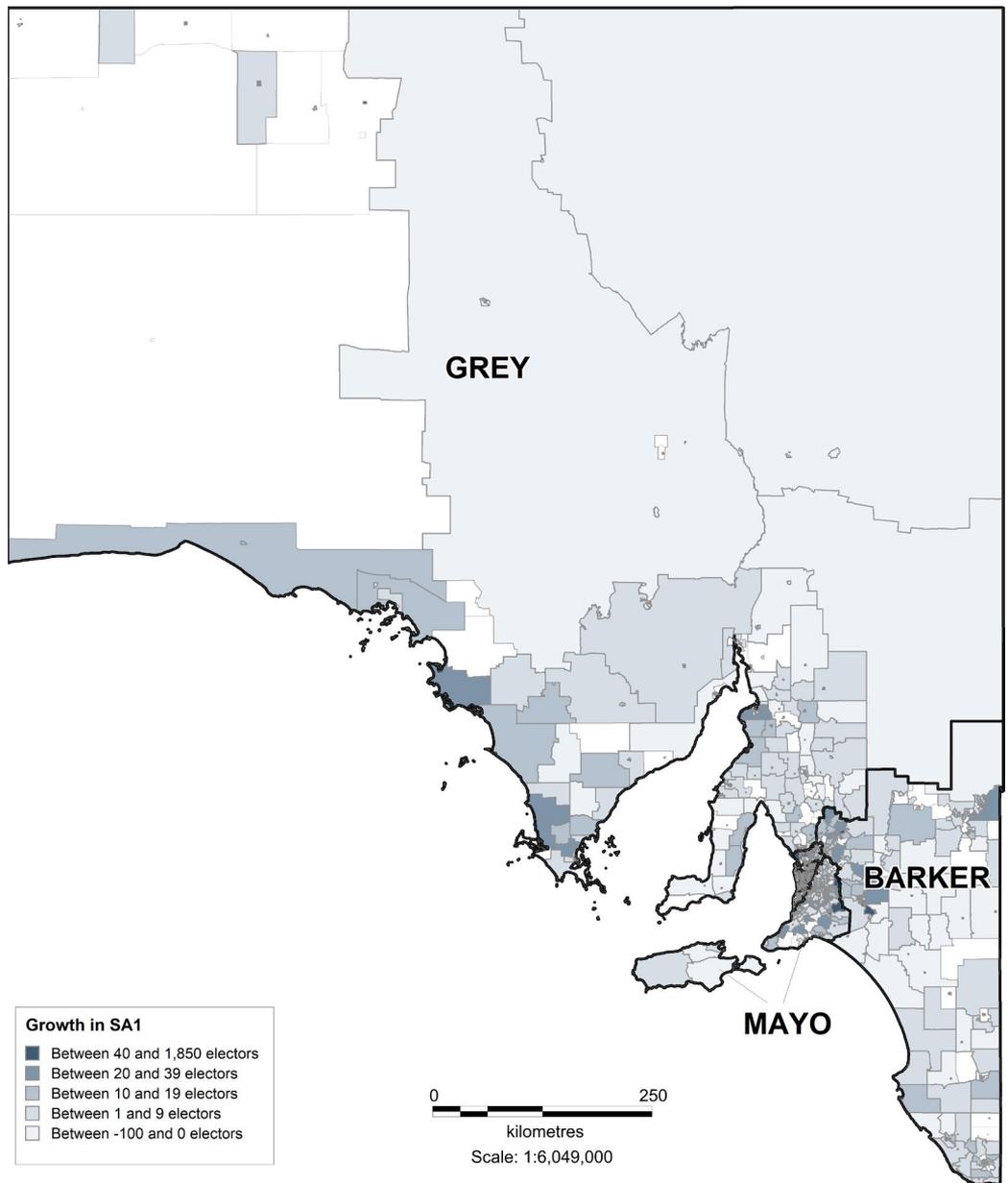


Figure F: Projected growth in electors between 12 August 2025 and 8 April 2030 by SA1 – outer metropolitan areas of Adelaide based on the current electoral boundaries

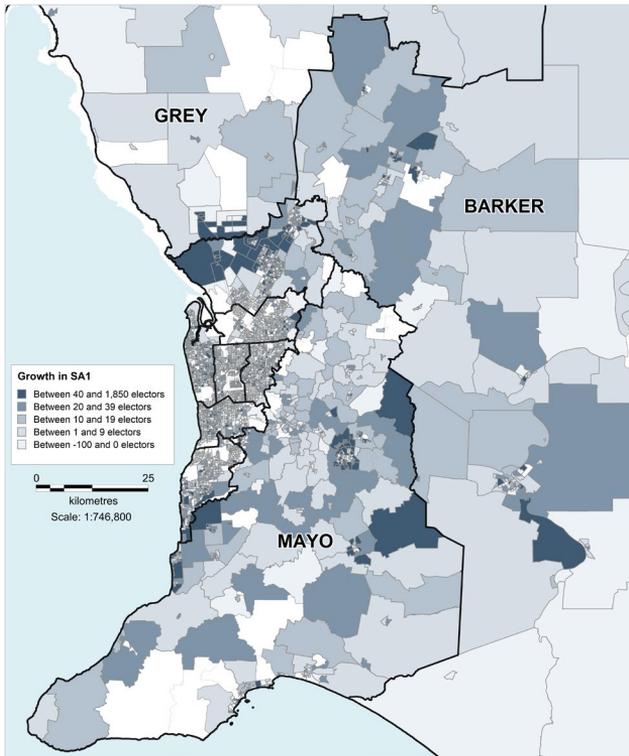
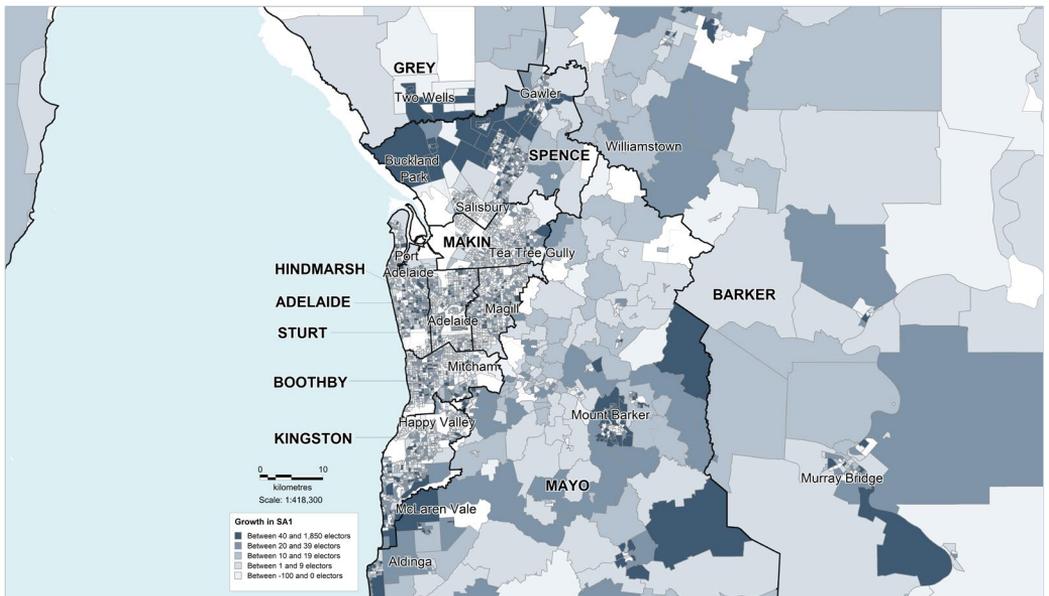


Figure G: Projected growth in electors between 12 August 2025 and 8 April 2030 by SA1 – metropolitan areas of Adelaide based on the current electoral boundaries



Informing the public about the redistribution

A notice inviting the first round of ideas and feedback on ideas was published in the Gazette on 8 October 2025.¹⁴ Newspaper notices were published in *The Adelaide Advertiser* and *The Weekend Australian* on 11 October 2025 and in *The Border Watch* on 17 October 2025.¹⁵ These notices included information about how to participate in the process and where to find further information.

In addition to the above notices, the AEC published various forms of content across different social media platforms; this included general educational pieces about the redistribution process.

Written ideas could be submitted from 8 October 2025 until 6 pm (ACDT) 7 November 2025.¹⁶ Copies of these ideas were published on the AEC website from 10 November 2025.¹⁷

Written feedback on ideas could be submitted by 6 pm (ACDT) 21 November 2025.¹⁸ This feedback was available on the AEC website from 24 November 2025.

The AEC's role

Two independent bodies – a Redistribution Committee and an augmented Electoral Commission – are responsible for conducting each redistribution process, with the augmented Electoral Commission determining the redistributed electoral boundaries and names.

The AEC's role is to provide these bodies with any help they require to conduct the redistribution, including providing them with the information they need to make informed and evidence-based decisions. In this way, the AEC helps ensure the process is transparent, consistent and impartial.

The AEC's role in redistributions is closely aligned with its broader functions of conducting free and fair elections, maintaining the electoral roll and providing civics education, and contributes to upholding Australia's strong and transparent democratic system.

¹⁴ s 64 of the Electoral Act.

¹⁵ s 64(1) of the Electoral Act.

¹⁶ s 64(1)(a) of the Electoral Act.

¹⁷ s 64(3) of the Electoral Act.

¹⁸ s 64(1)(b) of the Electoral Act.

Part 2: Proposed names

This part outlines the Redistribution Committee’s proposed electorate names and the reasons for them. The proposed names were informed by submissions made by the public and additional research. The discussion on proposed names has been presented first to give clarity to the subsequent discussion and explanation of boundaries.

Redistribution Committee’s approach to naming electorates

The naming of federal electorates has been the subject of recommendations from parliamentary committees. The ‘naming guidelines’ for federal electorates were developed by the AEC from recommendations made by the Australian Parliament’s Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters in 1995.¹⁹ The naming guidelines are available on the **AEC website**.

The Redistribution Committee received 11 submissions that addressed the names of South Australia’s electorates. Of those 11 submissions, 2 noted they were in favour of retaining the names of current electorates.

Table E outlines the name changes advocated in submissions.

Table E: Names suggested in submissions to the redistribution

Name	Name derivation	Electorate to be considered for the name
Haines	Haines in honour of Janine Winton Haines AM (1945–2004), the first woman to lead a political party in Australia and a politician for South Australia from 1977 to 1990.	Unspecified
Unaipon	Unaipon in honour of David Unaipon (1872–1967), a Ngarrindjeri man who was an inventor, mathematician and scholar and the first Indigenous author to be published in English.	Barker
O’Donoghue	O’Donoghue in honour of Dr Lowitja O’Donoghue AC CBE DSG (1932–2024), a Yankunytjatjara woman who was the first Indigenous nurse at the Royal Adelaide Hospital, and became a distinguished public administrator, champion for health equity, and Indigenous rights activist.	Grey
Tarntanya	Tarntanya, an Indigenous Kurna word translating into English as ‘red kangaroo place’ or ‘male red kangaroo rock’. This was the name for the metropolitan Adelaide area that was the Dundagunya tribe’s central camp.	Adelaide

¹⁹ Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters, 1995: *Electoral redistributions: Report on the effectiveness and appropriateness of the redistribution provisions of parts III and IV of the Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*.

Table E: Names suggested in submissions to the redistribution (continued)

Name	Name derivation	Electorate to be considered for the name
Florey	Florey in honour of Lord Howard Walter Florey OM FRS FRCP (1898–1968), a pharmacologist and pathologist who shared a Nobel prize for the development of penicillin.	Unspecified
Riverland and South East	After its geographic area.	Barker
Brighton and Mitcham	After its geographic area.	Boothby
Northern SA	After its geographic area.	Grey
Port Adelaide	After its geographic area.	Hindmarsh
Happy Valley and Noarlunga	After its geographic area.	Kingston
Tea Tree Gully	After its geographic area.	Makin
Adelaide Hills and Fleurieu	After its geographic area.	Mayo
Elizabeth and Gawler	After its geographic area.	Spence
Eastern Adelaide	After its geographic area.	Sturt

The Redistribution Committee noted the contribution to Australian society of the individuals whose names were put forward in these submissions. It also noted that the naming guidelines specifically address the use of geographical names.

Renaming of electorates in South Australia

The guidelines note that the names of electorates should not be changed or transferred to new areas without very strong reasons, and any decision to alter the name of an electorate is not taken lightly.

