



Suggestion 90

Liberal Party of Australia (Victorian Division)

82 pages

Redistribution Committee for Victoria
Australian Electoral Commission
Level 1
Urban Workshop
50 Lonsdale Street
MELBOURNE VIC 3000

16 October 2020

Dear Committee Members,

**Liberal Party of Australia (Victorian Division) – Suggestions to the
Redistribution Committee for Victoria**

The Liberal Party of Australia (Victorian Division) welcomes the opportunity to make a suggestion to the Redistribution Committee for Victoria for the current Victorian Federal Redistribution.

Please find enclosed the written suggestion of the Liberal Party of Australia (Victorian Division), which includes an Executive Summary, methodology, and Suggestions in detail, as well as maps and SA1 lists for each proposed Victorian Commonwealth Electoral Division.

The Liberal Party of Australia (Victorian Division) is able to provide additional information and make further submissions should the Redistribution Committee for Victoria consider it necessary.

Yours sincerely,



Sam McQuestin
State Director

Liberal Party of Australia

Victorian Division





2020-21 Redistribution of Victoria's Federal electoral boundaries

Suggestions to the
Redistribution Committee
for Victoria



The Liberal Party
of Australia
(Victorian Division)

16 October 2020



Abbreviations

ABS – Australian Bureau of Statistics

GCCSA – Greater Capital City Statistical Area (Australian Bureau of Statistics)

LGA – Local Government Area

SA1 – Statistical Area Level 1 (Australian Bureau of Statistics)

SA4 – Statistical Area Level 4 (Australian Bureau of Statistics)

Maps

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Note

Please note that any references to LGA enrolment numbers in this Suggestion have excluded SA1s that were split between two or more LGAs. This leads to there being 500 actual and 541 projected electors being excluded from the relevant total counts above. As this suggestion does not rely on LGA enrolment figures to calculate the distribution of electors, any reference to LGA enrolment figures should only be used as a general guide and elector counts specifically relating to proposed Divisions should be relied on to test compliance with the requirements of the Act.



Contents

■ Executive Summary	5
■ Methodology	7
■ Demographic overview and distribution of Victorian electors	9
Demographics of Current Electoral Divisions	9
Regional Victoria and Greater Melbourne	11
Eastern Victoria and Northern and Western Victoria	12
Greater Melbourne, North and South of the Yarra River	14
■ Divisional Boundaries	16
Regional Victoria	16
Gippsland and Monash	16
Wannon and Mallee	17
Corangamite and Corio	18
Indi and Nicholls	19
Bendigo and Ballarat	20
McEwen	21
Metropolitan Melbourne North of the Yarra River	22
Melbourne and Hawke	22
Jagajaga, Scullin, and Cooper	23
Lalor and Gellibrand	25
Gorton, Fraser and Maribyrnong	26
Calwell and Wills	27
Metropolitan Melbourne South of the Yarra	27
Flinders and Dunkley	27
Macnamara, Higgins, Goldstein, and Isaacs	28
Kooyong, Casey, Aston, Menzies, Deakin, and Chisholm	30
La Trobe, Holt, Bruce, and Hotham	32
■ Elector movements between the Suggested Divisions	34
■ Maps of Suggested Divisions	40





EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Australian Electoral Commissioner has determined that the State of Victoria is entitled to 39 members of the House of Representatives, a gain of one member that necessitates a Redistribution of the State of Victoria.

The Liberal Party of Australia (Victorian Division) has undertaken to prepare the following Suggestion to the Redistribution Committee for Victoria to assist in their deliberations and setting of electoral division boundaries throughout the State. The Liberal Party has followed closely the relevant criteria in section 66 of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (the 'Act') to ensure that electors are fairly and equitably distributed throughout the State of Victoria, while ensuring that each electoral division reflects economic, social and regional communities of interest, the internal means of communication and travel, and considers its physical features such as lakes, rivers, major arterial roads and mountain ranges. Additionally, the Liberal Party has endeavoured to maintain current divisional boundaries wherever possible, as the previous Redistribution Committee did a excellent job at meeting the community of interest and other criteria, and has only deviated from them to adjust for population growth and the addition of a new division.

Victoria's population has grown considerably since the last redistribution in 2017-18 and is projected to continue to grow over the next five years. However, projections may paint an overly optimistic growth pattern anchored in previous growth and not reflect the economic and migratory realities of the COVID-19 pandemic and its long term impact. If these projections are overly optimistic, it is likely that this will lead to a further erosion of representation in Regional Victoria to the benefit of Metropolitan Melbourne. While the Liberal Party's suggestion meets the section 66 requirements of the Act, this Suggestion has ensured that Regional Victoria maintains its current level of Parliamentary representation, as the addition of another electoral division is able to offset the actual and projected growth in Victoria without impacting the regions.

This Suggestion maintains the boundaries of five Divisions: Kooyong, Aston, Flinders, Dunkley, and Corio. Six further Divisions: Corangamite, Ballarat, Indi, Gippsland, Casey, and Lalor do not gain any new areas, while 95% or more of their current electors remain in twelve Divisions. In regional LGAs, only six out of 48 LGAs are split (Greater Geelong City, Pyrenees Shire, Ararat Rural City, Hepburn Shire, Loddon Shire, and Latrobe City) whereas the remaining 42 LGAs are incorporated in their entirety within one electoral division.

This Suggestion addresses the growth in Melbourne's south-east by re-establishing the Yarra River as the northern boundary of the Division of Menzies. This allows the boundaries of the electoral divisions in the eastern and southern suburbs of Melbourne to progressively move in a south-eastern direction in order to move the Division of Bruce further east to address the rapid population growth in the Casey City LGA.

With the creation of a new electoral division in Victoria, there are two issues that the Redistribution Committee needs to address: the name and the location of the Division.

The Liberal Party suggests that the new electoral division is named Hawke, after the late Robert James Lee (Bob) Hawke, the 23rd Prime Minister of Australia from March 1983 to December 1991. Naming the new Division after Bob Hawke satisfies the AEC's guidelines for naming federal divisions, in that divisions should be named after deceased Australians who have rendered outstanding service to their country and when new divisions are created the names of former Prime Ministers should be considered.

There is no doubt that Bob Hawke rendered outstanding service to Australia and the Victorian community, before and after entering politics, and especially during his time in office. The following extract from Paul Kelly's obituary from *The Australian* on 17 May 2019 highlights the character and service of Bob Hawke:

Robert James Lee Hawke, born on December 9, 1929, was the 23rd prime minister of Australia, serving in that office from March 1983 to December 1991. He is the longest serving Labor prime minister in Australian history and the third longest serving overall after Sir Robert Menzies and John Howard. He had exceptional political qualities, enjoying high popularity for a long period, and sound judgment that saw him lead a uniquely reformist Labor government.

