

South Australian election results

March 2014

On Saturday 15 March 2014 the South Australian state election was held. On the current count, Labor is ahead and forecast to win 23 of the 47 Lower House seats. The Liberals are predicted to win 22 seats including 3 seats –Adelaide, Hartley and Mitchell—in which they hold a narrow lead.

The remaining two seats, Fisher and Frome, have been won by independents Dr Bob Such and Mr Geoff Brock respectively, who are likely to hold the balance of power in a minority government. While negotiations are not likely to be concluded until after the final count is known, Dr Such and Mr Brock have commenced discussions with both Premier Weatherill and Opposition Leader Marshall.

The Government will continue in caretaker mode until an outcome is clear.

This paper is intended as an update on the outcome of the State election of 15 March 2014. It should be noted that the outcome of each election is not declared until the result is beyond doubt.

Background to the election..... 1

Results..... 2

 Marginal seats in doubt..... 2

 Changing seats..... 2

 Marginal seats likely to be retained by the ALP 2

The South Australian Labor minority government (2002–2006) 3

Background to the election

Labor has held power in South Australia for the past 12 years.

The Liberal Party needed to gain six seats in the 2014 election in order to form a majority. Following the redistribution conducted since the 2010 state election, the Liberal party required a notional state-wide 2.6 per cent swing to win government.

The ALP held five seats on margins of less than 2.5 per cent, and held eleven seats by less than 5 per cent. Most of these seats were within the Adelaide and its surrounding suburbs.

Hartley was the most marginal Labor seat in the state, with a margin estimated at 0.1 per cent for the ALP by Antony Green, cut from 2.4 per cent at the 2010 election.

The other four of the five most marginal seats were Ashford, Bright, Elder and Mitchell, and are all located in the southern suburbs of Adelaide. Most of the sitting ALP MPs in these seats recontested, except for Patrick Conlon who stepped down as Member for Elder.

The further six Labor electorates with margins of less than 5 per cent included three in the north-east of Adelaide: Florey, Newland and Wright. The other three are seats were Colton to the west of Adelaide, Mawson at the southern end of Adelaide and Light on the northern fringe of Adelaide.

Results

The count for the South Australian House of Assembly is continuing. With 68.7 per cent of votes counted as at 16 March 2014 at 7:59 pm, the ABC is predicting the following result:

ALP	LIB	Other	Too close to call
20	19	2	6

The final seat count now relies on around 150 000 pre-poll and postal votes—representing approximately 15 per cent of the total votes cast.

These results are current as at 16 March 2014. Clicking the name of each electorate below will link to the most up to date Electoral Commission of South Australia results.

Marginal seats in doubt

Seat	ALP Candidate	Held by	Prediction	Swing
Hartley	Grace Portolesi	0.1%	In Doubt LIB ahead	1.6% to LIB
Mitchell	Alan Sibbons	2.4%	In Doubt LIB ahead	2.9% to LIB
Adelaide	David O'Loughlin	4.2%	In Doubt LIB ahead	3.0% to ALP

Changing seats

Seat	Sitting Candidate	Held by	Prediction	Swing
Bright	Chloe Fox (ALP)	0.5%	LIB gain	3.2% to LIB
Mount Gambier	Don Pegler (IND)	0.5%	LIB gain	7.1% to LIB (LIB v IND)

Marginal seats likely to be retained by the ALP

Seats	ALP Candidate	Held by	Prediction	Swing
Elder	Annabel Digance	2.0%	Likely ALP Retain	0.1% to LIB
Newland	Tom Kenyon	2.6%	Likely ALP Retain	0.9% to LIB
Colton	Paul Caica	3.6%	Likely ALP Retain	2.1% to LIB
Ashford	Stephanie Key	0.6%	Safe ALP retain	1.6% to ALP
Light	Tony Piccolo	2.8%	Safe ALP retain	0.6% to LIB
Florey	Frances Bedford	3.6%	Safe ALP retain	0.3% to ALP
Mawson	Leon Bignell	4.5%	Safe ALP retain	1.1% to ALP
Wright	Jennifer Rankine	4.9%	Safe ALP retain	1.3% to LIB

The South Australian Labor minority government (2002–2006)

After the 2002 election produced a hung parliament, Labor formed government with independent support.

At the 2002 election Labor won two seats from the Liberals: Adelaide (Jane Lomax-Smith) and Colton (Paul Caica). As a result, Labor held 23 seats, Liberals 20 seats, SA Nationals one seat, and three seats were held by independents.

On 13 February 2002 independent Peter Lewis announced that he had signed an agreement to support a Labor Government in exchange for holding a constitutional convention and various concessions for his electorate. As a result of the agreement, he was also appointed speaker of the House of Assembly.

The Kerin Liberal Government followed parliamentary precedent established by the Hon Don Dunstan MP following the 1968 election, and refused to resign until after Opposition Leader Mike Rann MP and Labor demonstrated that they had majority support on the floor of the House of Assembly.

On 5 March 2002 the Liberal Government was defeated on the floor of the House of Assembly. The Hon Mike Rann MP was appointed Premier on 6 March 2002.