Renaming the electorate of Grey

The Redistribution Committee noted that of the 9 submissions which proposed new electorate names, 5 supported renaming the electorate of Grey in honour of Dr Lowitja O’Donoghue AC CBE DSG. Dr O’Donoghue was the first Indigenous nurse at the Royal Adelaide Hospital, and became a distinguished public administrator, champion for health equity, and Indigenous rights activist.

Dr O’Donoghue (1932–2024), a Yankunytjatjara woman, was born at De Rose Hill Station on the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara (APY) Lands. Dr O’Donoghue was removed from her mother at the age of 2, placed in a mission ‘home’ and did not see her mother again for over 30 years. The mission in which she spent her childhood years was in Quorn, a regional town in the south of the current electorate of Grey.

Employed as a domestic servant at age 16, Dr O’Donoghue began nursing training at the South Coast District Hospital in Victor Harbor. Due to her indigeneity, she was not permitted to undertake her studies at the Royal Adelaide Hospital. Dr O’Donoghue sought support from the SA Premier Sir Thomas Playford to fight this decision and in 1954 was ultimately accepted to train as a nurse at the Royal Adelaide Hospital, the first Indigenous person to do so. Upon completion of her training, Dr O’Donoghue rose to the rank of Charge Sister, having achieved triple certificate qualifications in nursing, midwifery, and mental health.

From 1967, Dr O'Donoghue worked as a nurse and welfare officer for the South Australian Department of Aboriginal Affairs, where she was often stationed on the APY Lands. As a result of this work, she was finally reunited with her mother in Oodnadatta after 33 years of separation. Between 1970 and 1972, Dr O'Donoghue joined the Aboriginal Legal Rights Movement and was soon appointed as regional director of the South Australian Department of Aboriginal Affairs, the first woman to hold such a position in a federal department. In 1990, Dr O'Donoghue was appointed the inaugural chairperson of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) and was admired for her leadership, integrity and tenacity. She was integral to the negotiations that enabled the creation and passing of Prime Minister Paul Keating's native title legislation, which arose from the Mabo decision.

In 1992, Dr O'Donoghue was the first Indigenous Australian to address the United Nations (UN) General Assembly, for the launch of the UN International Year of the World's Indigenous People. When she stepped down as chair of ATSIC in 1996, she became the inaugural chair of the Cooperative Research Centre (CRC) for Aboriginal and Tropical Health (1996–2003), which later became the CRC for Aboriginal Health (2003–09), the CRC for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health and the Lowitja Institute Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health CRC (2014–2019). Lowitja Institute, named in honour of Dr O'Donoghue, was established in January 2010.

In addition to 9 honorary doctorates from Australian universities, Dr O'Donoghue received a multitude of awards for her lifetime service in health and advocacy for Indigenous people, including:

- Member of the Order of Australia (AM), 1976
- Commander of the Order of the British Empire (CBE), 1983
- Australian of the Year, for her work to improve the welfare of Indigenous Australians, 1984
- National Living Treasure, 1998
- Companion of the Order of Australia (AC), 1999
- Dame of the Order of St Gregory the Great (DSG) by Pope John Paul II, 2006
- NAIDOC Lifetime Achievement Award, 2009
- Perpetual Gladys Elphick Award for Lifetime Achievement, 2022.

The Committee noted that South Australia has only 2 electorates named for women and does not have any electorates named for an Indigenous person or word.²⁰ While these considerations were not, in and of themselves, deciding factors, the Committee considered that honouring the significant contribution Dr O'Donoghue's life and work made to the country, and the number of submissions advocating use of her name, provided strong reason to rename an electorate.

²⁰ The 2 electorates named for women in South Australia are in honour of Dr Helen Mary Mayo OBE and Catherine Helen Spence.

The electorate of Grey

The electorate of Grey was named in 1903 for Sir George Grey (1812–1898). Sir Grey was a colonial explorer, soldier, administrator and writer. Born in Portugal, Sir Grey joined the British military in 1826. After exploring parts of Western Australia and South Australia between 1837 and 1839, he was made governor of South Australia in 1840. In 1844, Sir Grey enacted amendments to law known as the Aboriginal Witnesses Act. This Act stipulated that unsworn testimony given by Indigenous Australians would be inadmissible in court.

Sir Grey was named governor in New Zealand in 1845 when war broke out between the Māori people and British settlers. After a subsequent appointment as governor of Cape Colony (South Africa) between 1854 and 1861, Sir Grey returned as governor of New Zealand from 1861 to 1868, during which time there were a series of conflicts with the Māori people.

The Redistribution Committee acknowledges the contribution Sir Grey made to establishing the colony of South Australia and that the electorate name has been in use for over 100 years. However, the Committee noted that Sir Grey was born and died overseas with limited connection and contribution to Australia.

Proposal to rename the electorate of Grey to O'Donoghue

After deliberations, the Redistribution Committee considered it would be appropriate to rename the electorate of Grey in honour of Dr O'Donoghue due to her strong connection to the APY Lands which are largely located in the electorate of Grey.

Proposed names of South Australia's remaining electorates

While the Redistribution Committee acknowledges the merit in the names that were advocated, it does not consider that strong enough reasons have been provided in submissions to alter the remaining 9 electorate names. The Committee concluded that retaining the current names of the following electorates was appropriate within the context of the naming guidelines:

- Adelaide
- Barker
- Boothby
- Hindmarsh
- Kingston
- Makin
- Mayo
- Spence
- Sturt

Part 3: Proposed boundaries

This part outlines the Redistribution Committee's proposed electorate boundaries, movement of electors and reasons for these decisions.

Redistribution Committee's proposed boundaries

In formulating the redistribution proposal, the Redistribution Committee noted that, to meet the requirements of the Electoral Act and account for other factors, the electorates of Barker and Makin had to increase projected enrolment, and the electorates of Mayo and Spence had to decrease projected enrolment. As these 4 electorates had to change, the Committee acknowledged that changes to other electorates were unavoidable.

As such, the Committee proposed changes to 7 electorates in South Australia.

Table F outlines the extent of elector movements resulting from the proposed electorates.

Table F: Summary of movement of electors under proposal

	Number	Percentage
Electors transferred to another electorate	51,659	3.95%
Electors remaining in their current electorate	1,256,204	96.05%
Total	1,307,863	100.00%

Redistribution Committee's approach to formulating proposed electorate boundaries

The Electoral Act requires the Committee to make a proposed redistribution of South Australia where the number of electorates equals the number of members of the House of Representatives to be chosen in South Australia at a general election.²¹

In making a proposed redistribution, the Committee considered the following criteria set out in the Electoral Act.

Primary criteria:

- Ensure that enrolment as of 12 August 2025 is within 10 per cent above or below the redistribution quota.²²
- Try to ensure that the numbers of electors in the proposed electorates are within 3.5 per cent above or below the projected enrolment quota at the projection time.²³

²¹ s 66 of the Electoral Act.

²² s 66(3) of the Electoral Act.

²³ s 66(3)(a) of the Electoral Act.

Secondary criteria:

- Communities of interest, including economic, social and regional interests
- Means of communication and travel
- Physical features and area of the electorate
- Boundaries of current electorates.²⁴

The Committee acknowledged the importance of the principle of relative equality of the number of electors in electorates and the flexibility provided by the quota ranges. The Committee considered that this flexibility where necessary allowed it to construct proposed electorates which addressed:

- all other required factors
- the differences in projected growth of enrolment in South Australia.

Within the limits imposed by the numerical criteria and the other considerations referred to above, the Committee acknowledged that it is also highly desirable that electoral boundaries be readily recognisable, using natural and administrative delineations. They noted that where possible, LGAs, localities and communities of interest should be retained or unified in one electorate but that in some instances there may be greater overall benefits from dividing such areas.

Consideration of submissions

The Committee noted that a range of methods could be applied to achieve a proposed redistribution outcome for South Australia. Public submissions that took a state-wide view adopted varying approaches that would involve moving between 0.65 per cent and 6.45 per cent of electors.

The Committee noted a range of key themes in submissions, including:

- limiting unnecessary changes and affecting minimal numbers of electors
- using clear and logical boundaries (such as physically identifiable features)
- avoiding splitting LGAs or localities between electorates
- forming distinct, coherent and cohesive communities of interest that are representative of all constituents.

In its deliberations, the Committee noted that suggested changes, particularly with consequential effects, had to be considered in the broader context of the state as a whole. For example, some submissions advocated for uniting one area due to the strength of communities of interest involved, but such changes might subsequently require dividing other administrative areas or communities of interest to meet the numerical requirements.

²⁴ ss 66(3)(b) and 66(3A) of the Electoral Act.

Proposed redistribution of South Australia by electorate

The Redistribution Committee proposes changes to 7 of South Australia's electorates. Table G provides a summary of the following key details in relation to each of the electorates under the Committee's proposal:

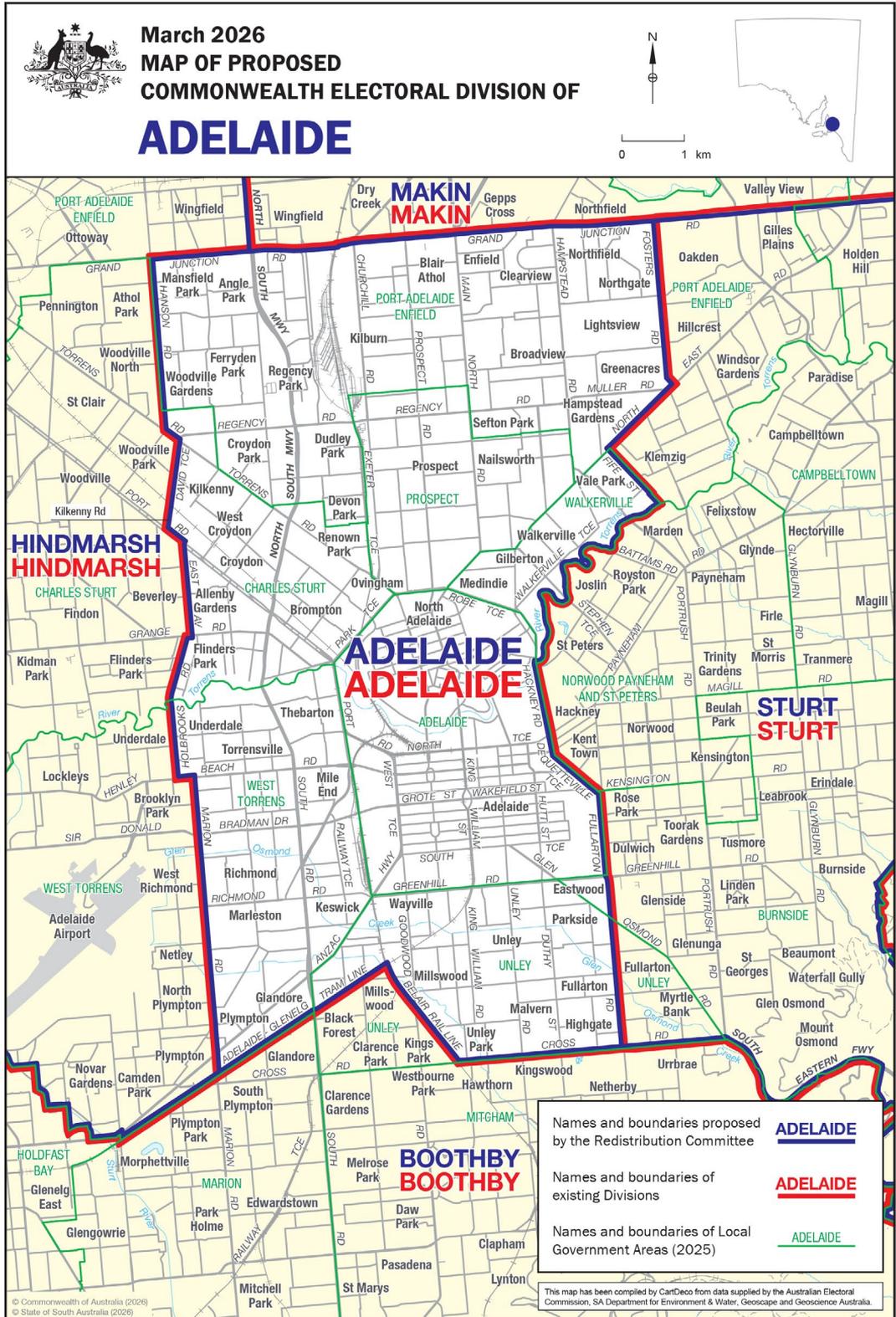
- Enrolment as at 12 August 2025
- Percentage variation from the redistribution quota
- Projected enrolment as at 8 April 2030
- Percentage variation from the projected enrolment quota
- Approximate area of each proposed electorate.