Hawke won four general elections and invested the Labor Party with a governing ethos that it had rarely displayed before in national politics. The beneficiary of a talented Labor cabinet, Hawke presided over a historic shift in Australia from a protectionist to a free-trade economy and the embrace of market-based reforms that reshaped the economy and increased national prosperity. In office he had an abiding interest in global events and ran a foreign policy that deepened ties with Asia, notably China, and renewed the US alliance.



His arrival and departure from the Labor leadership were filled with drama — in February 1983 after a protracted power struggle, the party leader, Bill Hayden, resigned in Hawke's favour, and in December 1991 after a prolonged internal struggle, Paul Keating defeated Hawke in a leadership ballot. Hawke was never rejected by the people. His impressive record is four elections for four victories. He is often linked with John Curtin as the two most successful Labor prime ministers though they faced widely different challenges.

The proposed Division of Hawke is located in Melbourne's inner northern suburbs, reflecting the communities that Bob Hawke represented as a Member of Parliament, while also addressing the substantial growth in Melbourne's inner, northern, and western suburbs by balancing the growth in electors that is occurring across the north-eastern, north-western, and western suburbs of Melbourne.

While the Liberal Party did consider the possibility of creating the new electoral division in the western and north-western growth corridors on the outer north-western fringes of Melbourne, it was not possible to adequately address the requirements for communities of interest in an electoral division that would span the Regional Victorian LGAs of Moorabool Shire and the Macedon Ranges Shire and the Greater Melbourne LGAs of Melton City and Hume City, while also overcoming the relative disconnect in terms of means of travel and communication between the Western Freeway corridor in the west and the Calder Freeway corridor in the north-west.

Additionally, it is necessary to address the population distribution in Melbourne's north-eastern suburbs and how it interfaces with the north-western and western suburbs, and it is not possible to do this without creating significant deviations from communities of interest and interconnectivity between communities on the urban and peri-urban fringe.



METHODOLOGY

The *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (the 'Act') requires that the Electoral Commissioner, if a House of Representatives has continued for a period of twelve months after the day of the first meeting of that House, must ascertain, under section 46 of the Act, the number of the people of each of, inter alia, the Commonwealth and each of the States on the first day after the end of the period of twelve months. On 2 July 2019, the House of Representatives met for the first time after the 18 May 2019 general election, and on 2 July 2020, it had continued for a period of twelve months.

On 3 July 2020, the Australian Electoral Commissioner ascertained the number of people in the Commonwealth and each of the States and subsequently made a determination under section 48 of the Act, inter alia, that the State of Victoria was entitled to 39 members of the House of Representatives, a net increase of one member.

The Act in section 56 requires that each State shall be distributed into electoral divisions and that one member of the House of Representatives shall be chosen for each electoral division per section 57. A redistribution must commence, per section 59(2)(a) of the Act, where the entitlement to members has changed after the making of determination as to a State's entitlement to members of the House of Representatives. Therefore, the State of Victoria needs to be redistributed into 39 electoral divisions.

The Liberal Party's Suggestion is made in line with the requirements in section 66 of the Act that will apply to the Redistribution Committee's proposed boundaries. This Suggestion distributes the State of Victoria into 39 electoral divisions all of which are no less than 113,009 projected electors and no more than 121,205 projected electors at the projection time for this redistribution of 26 January 2025, and as close as possible to the current enrolment quota, determined on 16 July 2020, of 109,021 electors and in no case less than 98,119 or more than 119,923 electors in each suggested electoral division.

The Liberal Party's Suggestion has given due consideration, in relation to each of its suggested electoral divisions, to the criteria in section 66(3)(b), namely:

- community of interests within the proposed electoral division, including economic, social and regional interests;
- means of communication and travel within the proposed electoral division;
- the physical features and area of the proposed electoral division; and
- the boundaries of existing Divisions in the State or Territory, being subordinate to the other three criteria.

There are a number of natural starting points for distributing Victoria into 39 electoral divisions. In Regional Victoria, the Liberal Party's Suggestion breaks Victoria into regions with clear natural boundaries, either State borders or naturally occurring borders identified in the coast and alpine mountain ranges. This creates six distinct starting points for electoral divisions that currently are the Divisions of Gippsland, Flinders, Indi, Mallee, Wannon, and Corio/Corangamite.

The boundaries of the Divisions of Corangamite, Corio, Wannon, and Mallee depend, in part, on each other, in so far that the Division of Wannon needs to start in the south-western corner of Victoria, the Division of Mallee in the north-western corner of Victoria, and the Divisions of Corangamite and Corio, between them, need to start on the Bellarine Peninsula with the interfacing boundaries of these four divisions being determined by the distribution of electors throughout western Victoria.

In terms of the Divisions of Gippsland and Indi, the interfacing boundary between these divisions is the alpine range in Victoria, with the Division of Gippsland extending west from the most eastern point of Victoria from the New South Wales border and coast, south of the Alpine Ranges, and the Division of Indi extending west from the most eastern point north of the Alpine Ranges, where they meet the New South Wales border.

After these initial electoral divisions are distributed, the Liberal Party's Suggestion continues to distribute electors into the Division of Monash and subsequently to the Division of La Trobe (as a peri-urban division in south-east Victoria) south of the Alpine Range. The suggestion then distributes electors to the Divisions of Nicholls, Ballarat, Bendigo, and McEwen (as a peri-urban division in Northern Victoria) to finalise the boundaries of Regional Victorian electoral divisions.



In Greater Melbourne, the Liberal Party's Suggestion uses the Yarra River, to the greatest extent possible, as the major continuing boundary to distinguish between northern and southern Melbourne Metropolitan electoral divisions, as the Yarra River is naturally occurring and is also a demographically and physically distinguishing boundary within Metropolitan Melbourne.

This provides a number of starting points for distributing electoral divisions in Greater Melbourne. Starting with the Division of Flinders on Point Nepean in the south-east, the Division of Lalor on the Little River and Port Phillip Bay, the Divisions of Macnamara and Melbourne respectively on the Yarra River, and the Division of Casey in the Yarra Ranges. The remaining electoral divisions are then distributed along the Yarra River and the remaining outer boundaries of the thus far undistributed areas inward in the order listed further below, under the heading "Divisional Boundaries".



Demographic overview and distribution of Victorian Electors

DEMOGRAPHICS OF CURRENT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS

The last Federal Redistribution of electors in Victoria occurred in 2017 to 2018 and the boundaries subsequently were used for the first and only time at the Federal general election held on Saturday, 18 May 2019.

As the table below shows, the boundaries set by the last Redistribution Committee for Victoria achieved their desired balanced outcome as is demonstrated by there being no current division that exceeds the one-tenth tolerance on average enrolment permitted by the Act either on the basis of the present 38 Divisions or on the basis of an enrolment quota for 39 electoral divisions.

