



Objection 3

Domenic Barrett

6 pages

Proposed report and objections to the proposed redistribution – South Australian federal redistribution

recommendations by Domenic Barrett

Objection to the proposed South Australian redistribution

by Dom Barrett

30 April 2018

In submitting this objection, I acknowledge the criteria for conducting the South Australian federal redistribution 2018 in subsections (2), (3), (3A) of section 66 of the Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918. Subsection (2) states “*The proposed redistribution shall propose the distribution of the State or Territory into Electoral Divisions equal in number to the number of*

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members of the House of Representatives to be chosen in the State or Territory at a general election.” Subsection (3) states “In making the proposed redistribution, the Redistribution Committee: (a) shall, as far as practicable, endeavour to ensure that, if the State or Territory were redistributed in accordance with the proposed redistribution, the number of electors enrolled in each Electoral Division in the State or Territory would not, at the projection time determined under section 63A, be less than 96.5% or more than 103.5% of the average divisional enrolment of that State or Territory at that time; and (b) subject to paragraph (a), shall give due consideration, in relation to each proposed Electoral Division, to:

(i) community of interests within the proposed Electoral Division, including economic, social and regional interests;

(ii) means of communication and travel within the proposed Electoral Division;

(iv) the physical features and area of the proposed Electoral Division; and

(v) the boundaries of existing Divisions in the State or Territory;

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

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

I also acknowledge section 72 of the Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918, as that section is the basis of this objection.

I acknowledge and support the decision of the Augumented Electoral Commission to abolish one metropolitan electorate, to ensure there are seven metropolitan and three rural electorates. Data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics showed that Adelaide’s population is the slowest growing out of all capital cities in Australia.

Below are my proposals for the boundaries of electoral divisions in objection to the Augumented Electoral Commission’s report.

The population of South Australia is around 1.7 million. Considering the factor that electoral divisions should be roughly the same population, it is a requirement that 1 700 000 is divided by the 10 proposed electorates to get the approximate required quota. 170 000 is the product of that equation, therefore that is the rough amount of people required in all 10 electorates.

The document includes all South Australian local government areas, with their 2011 and 2016 census population figures, including the population increase or decrease. I based my proposed boundaries on the change in populations for local councils across the state.

In this objection, I have incorporated a proposal that would fit the criteria for redistribution. This objection will only state my objection with the proposed abolition of Port Adelaide and will state my reasoning for the abolition of another electoral division.

Proposal

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This submission proposes that the electoral division of Port Adelaide be reinstated and instead the electoral division of Sturt be abolished. I acknowledge that if Port Adelaide is reinstated, the boundaries of neighboring electorates have to roughly change, and electorates neighboring the surrounding electorates of Port Adelaide must slightly change as well. This objection is only surfacing my concerns with the proposed abolition of Port Adelaide and backing up my proposal of the abolition of Sturt. To assist the Electoral Commission, I have attached population figures of all South Australian local government areas, which also shows the increase or decrease in populations, to show which areas are slow or fast growing areas to help adjust the boundaries if Port Adelaide is reinstated and Sturt is abolished.

Rural electorates

I agree with the Augumented Electoral Commission's proposal of boundaries for all three rural electorates - Mayo, Barker and Grey.

Metropolitan Adelaide electorates

Port Adelaide

I believe Port Adelaide should be reinstated as an electoral division, as there are no significant grounds for abolition. The abolished electoral division of Port Adelaide's boundaries fell into the local government areas of Port Adelaide Enfield, Salisbury and Charles Sturt. The local government area of Port Adelaide Enfield had an increase of 8 415 from the 2011 census to the 2016 census. That increase was the third highest increase of all 71 local government areas in South Australia in that specific period. The local government area of Salisbury had an increase of 8 870 from the 2011 census to the 2016 census. That increase was the second highest increase of all 71 local government areas in the state. The local government area of Charles Sturt had an increase of 6 778 from the 2011 census to the 2016 census. That increase was the fourth highest increase of all 71 local government areas in the state. It is evident, through these statistics (attached to this document) that the area formerly covered by the freshly-abolished electoral division of Port Adelaide is a fast growing area and there is no reason for the abolition of that division.

Sturt

I believe Sturt should be abolished. Sturt's new boundaries fall into the local government areas of Port Adelaide Enfield, Tea Tree Gully, Campbelltown, Burnside, Unley and Norwood Payneham and St Peters. The local government area of Tea Tree Gully had an increase of just 2 267 people in the period of the 2011 census to the 2016 census – one of the slowest growing councils in the state. The local government area of Campbelltown had an increase of just 2 002 people – also one of the slowest growing councils in South Australia. The local government area of Burnside had an increase of just 1 719 people in the same period. The local government area of Unley had an increase of less than a thousand people; while the local government area of Norwood Payneham and St Peters had an increase of just 475 people in that period. It is clear that the area of Adelaide that Sturt covers is one of the slowest growing in the city and is the most viable metropolitan candidate for abolition.