Table G: Summary of proposed electorates

Proposed electorate	Enrolment as at 12 August 2025		Projected enrolment as at 8 April 2030		Approximate area
	Number	Percentage variation from the redistribution quota	Number	Percentage variation from the projected enrolment quota	
Adelaide	130,638	-0.11%	135,319	-0.74%	86 km ²
Barker	131,400	0.47%	134,792	-1.13%	66,083 km ²
Boothby	135,142	3.33%	140,190	2.83%	128 km ²
Hindmarsh	130,799	0.01%	137,208	0.64%	122 km ²
Kingston	128,162	-2.01%	134,188	-1.57%	189 km ²
Makin	137,273	4.96%	139,308	2.18%	176 km ²
Mayo	129,503	-0.98%	136,413	0.06%	8,220 km ²
O'Donoghue (Grey)	133,313	1.93%	137,070	0.54%	908,710 km ²
Spence	121,760	-6.90%	134,859	-1.08%	419 km ²
Sturt	129,873	-0.70%	133,986	-1.72%	98 km ²
Total	1,307,863		1,363,333		984,231 km²

Numerical summaries for each proposed electorate are set out in tables H to Q on the following pages. These summaries are included to help electors identify whether their electorate would change under the proposed redistribution.

Proposed electorate of Adelaide



Enrolment in the current electorate of Adelaide on 8 April 2030 is projected to be 135,319 electors, which is within the numerical requirements of the Electoral Act. The electorate can therefore gain up to 5,785 electors, or transfer up to 3,757 electors to other electorates, and remain within the projected enrolment range.

Four submissions to the redistribution supported altering the south-western boundary of Adelaide. The Committee considered various options, including extending the boundary further south down Marion Road to intersect with Cross Road. This would require subsequent movements to keep the electorate within the numeric ranges. The Committee also considered using North East Road and Northcote Terrace as boundaries, which would move the localities of Gilberton, Vale Park and Walkerville to the electorate of Sturt. While these changes would have used strong boundaries and united the localities of Forestville, Glandore and Millswood into the electorate, the Committee noted that the LGA of the Corporation of the Town of Walkerville and the locality of South Plympton would have been divided between electorates.

Two submissions advocated that no changes should be made to the electorate of Adelaide.

After considering options for change, and overall boundary changes within South Australia, the Committee agreed that the electorate of Adelaide is already within the quota ranges and any change might unnecessarily affect electors. Therefore the Committee does not propose any boundary changes for this electorate.

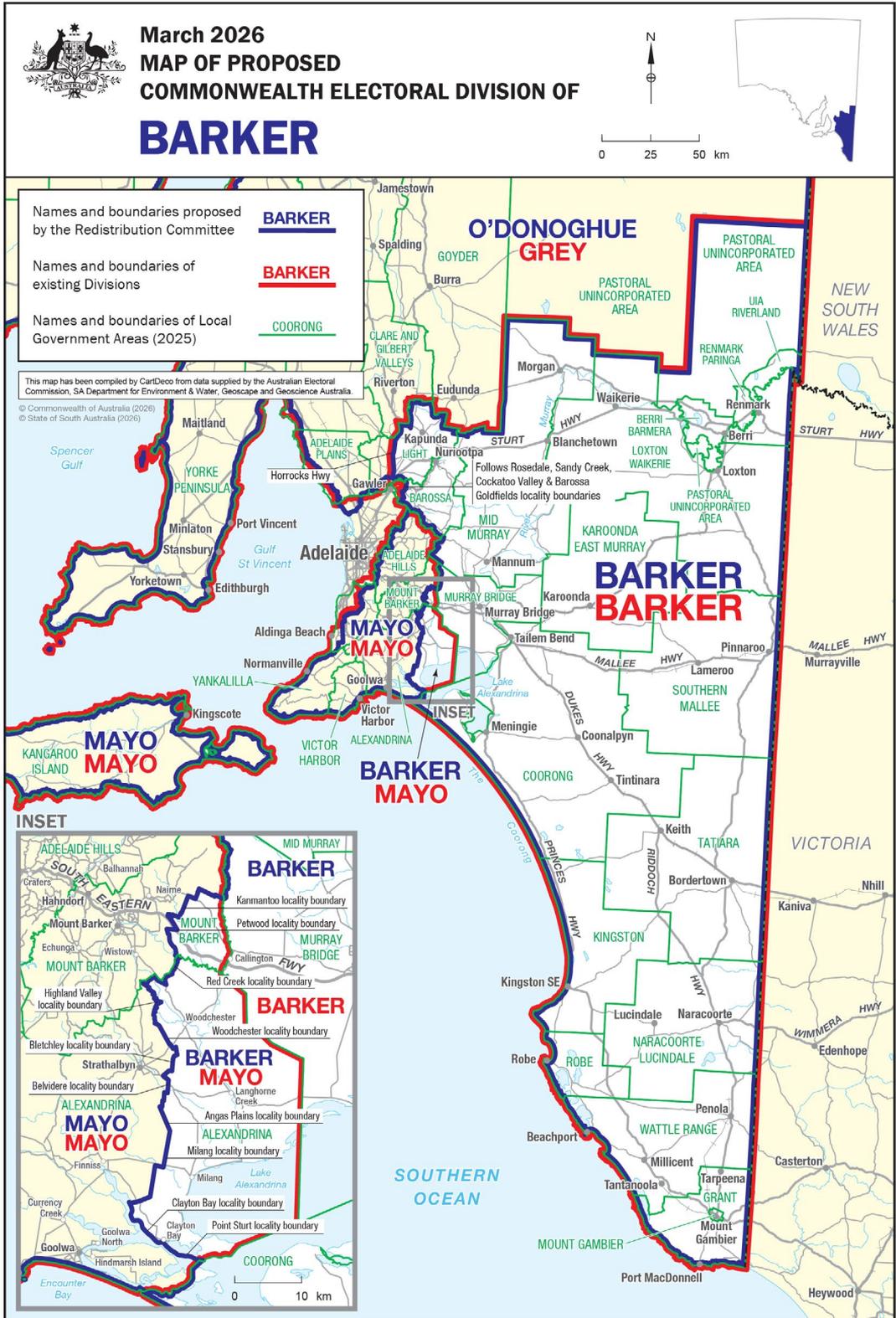
Table H shows the Statistical Area Level 2s (SA2s) included within the proposed electorate.

Table H: Proposed electorate of Adelaide – SA2 composition

Proposed electorate composition ²⁵	Enrolment as at 12 August 2025	Projected enrolment as at 8 April 2030
Electors retained from the current electorate of Adelaide		
Adelaide	9,254	9,985
Enfield – Blair Athol	15,095	15,420
Flinders Park	733	799
Goodwood – Millswood	8,187	8,349
Hindmarsh – Brompton	13,816	14,183
Lockleys	899	893
Nailsworth – Broadview	4,494	4,252
North Adelaide	4,709	4,887
Northgate – Northfield	7,914	8,268
Plympton	8,258	8,426
Prospect	10,736	11,303
Richmond (SA)	11,253	11,607
The Parks	12,681	13,274
Toorak Gardens	574	555
Unley – Parkside	11,016	11,527
Walkerville	5,788	6,162
Windsor Gardens	3,932	4,065
Woodville – Cheltenham	1,299	1,364
Total electors retained from the current electorate of Adelaide	130,638	135,319
Total for proposed electorate of Adelaide	130,638	135,319

25 For completeness, the tables list all Statistical Area Level 2s (SA2s) that make up each proposed electorate, including SA2s where there are no dwellings. In some instances, the number of electors within an SA2 is low or zero because a proposed boundary has divided an established SA2 to accommodate a stronger or more intuitive boundary. The names of the SA2s are given by the ABS and follow its approach to constructing statistical units.

Proposed electorate of Barker



Enrolment in the current electorate of Barker on 8 April 2030 is projected to be 131,186 electors, which is less than the minimum number of projected electors required by the Electoral Act. The electorate must therefore gain at least 376 electors, or up to 9,918 electors, for it to fall within the projected enrolment range.

Due to bordering other states to the north-east and having a coastal boundary to the south, the electorate of Barker is limited in where it can gain electors. Of its 3 neighbouring electorates, the electorates of Mayo and Spence need to lose electors, while the electorate of Grey falls within the numerical requirements.

The Redistribution Committee focused on 2 key areas.

Callington and Kanmantoo

One submission noted the locality and township of Callington is currently divided through the centre by the electoral boundary, which follows a small river. Further, it identified that Callington shares a strong connection to the neighbouring locality of Kanmantoo.

The Committee reviewed various options for boundary changes between the electorates of Barker and Mayo and agreed that where possible, the entirety of Callington should be in one electorate and co-located with Kanmantoo due to their unified interests. Therefore, the Committee proposes to move the locality of Kanmantoo and the part of Callington currently in the electorate of Mayo to the electorate of Barker under the redistribution.

Lake Alexandrina

Three submissions suggested reviewing the boundaries between the electorates of Barker and Mayo in the Lake Alexandrina area. The Committee noted an opportunity to co-locate the Lake Alexandrina western coastal communities with their eastern shoreline counterparts. After reviewing various options the Committee proposes to move the following 18 localities (around 3,500 electors) surrounding the north-west of Lake Alexandrina, to the electorate of Barker from the electorate of Mayo:

Angas Plains	Highland Valley	Point Sturt
Belvidere	Kanmantoo	Red Creek
Bletchley	Lake Plains	Salem
Callington	Langhorne Creek	St Ives
Clayton Bay	Milang	Tolderol
Hartley	Petwood	Woodchester

This proposal also unites a number of localities in the western Murraylands with the township of Murray Bridge and surrounding regional areas. The Committee noted the changing topography and land use between the eastern and western parts of the Alexandrina Council LGA, as well as the established communities of interest and transport and economic links between townships in the Murraylands region.

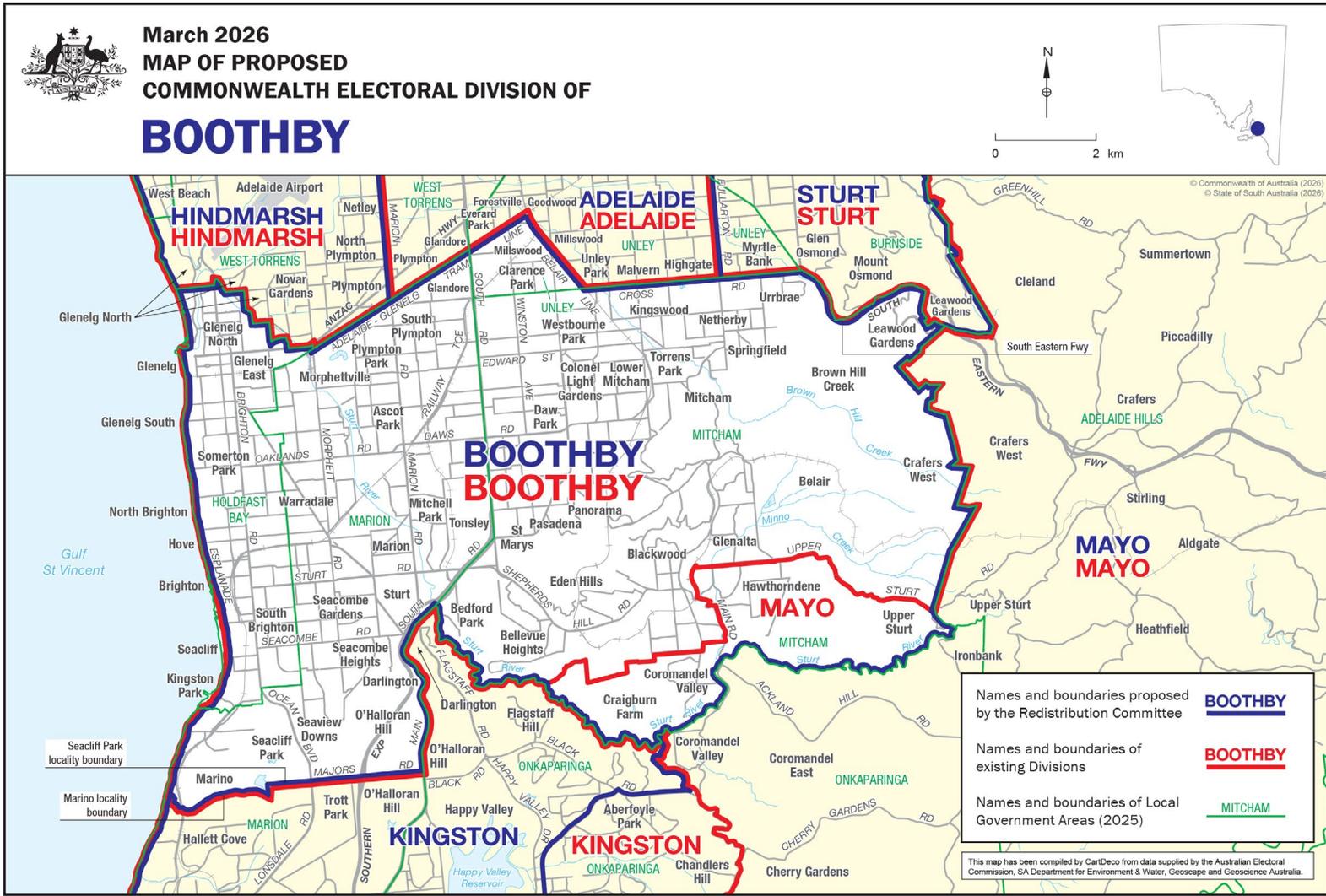
Table I shows the SA2s included within the proposed electorate.