Table 1 Electors by Current Electoral Division

Division	Actual enrolment	+/- Actual Quota (39)	Projected enrolment	+/- Projected Quota (39)	Growth
Aston	111,098	1.91%	115,439	-1.42%	3.45%
Ballarat	117,072	7.38%	127,041	8.48%	7.20%
Bendigo	114,350	4.89%	123,958	5.85%	6.98%
Bruce	110,086	0.98%	112,941	-3.56%	2.44%
Calwell	112,712	3.39%	130,063	11.06%	8.63%
Casey	113,577	4.18%	118,788	1.44%	4.04%
Chisholm	106,161	-2.62%	112,012	-4.35%	5.34%
Cooper	112,825	3.49%	119,559	2.09%	5.34%
Corangamite	116,461	6.82%	135,907	16.05%	12.88%
Corio	110,886	1.71%	117,383	0.24%	5.35%
Deakin	108,358	-0.61%	112,556	-3.89%	3.60%
Dunkley	111,277	2.07%	114,591	-2.15%	2.80%
Flinders	112,085	2.81%	117,374	0.23%	4.44%
Fraser	109,599	0.53%	113,291	-3.26%	2.93%



Division	Actual enrolment	+/- Actual Quota (39)	Projected enrolment	+/- Projected Quota (39)	Growth
Gellibrand	112,890	3.55%	121,841	4.04%	6.16%
Gippsland	111,875	2.62%	116,288	-0.70%	3.35%
Goldstein	109,554	0.49%	115,856	-1.07%	5.70%
Gorton	115,985	6.39%	134,656	14.99%	11.53%
Higgins	111,285	2.08%	117,504	0.34%	5.36%
Holt	111,524	2.30%	131,634	12.40%	12.27%
Hotham	108,535	-0.45%	112,790	-3.69%	3.91%
Indi	113,713	4.30%	118,756	1.41%	3.76%
Isaacs	109,823	0.74%	117,413	0.26%	6.16%
Jagajaga	108,042	-0.90%	112,132	-4.25%	3.50%
Kooyong	108,078	-0.86%	113,754	-2.86%	5.21%
La Trobe	116,542	6.90%	137,861	17.72%	11.50%
Lalor	113,148	3.79%	132,793	13.39%	11.06%
Macnamara	114,564	5.08%	121,453	3.71%	5.65%
Mallee	113,801	4.38%	113,046	-3.47%	-0.98%
Maribyrnong	114,182	4.73%	122,142	4.30%	6.42%
McEwen	112,032	2.76%	129,413	10.51%	12.89%
Melbourne	108,861	-0.15%	119,787	2.29%	9.56%
Menzies	108,268	-0.69%	112,720	-3.75%	3.98%
Monash	115,568	6.01%	125,734	7.37%	7.97%
Nicholls	112,151	2.87%	114,676	-2.08%	1.89%
Scullin	107,312	-1.57%	116,741	-0.31%	4.86%
Wannon	115,433	5.88%	116,545	-0.48%	0.41%
Wills	112,093	2.82%	120,753	3.11%	6.81%
TOTAL	4,251,806		4,567,191		5.68%



It is inevitable that there are nineteen of the 38 current Divisions projected to be outside the permissible 3.5% tolerance permitted by the Act as there is an additional division to be created in Victoria.

This list of Divisions that exceed the permissible 3.5% tolerance principally consists of Divisions that cover areas of significant population growth on the outer suburban fringes of Melbourne, in addition to inner suburban areas of Melbourne that are increasing in population density due to increasing density of new residential housing developments in these established suburbs.

There are also a small number of Divisions that are below the permissible tolerance permitted by the Act that predominantly consist of "middle ring" established suburbs that growing at a relatively slower pace than the rest of Metropolitan Melbourne.

REGIONAL VICTORIA AND GREATER MELBOURNE

In order to provide an equitable distribution of electors to electoral divisions throughout Victoria, a meaningful starting point is to consider the demographics of Regional Victorian and Greater Melbourne. The Australian Bureau of Statistics provides a starting point for the consideration of these demographics through their Greater Capital City Statistical Area structure.

Table 2 Electors by ABS Greater Capital City Statistical Area Classification

Statistical Area	Electors	Quotas	Projected Electors	Projected Quotas	Quota Growth
Greater Melbourne	3,133,794	28.74	3,383,034	28.89	0.15
Rest of Victoria	1,118,012	10.26	1,184,157	10.11	-0.15
TOTAL	4,251,806	39	4,567,191	39	

On the basis of the GCCSAs it is possible to determine that there are 3,133,794 actual and 3,383,034 projected electors in Greater Melbourne and 1,118,012 actual and 1,184,157 projected electors in the Rest of Victoria. On the basis of the determined enrolment quota, this provides 28.74 actual and 28.89 projected quotas to Greater Melbourne, and 10.26 actual and 10.11 projected quotas to the Rest of Victoria. On the face of it, this would suggest that there should be 29 electoral divisions predominantly made up of electors from Greater Melbourne and ten electoral divisions made up of electors from Regional Victoria. However, the GCCSA structure and its boundaries do not entirely conform to the criteria in section 66 of the Act, and, therefore, require some balancing of electors to better reflect that criteria.

In order to better reflect that criteria, this Suggestion has made the following adjustments to transfer electors between the two GCCSAs in Victoria:

- Placing those parts of the Moorabool LGA that are in the Greater Melbourne GCCSA, namely Bacchus Marsh and surrounds, in the Rest of Victoria GCCSA. This results in 16,394 actual and 18,227 projected voters (0.15 and 0.16 of the respective quotas) being transferred.
- Placing those parts of the Macedon Ranges LGA that are in the Greater Melbourne GCCSA, namely Macedon, Gisborne, Romsey and surrounds, in the Rest of Victoria GCCSA. This results in 23,143 actual and 24,698 projected voters (0.21 of both quotas) being transferred.
- Placing those parts of the Mitchell and Murrindindi LGAs that are in the Greater Melbourne GCCSA, namely Wallan, Wandong, Kinglake and surrounds, in the Rest of Victoria GCCSA. This results in 16,160 actual and 18,846 project voters (0.15 and 0.16 of the respective quotas) being transferred.

The cumulative effect of these transfers is that 0.51 of an actual and 0.53 of a projected enrolment quota is transferred from the Greater Melbourne GCCSA to the Rest of Victoria GCCSA.

Table 3 Electors by adjusted ABS Greater Capital City Statistical Area Classification

Statistical Area	Electors	Quotas	Projected Electors	Projected Quotas	Quota Growth
Greater Melbourne	3,133,794	28.74	3,383,034	28.89	0.15
Less transferred	55,697	0.51	61,771	0.53	
Greater Melbourne*	3,078,097	28.23	3,321,263	28.36	+0.13
Rest of Victoria	1,118,012	10.26	1,184,157	10.11	-0.15
Plus transferred	55,697	0.51	61,771	0.53	
Rest of Victoria*	1,173,709	10.77	1,245,928	10.64	-0.13
TOTAL	4,251,806	39	4,567,191	39	

* Adjusted totals

From this table, it is possible to see how a strict application of the ABS Greater Capital City Statistical Area structure would have resulted in the creation of an additional electoral division in Greater Melbourne at the expense of a predominantly regional electoral division through misapplication of the criteria in section 66 of the Act where these interface LGAs that are non-suburban in nature would have been pushed into predominantly suburb growth corridor electoral divisions.