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Local government areas of South Australia

<i>Local government area</i>	<i>Population at 2011 census</i>	<i>Population at 2016 census</i>	<i>Population increase or decrease</i>
Port Adelaide Enfield	112 815	121 230	Increase of 8 415
Unincorporated SA	4 437	3 524	Decrease of 913
Charles Sturt	104 981	111 759	Increase of 6 778
West Torrens	54 962	57 901	Increase of 2 939
Adelaide	19 639	22 063	Increase of 2 424
Prospect	19 955	20 527	Increase of 572
Walkerville	7 000	7 550	Increase of 550
Norwood Payneham St Peters	34 887	35 362	Increase of 475
Burnside	42 192	43 911	Increase of 1 719
Unley	36 840	37 721	Increase of 881
Holdfast Bay	34 605	35 360	Increase of 755
Marion	82 991	88 618	Increase of 5 627
Tea Tree Gully	95 467	97 734	Increase of 2 267
Salisbury	129 109	137 979	Increase of 8 870
Onkaparinga	159 576	166 766	Increase of 7 190
Gawler	20 536	23 034	Increase of 2 498
Campbelltown	48 162	50 164	Increase of 2 002
Mitcham	62 898	64 805	Increase of 1 907
Playford	79 115	89 372	Increase of 10 257
Light	13 783	14 736	Increase of 953
Mallala	8 343	8 801	Increase of 458
Barossa	22 169	23 558	Increase of 1 389
Wakefield	6 662	6 801	Increase of 139
Barunga West	2 456	2 544	Increase of 88
Copper Coast	12 949	14 139	Increase of 1 190
Yorke Peninsula	11 024	11 056	Increase of 32
Clare and Gilbert Valleys	8 749	9 023	Increase of 274
Goyder	4 162	4 136	Decrease of 26
Northern Areas	4 504	4 524	Increase of 20

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Port Pirie City and Dists	17 333	17 364	Increase of 31
Peterborough	1 731	1 678	Decrease of 59
Orroroo/Carrieton	875	895	Increase of 20
Flinders Ranges	1 702	1 643	Decrease of 59
Port Augusta	13 985	13 808	Decrease of 177
Coober Pedy	1 695	1 762	Increase of 67
Roxby Downs	4 702	3 884	Decrease of 818
Whyalla	22 088	21 828	Decrease of 260
Kimba	1 088	1 061	Decrease of 27
Wudinna	1 253	1 250	Decrease of 3
Ceduna	3 480	3 408	Decrease of 72
Streaky Bay	2 102	2 074	Decrease of 28
Franklin Harbour	1 273	1 298	Increase of 25
Cleve	1 733	1 771	Increase of 38
Tumby Bay	2 586	2 610	Increase of 24
Lower Eyre Peninsula	4 916	5 510	Increase of 594
Port Lincoln	14 086	14 064	Decrease of 22
Maralinga Tjarutja	73	59	Decrease of 14
Anangu Pitjantjatjara	2 439	2 276	Decrease of 163
Mid Murray	8 136	8 642	Increase of 506
Murray Bridge	19 742	20 858	Increase of 1 116
Adelaide Hills	38 628	38 863	Increase of 235
Alexandrina	23 699	25 873	Increase of 2 174
Victor Harbor	13 841	14 665	Increase of 824
Yankalilla	4 397	5 159	Increase of 762
The Coorong	5 525	5 380	Decrease of 145
Karoonda East Murray	1 033	1 090	Increase of 57
Southern Mallee	2 100	2 027	Decrease of 73
Tatiara	6 556	6 620	Increase of 64
Naracoorte and Lucindale	8 116	8 291	Increase of 175
Kingston	2 279	2 349	Increase of 70
Robe	1 398	1 378	Decrease of 20
Wattle Range	11 624	11 677	Increase of 53
Grant	7 855	8 203	Increase of 348
Mount Gambier	25 247	26 276	Increase of 1 029
Berri and Barmera	10 583	10 545	Decrease of 38
Renmark Paringa	9 245	9 475	Increase of 230
Loxton Waikerie	11 287	11 487	Increase of 200
Kangaroo Island	4 417	4 702	Increase of 285

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Mount Barker	29 767	33 397	Increase of 3 630
Mount Remarkable	2 873	2 864	Decrease of 9
Elliston	1 046	1 045	Decrease of 1