Table I: Proposed electorate of Barker – SA2 composition

Proposed electorate composition ²⁶	Enrolment as at 12 August 2025	Projected enrolment as at 8 April 2030
Electors retained from the current electorate of Barker		
Barmera	4,802	4,938
Barossa – Angaston	4,943	5,233
Berri	2,973	2,797
Gawler – North	66	69
Grant	3,961	4,090
Karoonda – Lameroo	2,027	1,867
Kingston – Robe	3,142	3,219
Light	6,447	7,000
Loxton	4,126	4,163
Loxton Surrounds	1,248	1,279
Lyndoch	4,810	5,061
Mannum	5,367	5,483
Millicent	4,178	4,289
Mount Gambier – East	11,369	11,757
Mount Gambier – West	11,232	11,352
Murray Bridge	13,785	14,427
Murray Bridge Surrounds	2,857	3,017
Naracoorte	4,225	4,009
Naracoorte Surrounds	1,665	1,686
Nuriootpa	6,087	6,612
Outback	12	11
Penola	2,297	2,317
Renmark	3,426	3,031
Renmark Surrounds	3,405	3,619
Tanunda	3,771	3,900
Tatiara	4,498	4,470
The Coorong	4,024	4,042
Waikerie	4,762	4,847
Wattle Range	2,530	2,601
Total electors retained from the current electorate of Barker	128,035	131,186
Electors transferred from another electorate into the proposed electorate of Barker		
Electors transferred from the current electorate of Mayo		
Mount Barker Surrounds	793	897
Strathalbyn Surrounds	2,572	2,709
Total transferred from the current electorate of Mayo	3,365	3,606
Total electors transferred from another electorate into the proposed electorate of Barker	3,365	3,606
Total for proposed electorate of Barker	131,400	134,792

²⁶ For completeness, the tables list all Statistical Area Level 2s (SA2s) that make up each proposed electorate, including SA2s where there are no dwellings. In some instances, the number of electors within an SA2 is low or zero because a proposed boundary has divided an established SA2 to accommodate a stronger or more intuitive boundary. The names of the SA2s are given by the ABS and follow its approach to constructing statistical units.

Proposed electorate of Boothby



Enrolment in the current electorate of Boothby on 8 April 2030 is projected to be 133,351 electors, which is within the numerical requirements. The electorate can therefore gain up to 7,753 electors, or transfer up to 1,789 electors to other electorates, and remain within the projected enrolment range.

The Redistribution Committee recognised a clear theme in submissions about the south-eastern boundary of the electorate of Boothby. Nine submissions advocated for all or some of the localities of Craighburn Farm, Hawthorndene and parts of Coromandel Valley and Upper Sturt to be transferred from the electorate of Mayo into the electorate of Boothby. These localities all form part of the City of Mitcham LGA. The Committee noted that only a small portion of the City of Mitcham is currently outside of the electorate of Boothby. It also noted that the City of Mitcham's southern boundary generally follows the Sturt River, which is a clear and identifiable natural boundary.

After considering various options for the electorate of Boothby's boundaries, and in the context of changes to neighbouring electorates, the Committee suggests that the proposed electorate of Boothby gain the remaining localities of the City of Mitcham LGA from the electorate of Mayo by following the Sturt River. This proposed change acknowledges the strength of rivers being used as boundaries, the benefits of LGAs being wholly contained within electorates and the strong advocacy in public submissions for this change.

While the proposed boundaries will result in the 2 localities of Coromandel Valley and Upper Sturt being divided between 2 electorates, the Committee considered that there would be minimal adverse effects on communities of interest due to LGA boundaries and the natural divide of the Sturt River, resulting in these areas having stronger overall links to areas in their respective proposed electorates.

Table J shows the SA2s included within the proposed electorate.

Table J: Proposed electorate of Boothby – SA2 composition

Proposed electorate composition ²⁷	Enrolment as at 12 August 2025	Projected enrolment as at 8 April 2030
Electors retained from the current electorate of Boothby		
Belair	3,651	3,578
Bellevue Heights	5,299	5,775
Blackwood	4,930	5,212
Brighton (SA)	11,551	11,828
Colonel Light Gardens	11,436	11,462
Edwardstown	9,890	10,300
Glenelg (SA)	15,838	16,165
Goodwood – Millswood	4,714	4,749
Hallett Cove	59	60
Marino – Seaview Downs	7,349	7,419
Mitcham (SA)	12,299	12,594
Mitchell Park	11,436	11,865
Morphettville	12,072	12,987
Panorama	6,183	6,448
Plympton	176	176
Warradale	11,984	12,733
Total electors retained from the current electorate of Boothby	128,867	133,351
Electors transferred from another electorate into the proposed electorate of Boothby		
Electors transferred from the current electorate of Mayo		
Aldgate – Stirling	0	0
Blackwood	5,290	5,860
Clarendon	0	0
Coromandel Valley	985	979
Total transferred from the current electorate of Mayo	6,275	6,839
Total electors transferred from another electorate into the proposed electorate of Boothby	6,275	6,839
Total for proposed electorate of Boothby	135,142	140,190

27 For completeness, the tables list all Statistical Area Level 2s (SA2s) that make up each proposed electorate, including SA2s where there are no dwellings. In some instances, the number of electors within an SA2 is low or zero because a proposed boundary has divided an established SA2 to accommodate a stronger or more intuitive boundary. The names of the SA2s are given by the ABS and follow its approach to constructing statistical units.

Enrolment in the current electorate of Hindmarsh on 8 April 2030 is projected to be 137,208 electors, which is within the numerical requirements. The electorate can therefore gain up to 3,896 electors, or transfer up to 5,646 electors to other electorates, and remain within the projected enrolment range.

Eight submissions to the redistribution advocated for the boundaries of the electorate of Hindmarsh to be retained without change. Seven submissions also advocated for minimal change in the redistribution. Only one submission suggested a change to the southern boundary of the electorate of Hindmarsh, suggesting that it follow the Anzac Highway, rather than the tramway.

The Redistribution Committee acknowledged the submissions and noted that the electorate of Hindmarsh meets the numerical requirements and is an established inner-city electorate constrained by its coastal boundary. The Committee therefore proposes no boundary changes for the electorate of Hindmarsh.

Table K shows the SA2s included within the proposed electorate.

Table K: Proposed electorate of Hindmarsh – SA2 composition

Proposed electorate composition ²⁸	Enrolment as at 12 August 2025	Projected enrolment as at 8 April 2030
Electors retained from the current electorate of Hindmarsh		
Adelaide Airport	0	0
Beverley	6,436	6,973
Dry Creek – South	0	0
Flinders Park	11,394	12,366
Fulham	2,267	2,390
Glenelg (SA)	0	0
Henley Beach	11,915	12,410
Largs Bay – Semaphore	12,209	12,912
Lockleys	8,627	8,948
North Haven	11,859	12,394
Plympton	9,013	8,895
Port Adelaide	9,211	10,006
Richmond (SA)	741	799
Royal Park – Hendon – Albert Park	4,903	5,150
Seaton – Grange	13,280	13,923
The Parks	352	359
Torrens Island	7	7
West Beach	3,958	4,133
West Lakes	12,379	12,803
Woodville – Cheltenham	12,248	12,740
Total electors retained from the current electorate of Hindmarsh	130,799	137,208

28 For completeness, the tables list all Statistical Area Level 2s (SA2s) that make up each proposed electorate, including SA2s where there are no dwellings. In some instances, the number of electors within an SA2 is low or zero because a proposed boundary has divided an established SA2 to accommodate a stronger or more intuitive boundary. The names of the SA2s are given by the ABS and follow its approach to constructing statistical units.

Proposed electorate of Kingston



Enrolment in the current electorate of Kingston on 8 April 2030 is projected to be 133,610 electors, which is within the numerical requirements. The electorate can therefore gain up to 7,494 electors, or transfer up to 2,048 electors to other electorates, and remain within the projected enrolment range.

Four submissions to the redistribution suggested all or some of the localities of Aldinga, Aldinga Beach, Port Willunga and Sellicks Beach be moved into the electorate of Kingston from the electorate of Mayo.

While the electorate of Kingston sits comfortably within the quota ranges, based on the interest noted in submissions, the Redistribution Committee explored the options for, and effects of, change to the electorate of Kingston's southern boundary.

The Committee noted the 4 localities:

- share stronger community of interest links with the coastal areas to the north within the electorate of Kingston compared with the more regional areas to the east within the electorate of Mayo
- have key transport links leading north into urban areas within the electorate of Kingston, and are less connected to the regional areas to their east
- form the remaining section of the City of Onkaparinga's coastal boundary
- have a well-defined topographical divide from areas to their south, with a canyon as the southern boundary of the Sellick's Beach locality
- have historically been within the electorate of Kingston along with areas to their north, until the 2018 redistribution.

The Committee noted the high growth projected for these localities would mean that, if incorporated, the electorate of Kingston would not be within the numerical ranges. It subsequently explored a number of options for moving other areas out of the electorate of Kingston to compensate. After weighing up various options and flow-on effects to other parts of the state, the Committee agreed that if the coastal localities were to be incorporated, the more regionally oriented localities of Aberfoyle Park, Chandlers Hill and Happy Valley in the north-east of the electorate of Kingston could be moved into the electorate of Mayo to compensate.

The Committee noted the submissions, including strong community of interest links of the 4 localities to the coastal areas to their north, and proposes to move the localities of Aldinga, Aldinga Beach, Port Willunga and Sellicks Beach into the electorate of Kingston. The Committee also proposes to move the localities of Aberfoyle Park, Chandlers Hill and part of Happy Valley out of the electorate of Kingston and into the electorate of Mayo to balance elector numbers. These localities had previously been in the electorate of Mayo between 1992 and 2011, with similar communities of interest bounded by the Happy Valley Reservoir. These movements are further discussed in the proposed **electorate of Mayo** section of the report.

Table L shows the SA2s included within the proposed electorate.