On this basis, it is possible to now conclude that there should be 28 electoral divisions in Metropolitan Melbourne and eleven electoral divisions in Regional Victoria. It is necessary to also consider that it is likely additional areas that interface between Regional Victoria and Metropolitan Melbourne, most likely in the peri-urban areas in the north-east and north-west of Melbourne, will need to be added to a regional electoral division in order to meet enrolment quota requirements, however, this ought to be achievable without changing the overall nature and character of the regional electoral division through the inclusion of large scale suburban housing developments.

EASTERN VICTORIA AND NORTHERN AND WESTERN VICTORIA

In order to distribute electoral divisions equitably throughout Regional Victoria, it is first necessary to divide Regional Victoria into regions. Due to the considerations in section 66 of the Act, an obvious dividing boundary in Regional Victoria is the Great Dividing Range in north-eastern Victoria.

This allows us to define Eastern Victoria as the LGAs to the south of the Great Dividing Range, namely East Gippsland, Wellington, Baw Baw, La Trobe, South Gippsland, and Bass Coast, that are outside the Greater Melbourne area. Eastern Victoria, defined as such, has 216,318 actual and 229,760 projected electors or 1.98 and 1.96 quotas respectively. On this basis, this region can be distributed into two electoral divisions, which correspond to the current Divisions of Gippsland and Monash.

Table 4 Electors in Regional Victoria by ABS SA4 Classification

SA4 Name	Actual Electors	Actual Quotas	Projected Electors	Projected Quotas	Quota Growth
Latrobe - Gippsland	216,318	1.98	229,760	1.96	-0.02



Unfortunately, there is no such clear defining boundary in the great expanse of western and northern Victoria. Therefore, to ensure an equitable distribution of electoral divisions, we first consider the whole of western and northern Victoria, being the LGAs not in Greater Melbourne, nor previously defined as part of eastern Victoria, before proceeding to look at SA4s to consider the distribution of electors on localised level.

Western and northern Victoria have 901,694 actual and 954,397 projected electors or 8.27 and 8.14 respective quotas, where the boundary is that between Greater Melbourne and the Rest of Victoria as defined on the basis of the GCCSA structure. In order to improve this boundary to better accommodate the criteria for consideration of boundaries in section 66 of the Act, we include those parts of the Moorabool, Macedon Ranges, Mitchell, and Murrindindi LGAs that are in Greater Melbourne GCCSA, in western and northern Victoria, bringing the total number to 957,391 actual and 1,016,168 project electors or 8.78 and 8.67 respective quotas. On this basis, this region can be distributed into approximately nine electoral divisions.

Table 5 Electors in Regional Victoria by ABS SA4 Classification

SA4 Name	Actual Electors	Actual Quotas	Projected Electors	Projected Quotas	Quota Growth
Geelong	224,051	2.06	250,139	2.14	+0.08
Warrnambool and South West	94,686	0.87	95,194	0.81	-0.06
Ballarat	123,480	1.13	132,539	1.13	0.00
Melbourne – West (Part)	16,394	0.15	18,227	0.16	+0.01
North West	109,477	1.00	108,195	0.92	-0.08
Bendigo	119,779	1.10	129,387	1.10	+0.01
Hume	133,927	1.23	141,093	1.20	-0.02
Shepparton	96,294	0.88	97,850	0.84	-0.05
Melbourne-North West (Part)	23,143	0.21	24,698	0.21	0.00
Melbourne-North East (Part)	16,160	0.15	18,846	0.16	+0.01
TOTAL	957,391	8.78	1,016,168	8.67	-0.10

From this table, it is possible to discern that two electoral divisions can be contained in the Geelong SA4, corresponding to the current Divisions of Corangamite and Corio. One electoral division can be centred on the Regional City of Ballarat, with surplus electors combining with the Warrnambool and South West SA4 to form an electoral division corresponding to the current Division of Wannon. North-western Victoria has approximately one quota of electors corresponding to the current Division of Mallee. We then considered the SA4s of Bendigo, Shepparton, and Hume, which together with the surplus from the Ballarat SA4, contain over three quotas of electors, meaning four electoral divisions will cover this area, corresponding to the current Divisions of Indi, Nicholls, Bendigo, and McEwen, with the deficiency of electors in the fourth electoral division being balanced with electors from the non-urban and peri-urban parts of Melbourne North-West and North-East SA4s to maintain the character of an interfacing regional/peri-urban electoral division.

It is worth noting that this is an analysis of the distribution of electors by SA4 and the subsequently suggested electoral divisions do not conform entirely to these SA4 regions primarily due to the need to

ensure compliance with other statutory requirements. There are instances in this suggestion where for reasons of accounting for future growth and better alignment of communities of interest at a macro level, it has been necessary to deviate from these SA4 boundaries to achieve a more optimal outcome.

GREATER MELBOURNE, NORTH AND SOUTH OF THE YARRA RIVER

In order to distribute electoral divisions equitably throughout Metropolitan Melbourne, it is necessary to review the distribution of electors within Metropolitan Melbourne. There are 3,078,097 actual and 3,321,263 projected electors, being approximately 28.23 actual and 28.35 projected quotas, to distribute into 28 electoral divisions. Please note that when calculating these figures, we are excluding electors that have previously been distributed in Regional Victoria.

Traditionally and culturally, the major boundary in Metropolitan Melbourne has been the Yarra River, dividing the City into northern and southern areas. This is an obvious choice of major boundary, at least in the urban parts of Melbourne due to the considerations in section 66 of the Act. For this reason, we use the Yarra River as the main distinguishing feature in our suggestions for electoral divisions in Metropolitan Melbourne.

On this basis, we can calculate that there are 1,317,412 actual and 1,446,216 projected electors north of the Yarra River, or 12.08 actual and 12.34 projected quotas, and 1,760,685 actual and 1,875,047 projected electors south of the Yarra River, or 16.15 actual and 16.01 projected quotas. Therefore, in this Suggestion we proceed to distribute electors into twelve electoral divisions north of the Yarra River and sixteen electoral divisions south of the Yarra River in Metropolitan Melbourne.

Table 6 Electors in Metropolitan Melbourne by ABS SA4 Classification

SA4 Name	Actual Electors	Actual Quotas	Projected Electors	Projected Quotas	+/-Quota
Melbourne – Inner (part - north)	270,629	2.48	294,060	2.51	0.03
Melbourne-North East (part)	339,422	3.11	366,374	3.13	0.02
Melbourne-North West (part)	238,460	2.19	265,010	2.26	0.07
Melbourne – West (part)	468,901	4.30	520,772	4.44	0.14
Subtotal North of Yarra	1,317,412	12.08	1,446,216	12.34	0.26
Mornington Peninsula	223,276	2.05	231,879	1.98	-0.07
Melbourne – Inner (part - south)	132,055	1.21	140,195	1.20	-0.01
Melbourne - Inner South	292,893	2.69	309,474	2.64	-0.04
Melbourne - Inner East	245,438	2.25	259,028	2.21	-0.04
Melbourne - Outer East	363,405	3.33	378,274	3.23	-0.10
Melbourne - South East	503,618	4.62	556,197	4.75	0.13
Subtotal South of Yarra	1,760,685	16.15	1,875,047	16.01	-0.13
TOTAL Metro Melbourne	3,078,097	28.23	3,321,263	28.35	0.13



To further consider the distribution of electors throughout these two areas, it is, again, useful to review the distribution of electors on the basis of SA4 regions.

Greater Melbourne North of the Yarra River

Commencing with those electors north of the Yarra River, it is possible to discern that two electoral divisions will be located in Inner Melbourne, with the surplus electors being distributed to interfacing electoral divisions in other SA4s, covering the area that is covered by the current Division of Melbourne, southern parts of the Divisions of Cooper and Wills, and eastern parts of the Division of Maribyrnong. Moving north-east along the Yarra River, the remainder of the Melbourne – North East SA4 has 339,422 actual and 366,374 projected electors that translates to three electoral divisions in the area covered by the current Divisions of Scullin, Jagajaga, Menzies (part), and Cooper (part).

Moving westwards, the remainder of the Melbourne – North West SA4 has 238,460 actual and 265,010 projected electors that translates to two electoral divisions in the area covered by the current Divisions of Wills and Calwell (and a part of the Division of McEwen), with the surplus electors being distributed to interfacing electoral divisions in other SA4s.

The remaining area of Metropolitan Melbourne north of the Yarra is then the remainder of the Melbourne – West SA4 which has 468,901 actual and 520,772 projected electors that translates to four electoral divisions in the area covered by the current Divisions of Lalor, Gellibrand, Gorton, Fraser, and a small part Maribyrnong, with the surplus electors being distributed to interfacing electoral divisions in other SA4s.

Given that there are surplus electors in the Melbourne – West SA4, combined with the surplus electors in Melbourne – North West and Melbourne – Inner SA4s, together these surplus electors make one electoral division, centred at the convergence of these three SA4s corresponding to the current Division of Maribyrnong, to arrive at the twelfth and final electoral division north of the Yarra River in Metropolitan Melbourne.

Greater Melbourne South of the Yarra River

Beginning with the Mornington Peninsula, we can discern there will be two electoral divisions corresponding to the current Divisions of Flinders and Dunkley. Moving to the inner South of Metropolitan Melbourne, in combining the SA4s of Melbourne - Inner (part - south) and Melbourne - Inner South, it is possible to distribute 424,948 actual and 449,669 projected electors into four electoral divisions that correspond to the current Divisions of Macnamara, Higgins, Goldstein, and Isaacs.

By the moving to the eastern suburbs of Metropolitan Melbourne, in the Melbourne - Inner East SA4 there are 245,438 actual and 259,028 projected electors that can be distributed in to two electoral divisions, with a surplus remaining, in the area covered by the current Divisions of Kooyong, Menzies (part), and Chisholm (part). In the Melbourne – Outer East SA4, there are 363,405 actual and 378,274 projected electors that can be distributed in to three electoral divisions, with a surplus remaining, in the area covered by the current Divisions of Casey, Aston, Deakin, Menzies (part), and Chisholm (part).

In the Melbourne - South East SA4, there are 503,618 actual and 556,197 projected electors that can be distributed into four electoral divisions, with a surplus remaining, in the area covered by the current Divisions of La Trobe, Holt, Bruce, Hotham, and Chisholm (part).

As there are surplus electors in the Melbourne - Inner East SA4, Melbourne – Outer East, Melbourne - South East SA4s that amount to approximately a quota, one electoral division, that is centred at the convergence of these three SA4s corresponding approximately to the current Division of Chisholm, can be distributed to complete the sixteenth and final electoral division south of the Yarra River in Metropolitan Melbourne, and the 39th and final electoral division in the State of Victoria.

It is worth noting that this is an analysis of the distribution of electors by SA4 and the subsequently suggested electoral divisions do not conform entirely to these SA4 regions primarily due to the need to ensure compliance with other statutory requirements. There are instances in this suggestion where for reasons of accounting for future growth and better alignment of communities of interest at a macro level, it has been necessary to deviate from these SA4 boundaries to achieve a more optimal outcome.

Divisional Boundaries

REGIONAL VICTORIA

Gippsland and Monash

Commencing with the Division of Gippsland at the eastern-most point of the State of Victoria and working westward towards Melbourne, using the Great Dividing Range as the northern boundary, it is possible to combine the LGAs of East Gippsland Shire, Wellington Shire, and part of Latrobe City to reach a quota of electors. The remaining electors in the Latrobe City LGA are then combined with those in the LGAs of Baw Baw Shire, the Unincorporated Mount Baw Baw Alpine Resort, South Gippsland Shire, and Bass Coast Shire to reach a second quota and form the Division of Monash.

Table 7 Electors in Local Government Areas in Eastern Victoria

LGA	Actual Enrolment	Actual Quotas	Projected Enrolment	Projected Quota
Bass Coast Shire	28,748	0.26	32,318	0.28
Baw Baw Shire	40,932	0.38	45,921	0.39
East Gippsland Shire	36,359	0.33	38,392	0.33
Latrobe City	55,156	0.51	56,134	0.48
Mount Baw Baw Alpine Resort (Unincorporated)	1	0.00	1	0
South Gippsland Shire	22,544	0.21	23,230	0.20
Wellington Shire	32,492	0.30	33,678	0.29
TOTAL:	216,232	1.98	229,674	1.96

The current interfacing boundary between the Divisions of Gippsland and Monash is maintained, with the exception of moving Yallourn North into the Division of Monash using the Princes Freeway eastward to the Morwell River, then the Morwell River north to where it joins the La Trobe River, then the La Trobe River eastward to where it meets Tyers River, and then Tyers River north to where it meets the current boundary between the Divisions of Gippsland and Monash. This change in boundary results in an improved alignment of communities between Yallourn North and Yallourn and Moe that orient along the Moe-Glengarry Road.

Both the suggested Division of Gippsland and the suggested Division of Monash meet the requirements of section 66 of the Act by reflecting their respective communities of interest by being based predominantly on LGA and existing Divisional boundaries and where they deviate from these, they are due to the numerical requirements of the Act and still follow community of interests within the Divisions along means of communication and travel as well as using physical features.