Table L: Proposed electorate of Kingston – SA2 composition

Proposed electorate composition ²⁹	Enrolment as at 12 August 2025	Projected enrolment as at 8 April 2030
Electors retained from the current electorate of Kingston		
Christie Downs	7,184	7,403
Christies Beach	8,698	9,203
Clarendon	0	0
Coromandel Valley	74	75
Flagstaff Hill	8,168	8,489
Hackham – Onkaparinga Hills	5,540	6,058
Hackham West – Huntfield Heights	5,964	6,386
Hallett Cove	9,351	9,249
Happy Valley	7,399	7,694
Happy Valley Reservoir	0	0
Lonsdale	39	39
Marino – Seaview Downs	0	0
McLaren Vale	1,268	1,657
Morphett Vale – East	10,884	11,358
Morphett Vale – West	7,826	8,088
Reynella	8,142	8,419
Seaford – Seaford Meadows	10,721	11,415
Seaford Rise – Moana	8,243	8,903
Sheidow Park – Trott Park	7,495	7,663
Woodcroft	8,962	9,137
Total electors retained from the current electorate of Kingston	115,958	121,236
Electors transferred from another electorate into the proposed electorate of Kingston		
Electors transferred from the current electorate of Mayo		
Aldinga	12,204	12,952
Yankalilla	0	0
Total transferred from the current electorate of Mayo	12,204	12,952
Total electors transferred from another electorate into the proposed electorate of Kingston	12,204	12,952
Total for proposed electorate of Kingston	128,162	134,188
Electors transferred from the current electorate of Kingston to another proposed electorate		
Electors transferred to proposed electorate of Mayo		
Aberfoyle Park	8,962	8,951
Happy Valley	3,221	3,423
Total transferred to proposed electorate of Mayo	12,183	12,374
Total electors transferred from the current electorate of Kingston to another proposed electorate	12,183	12,374

29 For completeness, the tables list all Statistical Area Level 2s (SA2s) that make up each proposed electorate, including SA2s where there are no dwellings. In some instances, the number of electors within an SA2 is low or zero because a proposed boundary has divided an established SA2 to accommodate a stronger or more intuitive boundary. The names of the SA2s are given by the ABS and follow its approach to constructing statistical units.

Enrolment in the current electorate of Makin on 8 April 2030 is projected to be 125,587 electors, which is less than the minimum number of projected electors required by the Electoral Act. The electorate must therefore gain at least 5,975 electors, or up to 15,517 electors, for it to fall within the projected enrolment range.

One of the strongest themes identified in submissions was altering the northern boundary of Makin. Twelve submissions advocated using the Little Para River for a large portion of the electorate's northern boundary. Currently, the northern boundary partially follows the Little Para River; however, it deviates in the centre to follow Kings Road and Main North Road.

Submissions discussing the electorate of Makin and the neighbouring electorate of Spence noted the strength of using rivers as boundaries and that the localities south of the Little Para River currently located in the electorate of Spence contained a sufficient number of electors to bring the electorate of Makin within the quota ranges.

The Committee explored a number of alternative ideas to bring the electorate of Makin within the required numerical ranges. This included ideas that did not deliver the same level of positive outcomes for communities of interest or physical strength of boundaries.

The Committee noted the numerically feasible opportunity to extend the use of the Little Para River to simply and neatly create a stronger and more topographically identifiable boundary and adopted this move as part of the proposed redistribution.

The Committee acknowledged that using the Little Para River as a boundary would divide the locality of Salisbury between electorates but considered that the river acts as a natural divide in this area, with the main connections of the locality being on their respective sides of the river.

Table M shows the SA2s included within the proposed electorate.

Table M: Proposed electorate of Makin – SA2 composition

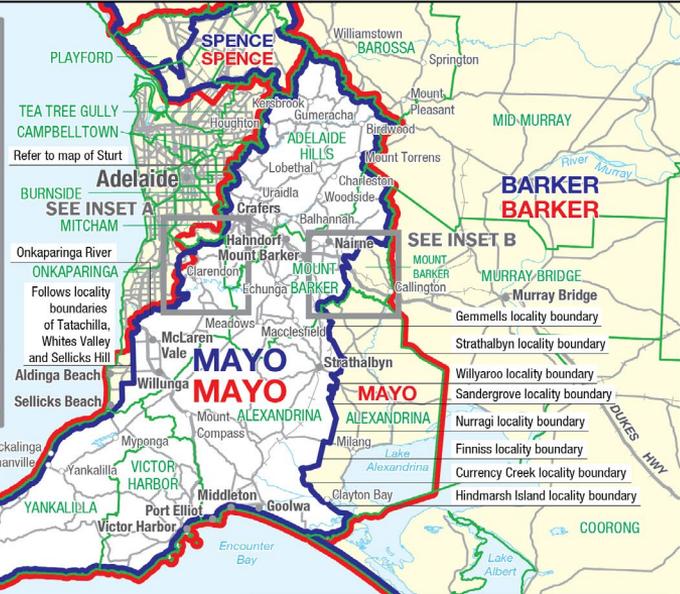
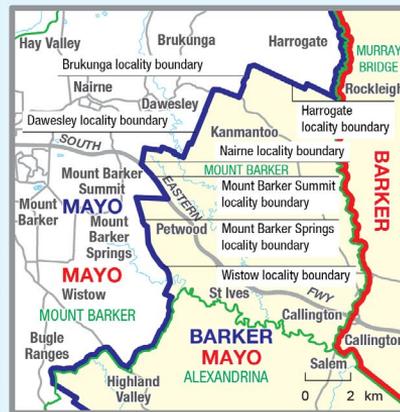
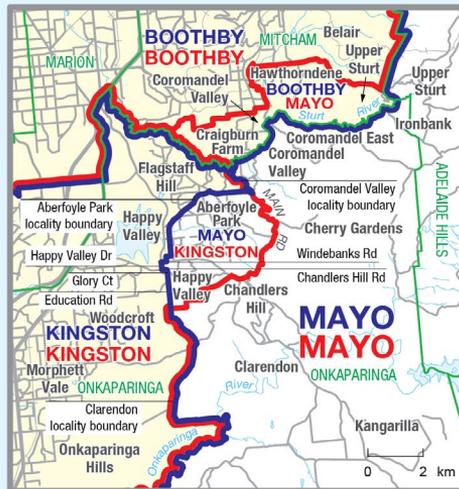
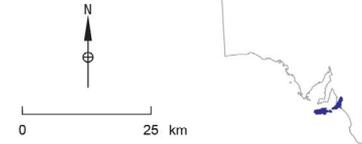
Proposed electorate composition ³⁰	Enrolment as at 12 August 2025	Projected enrolment as at 8 April 2030
Electors retained from the current electorate of Makin		
Dry Creek – North	0	0
Enfield – Blair Athol	595	587
Golden Grove	7,841	7,690
Greenwith	6,867	7,110
Hope Valley – Modbury	7,235	7,412
Ingle Farm	11,047	11,287
Mawson Lakes – Globe Derby Park	8,601	9,009
Modbury Heights	14,137	14,592
Northgate – Northfield	884	969
Para Hills	10,638	10,638
Parafield	6	6
Parafield Gardens	11,973	11,521
Pooraka – Cavan	5,597	5,555
Redwood Park	12,421	13,040
Salisbury East	11,007	11,351
St Agnes – Ridgehaven	9,906	10,281
The Parks	6	6
Valley View – Gilles Plains	4,469	4,533
Total electors retained from the current electorate of Makin	123,230	125,587
Electors transferred from another electorate into the proposed electorate of Makin		
Electors transferred from the current electorate of Spence		
Salisbury	11,429	11,036
Salisbury East	2,614	2,685
Total transferred from the current electorate of Spence	14,043	13,721
Total electors transferred from another electorate into the proposed electorate of Makin	14,043	13,721
Total for proposed electorate of Makin	137,273	139,308

30 For completeness, the tables list all Statistical Area Level 2s (SA2s) that make up each proposed electorate, including SA2s where there are no dwellings. In some instances, the number of electors within an SA2 is low or zero because a proposed boundary has divided an established SA2 to accommodate a stronger or more intuitive boundary. The names of the SA2s are given by the ABS and follow its approach to constructing statistical units.

Proposed electorate of Mayo



March 2026 MAP OF PROPOSED COMMONWEALTH ELECTORAL DIVISION OF **MAYO**



INSET A

INSET B

Names and boundaries proposed by the Redistribution Committee	<u>MAYO</u>
Names and boundaries of existing Divisions	<u>MAYO</u>
Names and boundaries of Local Government Areas (2025)	<u>ALEXANDRINA</u>

This map has been compiled by CartDeco from data supplied by the Australian Electoral Commission, SA Department for Environment & Water, Geoscape and Geoscience Australia.

Enrolment in the current electorate of Mayo on 8 April 2030 is projected to be 147,436 electors, which is more than the maximum number of projected electors required by the Electoral Act. A reduction of at least 6,332 electors, or up to 15,874 electors, is therefore required for this electorate to fall within the projected enrolment range.

The electorate of Mayo has a number of high-growth areas. The Redistribution Committee considered options for reducing electors that acknowledged communities of interest and strong and identifiable boundaries. Due to its geographic spread, the electorate presented various opportunities for moving areas in or out to help balance elector numbers. The Committee's proposed electorate of Mayo reflects decisions made as part of a holistic view of the effects across the electorate and the state.

The 4 areas of change proposed for the electorate of Mayo:

- The electorate of Mayo transfers 18 localities surrounding the north-west of Lake Alexandrina, including the localities of Callington and Kanmantoo, to the electorate of Barker.
- The electorate of Mayo transfers its portion of the City of Mitcham LGA, which is proposed to be united wholly in the electorate of Boothby, with the 2 electorates to be divided by the Sturt River.
- The electorate of Mayo transfers the localities of Aldinga, Aldinga Beach, Port Willunga and Sellicks Beach to the electorate of Kingston.
- The electorate of Mayo gains the localities of Aberfoyle Park, Chandlers Hill and part of Happy Valley from the electorate of Kingston.

The Committee also considered submissions that discussed moving parts of the Adelaide Hills LGA out of the electorate of Mayo. Having assessed the various options and to preserve established communities of interest, the Committee proposes no changes to the Adelaide Hills LGA.

Movement between the electorates of Barker and Mayo

The Committee proposes to move 18 localities surrounding the north-west of Lake Alexandrina, including the localities of Callington and Kanmantoo, to the electorate of Barker. These changes were proposed due to the community of interest ties with the township of Murray Bridge and surrounding regional areas. These movements are discussed in the proposed **electorate of Barker** section of this report.

Movement between the electorates of Boothby and Mayo

The Redistribution Committee proposes to move the localities of Craighburn Farm, Hawthorndene and parts of Coromandel Valley and Upper Sturt from the electorate of Mayo to the electorate of Boothby, uniting the City of Mitcham LGA into a single electorate and using the Sturt River as a strong boundary. These movements are discussed in the proposed **electorate of Boothby** section of this report.

Movement between the electorates of Kingston and Mayo

Based on strong community of interest connections, the Committee proposes to move the localities of Aldinga, Aldinga Beach, Port Willunga and Sellicks Beach out of the electorate of Mayo and into the electorate of Kingston. These movements are discussed in the proposed **electorate of Kingston** section of the report. To accommodate this, the electorate of Kingston needed to reduce electors to keep within the quota ranges. The Committee considered various options, informed by public submissions and factoring in the consequences of other movements required within the state. Ultimately, the Committee proposed to move the localities of Aberfoyle Park, Chandlers Hill and part of Happy Valley from the electorate of Kingston into the proposed electorate of Mayo. The Committee also noted that these localities had previously been in the electorate of Mayo between 1992 and 2011.

Table N shows the SA2s included within the proposed electorate.