Table 8 Distributed electors in the proposed Electoral Divisions of Gippsland and Monash

Proposed Division	Actual Enrolment	Deviation from Quota	Projected Enrolment	Deviation from Quota
Gippsland	110,668	1.51%	115,091	-1.72%
Monash	105,564	-3.17%	114,583	-2.16%



Wannon and Mallee

The suggested boundaries for the Divisions of Wannon and Mallee begin on Victoria's border with South Australia. The Division of Wannon begins on the southern-most point of the border and the Division of Mallee begins on the northern-most point of the border. Most of the electors in western Victoria are distributed between these two Divisions, being west of the regional cities of Bendigo, Ballarat, and Geelong.

Table 9 Electors in Local Government Areas in Western and North-Western Victoria

LGA	Actual Enrolment	Actual Quotas	Projected Enrolment	Projected Quota
Glenelg Shire	15,358	0.14	15,410	0.13
Southern Grampians Shire	12,369	0.11	12,076	0.10
Moyne Shire	12,823	0.12	12,879	0.11
Glenelg Shire	15,358	0.14	15,410	0.13
Southern Grampians Shire	12,369	0.11	12,076	0.10
Moyne Shire	12,823	0.12	12,879	0.11
Warrnambool City	25,622	0.24	26,435	0.23
Corangamite Shire	12,166	0.11	11,950	0.10
Colac Otway Shire	16,348	0.15	16,444	0.14
Golden Plains Shire	16,924	0.16	19,186	0.16
Pyrenees Shire	5,726	0.05	5,926	0.05
Ararat Rural City	8,059	0.07	7,980	0.07
Central Goldfields Shire	10,298	0.09	10,529	0.09
Northern Grampians Shire	9,010	0.08	8,691	0.07
Horsham Rural City	15,079	0.14	15,029	0.13
West Wimmera Shire	3,017	0.03	2,855	0.02
Mildura Rural City	38,328	0.35	39,141	0.33
Swan Hill Rural City	13,843	0.13	13,285	0.11
Hindmarsh Shire	4,312	0.04	4,021	0.03
Yarriambiack Shire	5,043	0.05	4,761	0.04
Buloke Shire	4,695	0.04	4,425	0.04
Loddon Shire	5,903	0.05	5,934	0.05
TOTAL	234,923	2.15	236,957	2.02

The proposed Division of Wannon is considerably impacted by the need for the western boundary of the current Division of Corangamite to significantly retract eastward due to the growth projections in Corangamite. This leads to the unfortunate need to distribute electors from the towns of Stawell, Ararat, and Beaufort from the Division of Wannon. It is noted that out of the last seven redistributions since the Division of Wimmera was abolished in 1977, the town of Stawell has been transferred between divisions six times. The lack of consistency of electoral boundaries in this region, in particular in Stawell, is an undesirable outcome of the variances and changes in growth patterns across Victoria and the fact that the Western Highway corridor is a significant dividing line within western Regional Victoria that can find its place in either of the Divisions of Mallee or Wannon (or as it has previously been in the Divisions of Ballarat and Bendigo).

With this in mind, electors are distributed along the Princes Highway and Glenelg Highway corridors from the South Australian border to the outskirts of the regional cities Geelong and Ballarat regions in the proposed Division of Wannon, in order to meet the numerical requirements while maintaining adherence to the remain criteria in section 66 of the Act.

The proposed Division of Wannon combines the LGAs of Glenelg Shire, Southern Grampians Shire, Moyne Shire, Warrnambool City, Corangamite Shire, Colac Otway Shire, and Golden Plains Shire, with the parts of the Pyrenees Shire and Ararat Rural City that are not along the Western Highway corridor.

The proposed Division of Mallee distributes electors from regional city of Mildura and north-western Victoria as far south as the Wimmera Highway and then Western Highway corridors to the west of the regional cities of Ballarat and Bendigo. These boundaries incorporate the LGAs of Mildura Rural City, Swan Hill Rural City, Hindmarsh Shire, Yarriambiack Shire, Buloke Shire, West Wimmera Shire, Horsham Rural City, Northern Grampians Shire, Central Goldfields Shire, and the part of Loddon Shire south of the towns of Boort and Serpentine, in addition to the towns of Ararat and Beaufort along the Western Highway.

Table 10 Distributed electors in the proposed Electoral Divisions of Mallee and Wannon

Proposed Division	Actual Enrolment	Deviation from Quota	Projected Enrolment	Deviation from Quota
Mallee	118,578	8.77%	117,835	0.62%
Wannon	114,061	4.62%	116,852	-0.22%

Corangamite and Corio

In beginning to consider the LGAs of Greater Geelong City, Queenscliffe Borough and Surf Coast Shire, it is possible to surmise that two electoral divisions can be distributed in this region. Additionally, given that the current Division of Corio meets requirements of the Act, it is suggested that its boundaries remain unchanged.

Table 11 Electors in Local Government Areas in the Geelong Region

LGA	Actual Enrolment	Actual Quotas	Projected Enrolment	Projected Quota
Greater Geelong City	185,539	1.70	206,302	1.76
Queenscliffe Borough	2,733	0.03	3,037	0.03
Surf Coast Shire	25,371	0.23	28,657	0.24
TOTAL:	213,643	1.96	237,996	2.03

The proposed Division of Corangamite begins on the Bellarine Peninsula, bound by Port Phillip Bay in the north and Bass Strait in the south and continues westward until the enrolment requirements under the Act are satisfied. The proposed Division of Corangamite is based on the current boundaries of the Division with electors being distributed out of the Division into the proposed Division of Wannon to address the 16.05% projected growth in Corangamite. It is suggested that the projected growth in the Division of Corangamite is optimistic in the current economic and migratory environment and translates into an awkward communities



of interest result in distributing Bannockburn out of a Geelong region electoral division, with consequential transfer of Stawell, Ararat, and Beaufort out of the Division of Wannon to the proposed Division of Mallee to meet the numerical requirements in the Act. Nevertheless, this suggestion has proceeded on this basis to unite as many LGAs as possible in the south-west of Victoria, by distributing those parts of Golden Plains Shire and Colac-Otway Shire from the Division of Corangamite into the proposed Division of Wannon to ensure the proposed Division of Corangamite meets the enrolment numbers required in the Act.

Table 12 Distributed electors in the proposed Electoral Divisions of Corangamite and Corio

Proposed Division	Actual Enrolment	Deviation from Quota	Projected Enrolment	Deviation from Quota
Corangamite	102,757	-5.75%	120,613	2.99%
Corio	110,886	1.71%	117,383	0.24%

Indi and Nicholls

The LGAs in northern and north-eastern Regional Victoria contain just under two quotas of electors and when combined with the undistributed electors from the Loddon Shire LGA, it is possible to distribute two electoral divisions within these LGAs.