Table N: Proposed electorate of Mayo – SA2 composition

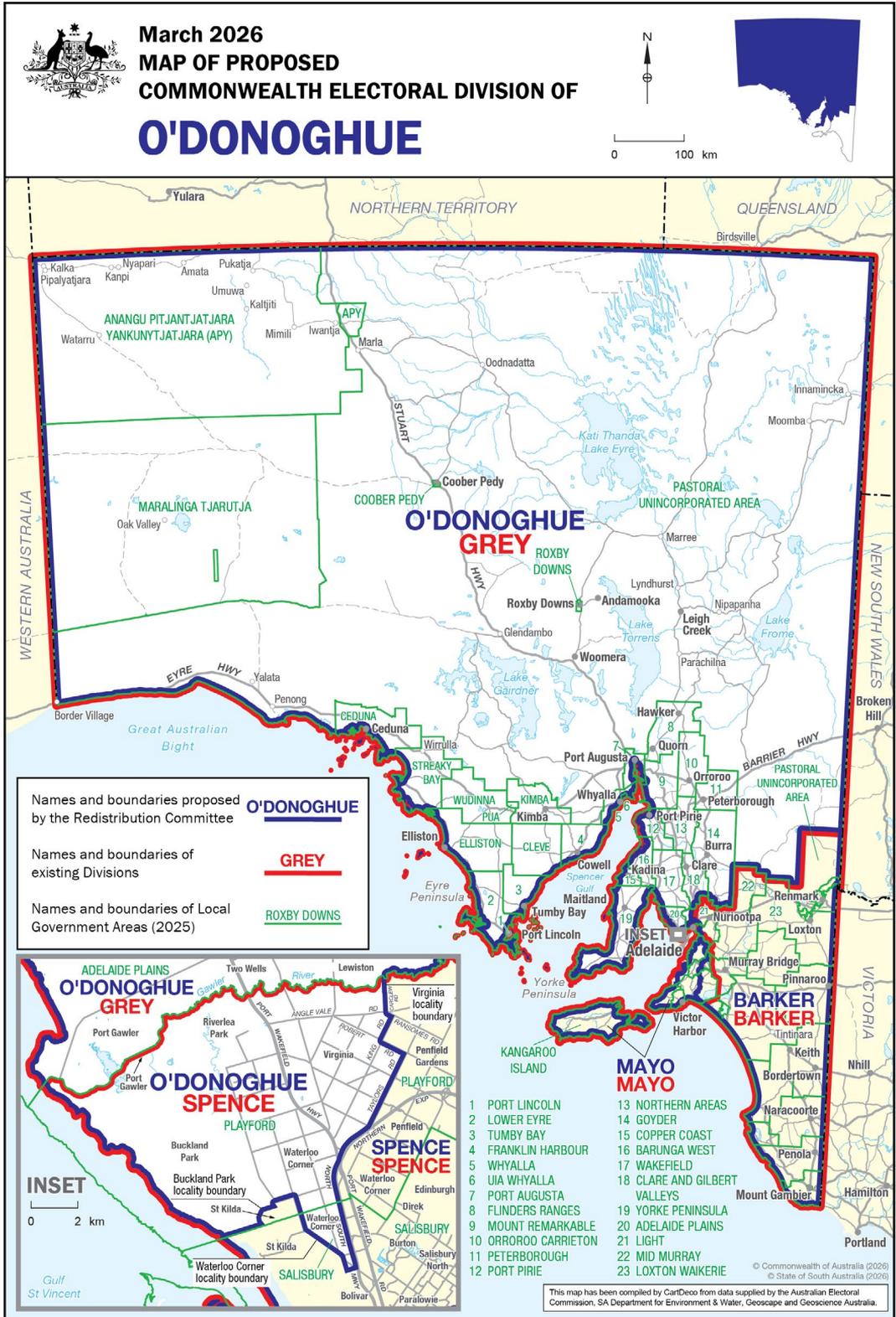
Proposed electorate composition ³¹	Enrolment as at 12 August 2025	Projected enrolment as at 8 April 2030
Electors retained from the current electorate of Mayo		
Aberfoyle Park	85	91
Adelaide Hills	5,405	5,592
Aldgate – Stirling	14,274	14,770
Blackwood	0	0
Clarendon	2,266	2,379
Coromandel Valley	2,242	2,243
Goolwa – Port Elliot	10,943	11,218
Hahndorf – Echunga	3,533	3,537
Happy Valley	92	90
Kangaroo Island	3,843	3,851
Lobethal – Woodside	7,418	7,693
McLaren Vale	4,791	5,328
Mount Barker	18,934	22,037
Mount Barker Surrounds	4,434	4,700
Nairne	3,714	4,046
Strathalbyn	6,559	7,046
Strathalbyn Surrounds	3,452	3,521
Uraidla – Summertown	3,459	3,601
Victor Harbor	13,825	13,883
Willunga	2,858	2,992
Yankalilla	5,193	5,421
Total electors retained from the current electorate of Mayo	117,320	124,039
Electors transferred from another electorate into the proposed electorate of Mayo		
Electors transferred from the current electorate of Kingston		
Aberfoyle Park	8,962	8,951
Happy Valley	3,221	3,423
Total transferred from the current electorate of Kingston	12,183	12,374
Total electors transferred from another electorate into the proposed electorate of Mayo	12,183	12,374
Total for proposed electorate of Mayo	129,503	136,413
Electors transferred from the current electorate of Mayo to another proposed electorate		
Electors transferred to proposed electorate of Barker		
Mount Barker Surrounds	793	897
Strathalbyn Surrounds	2,572	2,709
Total transferred to proposed electorate of Barker	3,365	3,606

31 For completeness, the tables list all Statistical Area Level 2s (SA2s) that make up each proposed electorate, including SA2s where there are no dwellings. In some instances, the number of electors within an SA2 is low or zero because a proposed boundary has divided an established SA2 to accommodate a stronger or more intuitive boundary. The names of the SA2s are given by the ABS and follow its approach to constructing statistical units.

Table N: Proposed electorate of Mayo – SA2 composition (continued)

Proposed electorate composition ³¹	Enrolment as at 12 August 2025	Projected enrolment as at 8 April 2030
Electors transferred to proposed electorate of Boothby		
Aldgate - Stirling	0	0
Blackwood	5,290	5,860
Clarendon	0	0
Coromandel Valley	985	979
Total transferred to proposed electorate of Boothby	6,275	6,839
Electors transferred to proposed electorate of Kingston		
Aldinga	12,204	12,952
Yankalilla	0	0
Total transferred to proposed electorate of Kingston	12,204	12,952
Total electors transferred from the current electorate of Mayo to another proposed electorate	21,844	23,397

Proposed electorate of O'Donoghue (current electorate of Grey)



Enrolment in the current electorate of Grey (proposed to be renamed O'Donoghue) on 8 April 2030 is projected to be 132,595 electors, which is within the numerical requirements. The electorate can therefore gain up to 8,509 electors, or transfer up to 1,033 electors to other electorates, and remain within the projected enrolment range.

While the current electorate of Grey is within the quota ranges, it contains predominantly rural areas and for this reason is on the lower side of the projected enrolment range. The Redistribution Committee noted that the electorate could benefit from gaining growth areas to facilitate more evenly distributed future enrolment within the state.

The Committee explored opportunities for increasing elector numbers from the 2 neighbouring electorates of Barker and Spence. Based on its low elector numbers at commencement, and the limited opportunities for it to gain electors from other electorates, the Committee considered that there was limited opportunity for movement from the electorate of Barker. However, the electorate of Spence exceeded the projected enrolment quota range and must lose a significant number of electors.

After considering various options, the Committee proposes to move the localities of Buckland Park, Riverlea Park and Virginia and part of the locality of Waterloo Corner from the current electorate of Spence into the proposed electorate of O'Donoghue. The Committee notes this movement supports the longevity of this redistribution by transferring additional electors into the proposed electorate of O'Donoghue.

In addition to the numerical benefits of a move, the Committee noted the localities chosen have similar land uses and strong community of interest ties to areas already in the southern parts of the proposed electorate of O'Donoghue such as Lewiston and Two Wells.

Table O shows the SA2s included within the proposed electorate.

Table O: Proposed electorate of O'Donoghue – SA2 composition

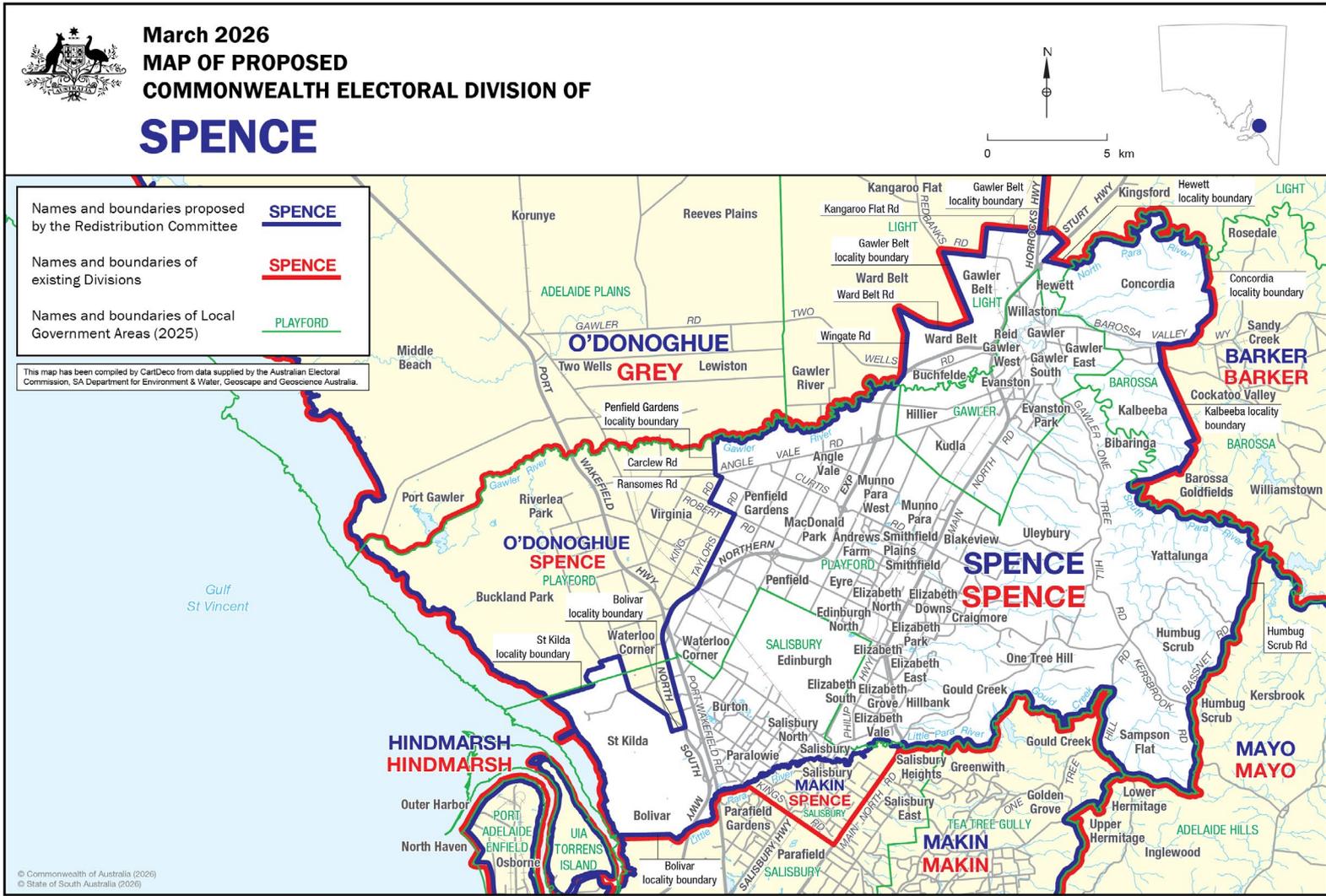
Proposed electorate composition ³²	Enrolment as at 12 August 2025	Projected enrolment as at 8 April 2030
Electors retained from the current electorate of Grey		
APY Lands	1,568	1,723
Ceduna	1,805	1,881
Clare	2,976	2,973
Cooper Pedy	952	860
Eyre Peninsula	5,078	5,328
Gawler – North	1,232	1,308
Gilbert Valley	3,953	3,987
Goyder	3,134	3,127
Jamestown	3,627	3,687
Kadina	4,282	4,431
Kimba – Cleve – Franklin Harbour	3,110	3,211
Le Hunte – Elliston	1,539	1,602
Lewiston – Two Wells	5,599	6,815
Light	845	864
Mallala	2,385	2,481
Moonta	4,763	4,943
Outback	1,120	993
Peterborough – Mount Remarkable	4,109	4,127
Port Augusta	9,540	9,329
Port Lincoln	12,204	12,445
Port Pirie	10,729	10,747
Port Pirie Surrounds	2,455	2,570
Quorn – Lake Gilles	1,598	1,589
Roxby Downs	2,039	1,925
Waikerie	0	0
Wakefield – Barunga West	7,228	7,405
Walleroo	3,843	4,086
West Coast (SA)	2,682	2,825
Western	38	38
Whyalla	15,948	15,887
Whyalla – North	0	0
Yorke Peninsula – North	5,943	5,961
Yorke Peninsula – South	3,400	3,447
Total electors retained from the current electorate of Grey	129,724	132,595

32 For completeness, the tables list all Statistical Area Level 2s (SA2s) that make up each proposed electorate, including SA2s where there are no dwellings. In some instances, the number of electors within an SA2 is low or zero because a proposed boundary has divided an established SA2 to accommodate a stronger or more intuitive boundary. The names of the SA2s are given by the ABS and follow its approach to constructing statistical units.

Table O: Proposed electorate of O'Donoghue – SA2 composition (continued)

Proposed electorate composition ³²	Enrolment as at 12 August 2025	Projected enrolment as at 8 April 2030
Electors transferred from another electorate into the proposed electorate of O'Donoghue		
Electors transferred from the current electorate of Spence		
Dry Creek – North	0	0
Virginia – Waterloo Corner	3,589	4,475
Total transferred from the current electorate of Spence	3,589	4,475
Total electors transferred from another electorate into the proposed electorate of O'Donoghue	3,589	4,475
Total for proposed electorate of O'Donoghue	133,313	137,070

Proposed electorate of Spence



Enrolment in the current electorate of Spence on 8 April 2030 is projected to be 153,055 electors, which is more than the maximum number of projected electors required by the Electoral Act. A net reduction of at least 11,951 electors, or up to 21,493 electors, is therefore required for this electorate to fall within the projected enrolment range.

The electorate of Spence has the highest actual and projected enrolment of any electorate in South Australia and must transfer a large number of electors. The Redistribution Committee explored various options to reduce electors and bring the electorate within the quota ranges. The Committee proposes boundary changes in 2 areas:

- Between the proposed electorates of Makin and Spence
- Between the proposed electorates of O'Donoghue and Spence.

Movement between the electorates of Makin and Spence

The Redistribution Committee found the arguments in 12 submissions to use the boundary of the Little Para River strong and succinct. The Committee proposed to adopt the Little Para River as a boundary between the electorates of Makin and Spence. This movement is addressed in the proposed **electorate of Makin** section of this report.

Movement between the electorates of O'Donoghue and Spence

The Redistribution Committee agreed with a submission suggesting that the proposed electorate of O'Donoghue increase its projected enrolment, conversely increasing the growth margins in the electorate of Spence. The localities of Buckland Park, Riverlea Park and Virginia and part of the locality of Waterloo Corner would move to the proposed electorate of O'Donoghue. These movements are discussed in the proposed **electorate of O'Donoghue** section of this report.

Other movements considered

The Committee also considered moving the Town of Gawler LGA into either the proposed electorate of Barker or O'Donoghue, covered in 5 submissions. The Committee proposes no change to this area, as it is a regional hub with strong communities of interest linked to other parts of the electorate of Spence. Ten submissions also supported retaining the Town of Gawler LGA in the electorate of Spence.

Three submissions argued for uniting the Barossa Council LGA within a single electorate. The Committee considered this change and acknowledged the intent to unify an LGA by moving the localities of Concordia and Kalbeeba into the electorate of Barker. However, the Committee agreed these localities have stronger ties to the Gawler township and proposes no changes to these areas.

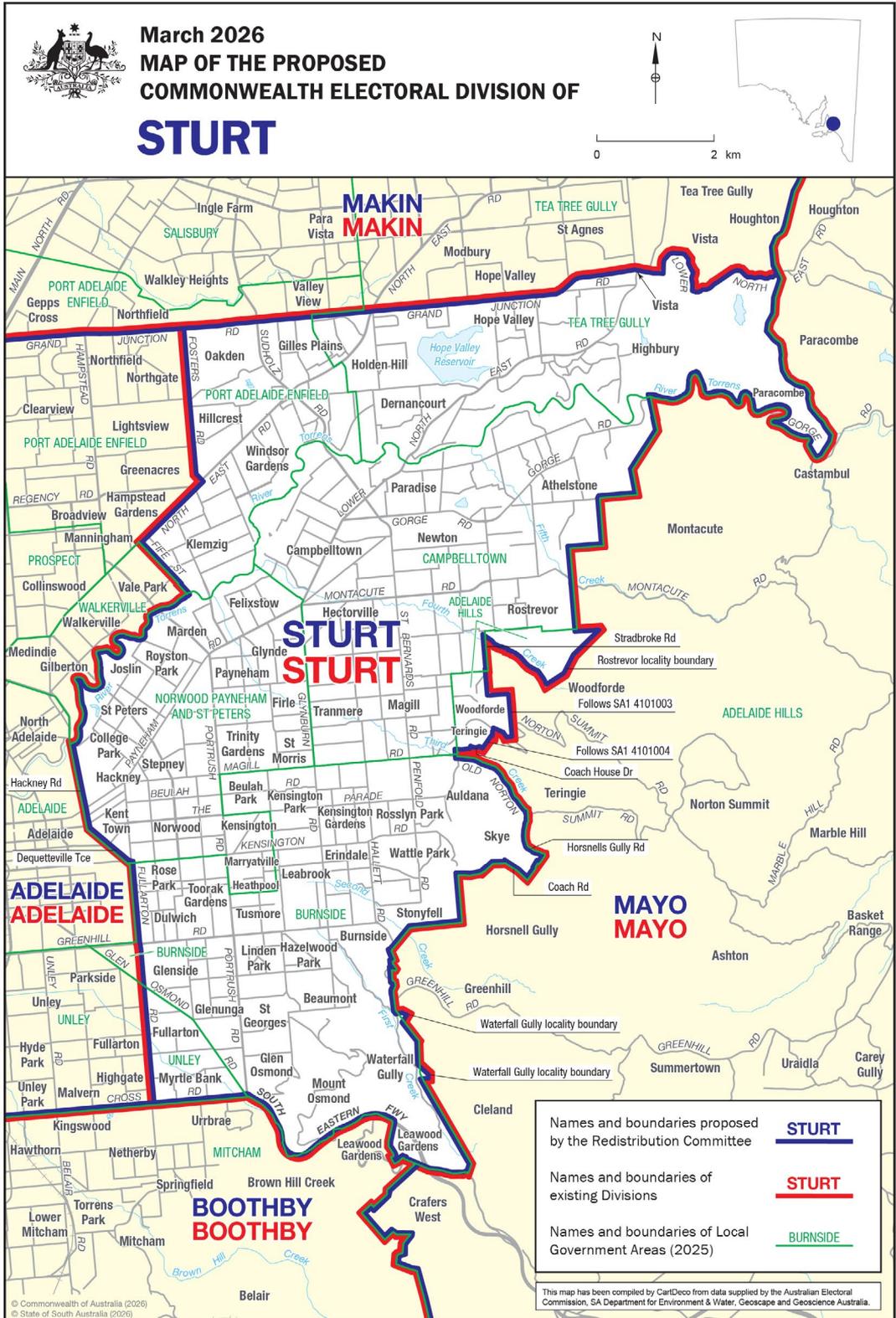
Table P shows the SA2s included within the proposed electorate.

Table P: Proposed electorate of Spence – SA2 composition

Proposed electorate composition ³³	Enrolment as at 12 August 2025	Projected enrolment as at 8 April 2030
Electors retained from the current electorate of Spence		
Craigmore – Blakeview	14,329	15,650
Davoren Park	12,982	14,700
Dry Creek – North	3	3
Elizabeth	7,265	7,555
Elizabeth East	9,928	10,643
Gawler – North	6,190	6,553
Gawler – South	18,230	20,264
Mawson Lakes – Globe Derby Park	0	0
Munno Para West – Angle Vale	15,218	20,360
One Tree Hill	1,947	2,036
Paralowie	12,052	12,506
Salisbury	765	706
Salisbury North	12,001	12,127
Smithfield – Elizabeth North	9,073	9,589
Virginia – Waterloo Corner	1,777	2,167
Total electors retained from the current electorate of Spence	121,760	134,859
Total for proposed electorate of Spence	121,760	134,859
Electors transferred from the current electorate of Spence to another proposed electorate		
Electors transferred to proposed electorate of O'Donoghue		
Dry Creek – North	0	0
Virginia – Waterloo Corner	3,589	4,475
Total transferred to proposed electorate of O'Donoghue	3,589	4,475
Electors transferred to proposed electorate of Makin		
Salisbury	11,429	11,036
Salisbury East	2,614	2,685
Total transferred to proposed electorate of Makin	14,043	13,721
Total electors transferred from the current electorate of Spence to other proposed electorates	17,632	18,196

³³ For completeness, the tables list all Statistical Area Level 2s (SA2s) that make up each proposed electorate, including SA2s where there are no dwellings. In some instances, the number of electors within an SA2 is low or zero because a proposed boundary has divided an established SA2 to accommodate a stronger or more intuitive boundary. The names of the SA2s are given by the ABS and follow its approach to constructing statistical units.

Proposed electorate of Sturt



Enrolment in the current electorate of Sturt on 8 April 2030 is projected to be 133,986 electors, which is within the numerical requirements. The electorate can therefore gain up to 7,118 electors, or transfer up to 2,424 electors to other electorates, and remain within the projected enrolment range.

Although the electorate of Sturt was within the quota ranges, the Redistribution Committee considered opportunities for boundary changes to help accommodate other movements within the state.

Submissions to the redistribution did not identify any areas that should be changed due to communities of interest. Three submissions suggested that the electorate of Sturt could gain electors in its north-east corner from the electorate of Makin; however, these movements were part of larger changes across the state and were suggested on a numerical basis.

When considering changes across the entirety of the state, the Committee proposed no changes for the electorate of Sturt.

Table Q shows the SA2s included within the proposed electorate.

Table Q: Proposed electorate of Sturt – SA2 composition

Proposed electorate composition ³⁴	Enrolment as at 12 August 2025	Projected enrolment as at 8 April 2030
Electors retained from the current electorate of Sturt		
Athelstone	7,346	7,589
Beaumont – Glen Osmond	6,908	6,772
Burnside – Wattle Park	13,753	14,325
Highbury – Dernancourt	8,286	8,652
Hope Valley – Modbury	5,122	5,168
Northgate – Northfield	2,538	2,602
Norwood (SA)	7,706	8,450
Paradise – Newton	14,398	14,810
Payneham – Felixstow	8,950	9,226
Rostrevor – Magill	16,086	17,068
St Peters – Marden	9,571	10,032
Toorak Gardens	11,407	11,257
Unley – Parkside	3,976	4,079
Uraidla – Summertown	1,019	1,030
Valley View – Gilles Plains	2,575	2,646
Windsor Gardens	10,232	10,280
Total electors retained from the current electorate of Sturt	129,873	133,986

³⁴ For completeness, the tables list all Statistical Area Level 2s (SA2s) that make up each proposed electorate, including SA2s where there are no dwellings. In some instances, the number of electors within an SA2 is low or zero because a proposed boundary has divided an established SA2 to accommodate a stronger or more intuitive boundary. The names of the SA2s are given by the ABS and follow its approach to constructing statistical units.

Part 4: Next steps

This part outlines what happens after the release of the Redistribution Committee's proposed redistribution.

Submitting ideas and feedback on the proposed redistribution

A second round of public consultation is invited on the release of this proposed redistribution report.

Written ideas on the proposed redistribution can be submitted until 6 pm (ACST) Friday 24 April 2026.³⁵ Any ideas received after this time cannot be considered.

Written feedback on those ideas can be submitted until 6 pm (ACST) Friday 8 May 2026.³⁶ Feedback received after this time cannot be considered.

All submissions received within the lodgement time will be made available on the AEC website by the Monday following the close of the relevant submissions period.³⁷

Topics for submitting ideas and feedback

Submissions can be about any part of the Redistribution Committee's proposal. They may be about:

- the proposed names and/or boundaries of one or more electorates
- support for or against the Committee's proposal.

Feedback on ideas can agree or disagree with any ideas about the proposed redistribution.

Members of the public can make more than one submission.

The augmented Electoral Commission

The augmented Electoral Commission is responsible for:

- considering all ideas to the Redistribution Committee's proposed redistribution and all feedback on ideas received by the specified lodgement times³⁸
- developing a proposed redistribution of South Australia in accordance with the requirements of the Electoral Act³⁹
- determining the names and boundaries of electorates in South Australia⁴⁰
- making public the reasons for the augmented Electoral Commission's determination.

As part of its considerations, the augmented Electoral Commission may hold a public consultation session into any ideas or feedback on ideas received during the second consultation period.⁴¹

³⁵ s 68(2)(a) of the Electoral Act.

³⁶ s 68(2)(b) of the Electoral Act.

³⁷ ss 69(2) and 69(4) of the Electoral Act.

³⁸ s 72(1) of the Electoral Act.

³⁹ s 72(10)(a) of the Electoral Act.

⁴⁰ s 73(1) of the Electoral Act.

⁴¹ s 72(3) of the Electoral Act.

Membership of the augmented Electoral Commission

Table R shows the membership of the augmented Electoral Commission for South Australia.