Table 13 Electors in Local Government Areas in Northern and North-Eastern Victoria

LGA	Actual Enrolment	Actual Quotas	Projected Enrolment	Projected Quota
Gannawarra Shire	8,091	0.07	8,007	0.07
Campaspe Shire	28,876	0.26	28,859	0.25
Moirra Shire	22,129	0.20	22,871	0.20
Greater Shepparton City	44,931	0.41	45,724	0.39
Strathbogie Shire	8,553	0.08	9,102	0.08
Towong Shire	4,750	0.04	4,631	0.04
Wodonga City	30,420	0.28	32,846	0.28
Indigo Shire	12,982	0.12	13,515	0.12
Alpine Shire	9,478	0.09	9,650	0.08
Falls Creek Alpine Resort (Unincorporated)	113	0.00	110	0.00
Mount Hotham Alpine Resort (Unincorporated)	30	0.00	32	0.00
Wangaratta Rural City	22,006	0.20	22,541	0.19
Benalla Rural City	11,452	0.11	11,561	0.10
Mansfield Shire	6,764	0.06	7,395	0.06
Mount Buller Alpine Resort (Unincorporated)	24	0.00	25	0.00
Murrindindi Shire	11,249	0.10	11,770	0.10
TOTAL:	221,848	2.03	228,639	1.95

The proposed Division of Indi maintains its current boundaries except the transfer of those electors in the part of Strathbogie Shire LGA currently in the Division of Indi into the proposed Division of Nicholls to unite the Strathbogie Shire LGA into a single electoral division.

The proposed Division of Nicholls distributes the electors in the LGAs of Gannawarra Shire, Loddon Shire (the part not previously distributed into the proposed Division of Mallee), Campaspe Shire, Moira Shire, Greater Shepparton City, and Strathbogie Shire. This alignment of boundaries unites the communities along the Murray River and Murray Valley Highway from Kerang to Yarrawonga, and the communities to its south in the Goulburn Valley, including Kyabram, Shepparton, Murchison, Euroa, and Nagambie. The internal boundary within the Loddon Shire LGA has been aligned to incorporate the towns of Boort and Serpentine that have a longstanding electoral alignment with those communities to their north in the corresponding previously named Division of Murray from the 1977 to 2010 redistributions.

Table 14 Distributed electors in the proposed Electoral Divisions of Indi and Nicholls

Proposed Division	Actual Enrolment	Deviation from Quota	Projected Enrolment	Deviation from Quota
Indi	109,207	0.17%	114,010	-2.64%
Nicholls	115,115	5.59%	117,118	0.01%

Bendigo and Ballarat

The current Divisions of Bendigo and Ballarat are projected to respectively grow 6.98% and 7.20% over the projection period and also are to be respectively 2,753 and 5,836 electors over the maximum permitted projected enrolment.

The distribution of electors into the Divisions of Ballarat and Bendigo start with distributing the electors in the respective LGAs of Ballarat City and Greater Bendigo City. As neither LGA has sufficient electors, these electors are combined with those in neighbouring LGAs along transport corridors and communities of interest to reach the required actual and projected enrolments under the Act. The LGAs of Mount Alexander Shire, Hepburn Shire, and Moorabool Shire, are then added to distribute sufficient electors into two electoral divisions. This means that the electors currently in the Division of Bendigo in the LGAs of the Macedon Ranges and Mitchell Shires are transferred out of the Division.

Table 15 Electors in Local Government Areas in the Bendigo-Ballarat Corridor

LGA	Actual Enrolment	Actual Quotas	Projected Enrolment	Projected Quota
Greater Bendigo City	85,840	0.79	93,503	0.80
Mount Alexander Shire	15,254	0.14	15,988	0.14
Hepburn Shire	12,368	0.11	12,883	0.11
Ballarat City	78,478	0.72	85,490	0.73
Moorabool Shire	26,189	0.24	28,630	0.24
TOTAL:	218,129	2.00	236,494	2.02

The proposed Division of Bendigo incorporates the whole LGAs of Greater Bendigo City and Mount Alexander Shire. The LGA of Hepburn Shire is then divided to distribute the townships of Hepburn Springs, Daylesford, and Trentham, among others, along the Midland Highway/Calder Freeway corridor that link with the communities in Mount Alexander Shire and Bendigo.



The proposed Division of Ballarat incorporates electors from the whole LGAs of Ballarat City and Moorabool Shire, and also distributes the remaining electors in Hepburn Shire, including electors in Campbelltown, Smeaton, Clunes, and Creswick to meet the required enrolment under the Act.

Table 16 Distributed electors in the proposed Electoral Divisions of Ballarat and Bendigo

Proposed Division	Actual Enrolment	Deviation from Quota	Projected Enrolment	Deviation from Quota
Ballarat	109,768	0.69%	119,459	0.30%
Bendigo	108,533	-0.45%	117,212	0.09%

McEwen

The remaining undistributed LGAs in Regional Victoria of Macedon Ranges Shire and Mitchell Shire, together, contain approximately two-thirds of an electoral division. After distributing these two LGAs into the proposed Division of McEwen, it is necessary to look to the peri-urban and semi-rural communities on Melbourne's northern fringes to reach the required enrolment under the Act.

Extending south from Macedon Ranges Shire LGA, electors from Sunbury and Bulla are distributed into the proposed Division of McEwen. Sunbury and its surrounds share communities of interest with Gisborne, Macedon, and Kyneton along the Calder Freeway corridor and similarly with the communities of Romsey and Lancefield along Lancefield Road. Additionally, the inclusion of Sunbury and Bulla into the proposed Division of McEwen maintains the peri-urban and semi-rural nature of the whole electoral division.

Electors in the Whittlesea City LGA who are north of the boundary that follows Donnybrook Road and subsequently, via Plenty Road, Arthurs Creek Road are also distributed into the proposed Division of McEwen. Similar to the inclusion of Sunbury and surrounds, the inclusion of these areas of the Whittlesea City LGA (including Whittlesea, Yan Yean, Eden Park, Glen Vale, and Hume Vale) do not alter the nature of the whole division as they too are peri-urban and semi-rural.

This alignment of the boundary between the proposed Division of McEwen and Metropolitan Melbourne delineates the contrasting communities north and south of this boundary: namely, rural/semi-rural and peri-urban regions to the north, and new and established residential developments to the south. It is acknowledged that these proposed boundaries link the Calder Freeway and Hume Freeway corridors which are not significantly interconnected, albeit do share means of communication and travel between them, this has not been an issue in previous redistributions where it has been recognised that the Division of McEwen is an amalgam of the various communities in Central Victoria that share a regional community of interest between them.