Table R: Membership of the augmented Electoral Commission for South Australia

Position	Name	Membership according to the Electoral Act ⁴²
Chair	The Hon. Susan Kenny AM KC	Chairperson of the Electoral Commission
Member	Dr David Gruen AO	Non-judicial member of the Electoral Commission
Member	Mr Jeff Pope APM	Electoral Commissioner
Member	Mr Cameron Stokes	Australian Electoral Officer for South Australia
Member	Mr Bradley Slape	Surveyor-General of South Australia
Member	Mr Andrew Blaskett FCPA	Auditor-General of South Australia

Note:

1. Shading indicates the members of the Redistribution Committee (chaired by the Electoral Commissioner).
2. Mr Paul Hawes was Acting Australian Electoral Officer for South Australia from 29 September 2025 until 30 January 2026 and in this capacity served on the Redistribution Committee in place of Mr Stokes.

Factors the augmented Electoral Commission considers

As required by the Electoral Act, the augmented Electoral Commission must propose a redistribution of South Australia into electorates equal to the number of members in the House of Representatives for South Australia at a general election.⁴³

The augmented Electoral Commission will be informed by the public submissions and the information contained in this report in making its final decisions and redistribution of South Australia. The augmented Electoral Commission must also consider the following criteria.

Primary criteria:

- Ensure that enrolment as of 12 August 2025 is within 10 per cent above or below the redistribution quota.⁴⁴
- Try to ensure that the numbers of electors in the proposed electorates are within 3.5 per cent above or below the projected enrolment quota at the projection time.⁴⁵

Secondary criteria:

- Communities of interest, including economic, social and regional interests
- Means of communication and travel
- Physical features and area of the electorate
- Boundaries of current electorates.⁴⁶

⁴² s 70(2) of the Electoral Act.

⁴³ s 73(3) of the Electoral Act.

⁴⁴ s 73(4) of the Electoral Act.

⁴⁵ s 73(4)(a) of the Electoral Act.

⁴⁶ ss 73(4)(b) and 73(4A) of the Electoral Act.

The augmented Electoral Commission's decision

At the end of its considerations, the augmented Electoral Commission will announce the final redistribution for South Australia.⁴⁷ If the augmented Electoral Commission considers that its final names and boundaries differ significantly from the Redistribution Committee's proposal, the augmented Electoral Commission will invite further submissions.⁴⁸

The augmented Electoral Commission will make a final determination of boundaries and names of the electorates for South Australia by notice published in the Gazette on 8 October 2026.⁴⁹

Copies of the augmented Electoral Commission's determination and reasons for that determination will be tabled in both Houses of the Parliament of Australia.⁵⁰ Once this has occurred, this material will be made available to the public via the **AEC website**.

Implementing the redistribution

Changes to electorates as a result of this redistribution process will apply from the day on which a notice of determination is published in the Gazette. This notice will be published on 8 October 2026.

Electoral events (general elections and federal by-elections) will not be contested on these new federal electorates until a writ is issued for a general election following the expiry or dissolution of the House of Representatives.

47 s 72(10) of the Electoral Act.

48 s 72(13) of the Electoral Act.

49 s 73(1) of the Electoral Act.

50 s 75 of the Electoral Act.

Appendices

Appendix A: Formulas for the redistribution and projected enrolment quotas

Redistribution quota

Number of electors enrolled in South Australia at the end of the day on which the redistribution commenced (12 August 2025)

Number of members of the House of Representatives to which South Australia is entitled

In calculating this quota, the Electoral Act provides that:⁵¹

- where the result is not a whole number and is less than 0.5, the number is rounded down to the nearest whole number, or
- where the result is not a whole number and is equal to or greater than 0.5, the number is rounded up to the nearest whole number.

Projected enrolment quota

Estimated total number of electors enrolled in South Australia at the projection time (8 April 2030)

Number of members of the House of Representatives to which South Australia is entitled

For this redistribution, the ABS provided the projected enrolment data. These enrolment projections are not predictions or forecasts. They illustrate what would happen to South Australia's enrolment if assumed levels of the components of population change (births, deaths and migration) were to occur between the redistribution's commencement date of 12 August 2025 and projection time of 8 April 2030.

An explanatory document provided by the ABS outlining the methods and assumptions made in formulating the projected enrolment data for this redistribution is available on the **AEC website**.

⁵¹ s 65(2) of the Electoral Act.

Appendix B: Ideas submitted for the South Australian redistribution

The Redistribution Committee received and considered 18 written ideas.

‘S’ is used to represent terminology in the Electoral Act, which refers to ideas submitted to the redistribution process as ‘suggestions’.

No.	Submitted by
S1	Brian Oldfield
S2	PJ
S3	Ben Last
S4	Dr Mark Mulcair
S5	District Council of Streaky Bay
S6	Darren McSweeney
S7	Luke Dixon
S8	Matt
S9	Town of Gawler
S10	Abbas Attarwala
S11	SM Swift
S12	Anonymous 1
S13	John Photakis
S14	Australian Labor Party (South Australian Branch)
S15	Rebekha Sharkie MP
S16	Liberal Party of Australia (SA Division)
S17	Mark Basham
S18	Anonymous 2

All submitted ideas are available on the **AEC website**.

Appendix C: Feedback on ideas submitted for the South Australian redistribution

The Redistribution Committee received and considered 9 written feedback on ideas.

'CS' is used to represent terminology in the Electoral Act, which refers to ideas submitted to the redistribution process as 'comments on suggestions'.

No.	Submitted by
CS1	Edward Nelson
CS2	Nimalan Sivakumar
CS3	John Photakis
CS4	Lazaras Panayiotou
CS5	Benjamin Close
CS6	Christopher Smith
CS7	Katie Hannan
CS8	Rebekha Sharkie MP
CS9	Liberal Party of Australia (SA Division)

All submitted feedback on ideas are available on the **AEC website**.

Appendix D: Boundary construction methodology

The AEC maintains the electoral roll based on alignment to SA1s and provides data on enrolments and projected enrolments at this level. Accordingly, in formulating its proposal, the Redistribution Committee used SA1s as its basic building blocks. SA1s have defined boundaries and are of differing sizes and shapes. In cases where the Committee considered that a particular SA1 boundary was inappropriate as an electorate boundary, the SA1 was split to provide a more meaningful boundary.

SA1s are the smallest unit of available ABS disaggregated Census data. At the time of the 2021 Census, there were 61,845 SA1s in Australia, with populations generally in the range of 200 to 800 people and an average population of about 400 people. SA1s, which are part of the Australian Statistical Geography Standard, are defined by the ABS and remain stable between censuses. The SA1s and SA2s currently in use were defined for the 2021 Census.

The approximate area of electorates in South Australia (see Table G) was calculated by adding the areas of:

- all land based SA1s
- any parts of land based SA1s
- any lakes, ponds, rivers, creeks, wetlands or marshes not already included in land based SA1s that are contained within the divisional boundary of each electorate.

Areas are calculated using the AEC's Electoral Boundary Mapping System (EBMS), developed within the 'MapInfo Professional' software package.

The Redistribution Committee used the EBMS to help model various boundary options.

Appendix E: Summary of legislative requirements

Requirement (provision of the Electoral Act)	Detail relevant to the redistribution of the Australian Capital Territory
Basis for conducting redistribution (s 59(2)(c))	More than 7 years had elapsed since the last redistribution of South Australia was determined on 20 July 2018
The redistribution was required to commence within 30 days after the expiration of the period of 7 years (s 59(2)(c))	The redistribution commenced on 12 August 2025
Direction to commence redistribution via notice published in the Gazette (s 59(1))	Gazette notice published on 12 August 2025
Projection time for equality of enrolments (s 63A)	The Electoral Commission noted on 7 August 2025 that the projection time is 8 April 2030
Determination of redistribution quota by written instrument (s 65)	The Electoral Commissioner determined the quota by signing the written instrument on 21 August 2025
Appointment of the Redistribution Committee by written instrument (s 60)	The Electoral Commission signed the written instrument on 12 August 2025
Invitation to make written ideas (suggestions) and feedback on ideas (comments on suggestions) (ss 64(1), (2))	Gazette notice published Wednesday 8 October 2025 Newspaper notices were published in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>The Adelaide Advertiser</i> on 11 October 2025 ▪ <i>The Weekend Australian</i> on 11 October 2025 ▪ <i>The Border Watch</i> on 17 October 2025
Ideas (suggestions) close at 6 pm on the 5th Friday after publication of the Gazette notice (s 64(1)(a))	Ideas closed at 6 pm (ACDT) Friday 7 November 2025
Ideas (suggestions) made publicly available on the 5th Monday after publication of the Gazette notice (s 64(3))	Ideas were made available on the AEC website on Monday 10 November 2025
Feedback on ideas (comments on suggestions) close at 6 pm on the 7th Friday after publication of the Gazette notice (s 64(1)(b))	Feedback on ideas closed at 6 pm (ACDT) Friday 21 November 2025
Consideration of all ideas and feedback on ideas (suggestions and comments on suggestions) received by the statutory timeframe (s 64(4))	The Redistribution Committee considered each of the 18 ideas and 9 feedback on ideas received
The Redistribution Committee shall make a proposed redistribution (s 66(1))	The Redistribution Committee's proposed redistribution is stated in parts 2 and 3 of this report
Reasons for the proposed redistribution are stated in writing (s 67)	The Redistribution Committee's reasons are stated in parts 2 and 3 of this report

Glossary

Term	Meaning
Augmented Electoral Commission for South Australia	The Electoral Commission, augmented by the members of the Redistribution Committee for South Australia.
Electoral Act	<i>Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918</i>
Electoral Commission	The Electoral Commission is made up of a chairperson (selected from a list of 3 eligible judges submitted to the Governor-General by the Chief Justice of the Federal Court of Australia), the Electoral Commissioner and a non-judicial member, currently the Australian Statistician.
electorates	Federal electoral divisions
Gazette	<i>Commonwealth Government Notices Gazette</i> – gazette notices contain a range of information about legislation, including proclamations and notices of Commonwealth government departments and courts, and other notices required under Commonwealth law.
general election	A general election of the members of the House of Representatives.
Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters	A committee of the Australian Parliament that inquires into and reports on matters relating to electoral laws and practices and their administration – such matters can be referred to the committee by either house of the Parliament or a minister.
Local Government Area	A geographical area under the responsibility of an incorporated local government council, or an incorporated Indigenous government council.
locality	Localities are official bounded areas used in the address of a property, with the term applied outside of cities and larger towns.
naming guidelines	The guidelines for naming federal electoral divisions.
projected enrolment quota	(Number of electors projected to be enrolled in a state or territory at the projection time) / (Number of members of the House of Representatives the state or territory is entitled to) The projected enrolment quota for this redistribution is 136,333 electors.
projection time	The projection time is generally 3.5 years after the final determination of electorate boundaries and names are published in the Gazette. Sometimes the projection time can be altered. The projection time for this redistribution is 8 April 2030.
redistribution	A redistribution of electorates is the process where electorates and their names and boundaries are reviewed and may be altered to ensure, as near as practicable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ each state and territory gains representation in the House of Representatives in proportion to its population ▪ there are a similar number of electors in each electorate for a given state or territory.
Redistribution Committee for South Australia	A committee made up of the Electoral Commissioner, the Australian Electoral Officer for South Australia, the South Australian Surveyor-General and the South Australian Auditor-General.

Term	Meaning
redistribution quota	<p>(Number of electors enrolled in a state or territory on the day the redistribution commences) / (Number of members of the House of Representatives the state or territory is entitled to)</p> <p>The redistribution quota for this redistribution is 130,786 electors.</p>
SA1 (Statistical Area Level 1)	<p>Statistical Area Level 1s are the smallest unit at which the ABS makes available disaggregated Census data. The SA1s used in this redistribution are those which applied at the 2021 Census of Population and Housing.</p>
SA2 (Statistical Area Level 2)	<p>Statistical Area Level 2s are an area defined in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard and consist of one or more whole SA1s. Wherever possible, SA2s are based on officially gazetted state/territory suburbs and localities. In urban areas SA2s largely conform to whole suburbs and combinations of whole suburbs, while in rural areas they define functional zones of social and economic links. Geography is also taken into account in SA2 design. More information is available on the ABS website.</p>
suburb	<p>Suburbs are official bounded areas used in the address of a property within cities and larger towns.</p>