Table 17 Electors in Local Government Areas in Macedon Ranges and Mitchell Shires

LGA	Actual Enrolment	Actual Quotas	Projected Enrolment	Projected Quota
Macedon Ranges Shire	36,173	0.33	38,925	0.33
Mitchell Shire	32,279	0.30	36,773	0.31
TOTAL:	68,452	0.63	75,698	0.65

Table 18 Distributed electors in the proposed Electoral Division of McEwen

Proposed Division	Actual Enrolment	Deviation from Quota	Projected Enrolment	Deviation from Quota
McEwen	103,448	-5.11%	113,849	-2.78%

METROPOLITAN MELBOURNE NORTH OF THE YARRA RIVER

Melbourne and Hawke

The inner city area of Melbourne, north of the Yarra River, takes in approximately 2.5 quotas of electors. This means that the area, approximately between the Maribyrnong River in the west, to Darebin Creek in the east, and between Bell Street and the Tullamarine Freeway that it joins in the north and the Yarra River in the south, should be split between three electoral divisions. However, the current boundaries see this area split between four different divisions, with only one division entirely within this area and the remaining 1.5 quota distributed between three different divisions of which the remaining parts are less dense residential housing communities. It is suggested that this area is distributed into two whole electoral divisions to cover the high density Central Business District and its immediate surrounds in the LGAs of Melbourne City and Yarra City and the medium to high density suburbs of Melbourne's inner north.

Table 19 Electors in ABS SA4 Melbourne – Inner (part – north)

SA4 Name	Actual Electors	Actual Quotas	Projected Electors	Projected Quotas	+/- Quota
Melbourne – Inner (part - north)	270,629	2.48	294,060	2.51	0.03

Note that this is the part that is north of the Yarra River

In considering the northern suburbs of Melbourne, Merri Creek is a strong boundary the further one goes north, however, the further south one goes along Merri Creek, the communities either side of the Creek become increasingly interconnected. This is particularly the case when one considers the communities to the south of Bell Street as it cuts through the northern suburbs of Melbourne, dividing the inner suburbs from the lower density suburbia to its north.

By distributing the proposed new Division of Hawke in Melbourne's inner northern suburbs, it is possible to address the imbalance between the north-eastern and western to north-western parts of Metropolitan Melbourne without creating a significantly distorted electoral division further north at the interface between Metropolitan Melbourne and Regional Victoria. This is primarily due to the number of electors that are located in the LGAs of Whittlesea City, Darebin City, Banyule City, and Nillumbik Shire, that total approximately 3.5 quotas of electors. By distributing 48,644 actual and 51,873 projected electors, which is approximately 0.45 of a quota, in the part of Darebin City LGA south of Bell Street into the proposed Division of Hawke, it is possible to alleviate the population pressures further north that would require either crossing Merri Creek in areas with no interconnected communities and little means of communication and travel, or by distributing a division that would take in significant parts of Melbourne's outer northern suburbs that would dramatically change the character of an interfacing peri-urban division between Metropolitan Melbourne and Regional Victoria.

Table 20 Electors in Local Government Areas in Inner Melbourne

LGA	Actual Enrolment	Actual Quotas	Projected Enrolment	Projected Quota
Darebin City*	103,847	0.95	109,822	0.94
Melbourne City*	61,580	0.56	69,960	0.60
Moreland City*	118,022	1.08	127,190	1.09
Yarra City	67,153	0.62	72,248	0.62
TOTAL:	350,602	3.22	379,220	3.24

Note that Darebin City and Moreland City are an interfacing LGA between the inner and outer northern suburbs of Melbourne. Melbourne City is an LGA that is split by the Yarra River into northern and southern parts.



In distributing electors into the proposed Division of Melbourne, the primary purpose has been to maximise the number of electors from the LGA of Melbourne City and Yarra City. The proposed boundaries of Melbourne attempt to minimise changes where possible, however, it is important to ensure that Clifton Hill is united within one electoral division and, therefore, the proposed north-eastern boundary has been moved from Hoddle Street and the Eastern Freeway to follow Merri Creek. In order to ensure that the number of electors in the proposed Division of Melbourne meets the criteria in section 66 of the Act, the proposed north-western boundary has been moved from Racecourse and Smithfield Roads to Citylink and the railway line to move Kensington from the proposed Division of Melbourne and move it into the proposed Division of Maribyrnong.

The proposed new Division of Hawke is then distributed using the current northern boundary of the Division of Melbourne to Merri Creek, and then south-east along Merri Creek to the Yarra River, which is then followed to Darebin Creek, that is then followed as far north to where it intersects Bell Street, and then west along Bell Street to Moonee Ponds Creek, which is then followed south to the current northern boundary of the Division of Melbourne. The proposed Division of Hawke incorporates the inner suburbs of Brunswick, Brunswick West, Brunswick East, Thornbury, Northcote, Fairfield, and Alphington, with the parts of Coburg, Pascoe Vale South, and Preston to the south of Bell Street. These communities are connected by public transport lines that span across the whole of the proposed division and orient east-west, for example bus route 508 that runs from Alphington in the east to Brunswick West along Separation Street/Arthurton Road/Blythe Street and Victoria Street; bus route 510 that connects Fairfield and Thornbury with Brunswick and Brunswick West along Darebin Road then Normanby Avenue/Moreland Road; bus route 506 that connects Westgarth with Brunswick and Brunswick West; and bus route 513 that connects Pascoe Vale South and Coburg with Preston along Bell Street.

Table 21 Distributed electors in the proposed Electoral Divisions in Inner Melbourne

Proposed Division	Actual Enrolment	Deviation from Quota	Projected Enrolment	Deviation from Quota
Melbourne	105,015	-3.67%	115,749	-1.16%
Hawke	109,314	0.27%	118,148	0.89%

Jagajaga, Scullin, and Cooper

The north eastern suburbs of Melbourne are a combination of established suburbs, new residential developments expanding towards the urban boundary, and the peri-urban interface areas between Greater Melbourne and Regional Victoria.

In the area that approximately spans the LGAs of Whittlesea City, Nillumbik Shire, Banyule City, and Darebin City, there are approximately 3.5 quotas of electors. If one excludes the higher density urban areas in the southern part of Darebin City that orient towards Melbourne's central business district and education precincts in what is better described as the inner north, there are approximately three quotas of electors remaining in this area north of Bell Street that is a strong demographic boundary between the inner and outer northern suburbs of Melbourne.

Table 22 Electors in Local Government Areas in North-Eastern Melbourne

LGA	Actual Enrolment	Actual Quotas	Projected Enrolment	Projected Quota
Banyule City	90,149	0.83	93,654	0.80
Nillumbik Shire	46,821	0.43	48,378	0.41
Whittlesea City*	138,948	1.27	157,354	1.34
Darebin City*	103,847	0.95	109,822	0.94
TOTAL:	379,765	3.48	409,208	3.49

Note that Darebin City is an interfacing LGA between the inner and outer northern suburbs of Melbourne and Whittlesea City is an interfacing LGA between Metropolitan Melbourne and Regional Victoria

Table 23 Electors in ABS SA4 Melbourne – North East (part)

SA4 Name	Actual Enrolment	Actual Quotas	Projected Enrolment	Projected Quota
Melbourne-North East (part)	339,422	3.11	366,374	3.13

Note that this is part that is included in Greater Melbourne (excluding parts of the SA4 that are in Mitchell Shire and Murrindindi Shire LGAs).

The distribution of electors in the proposed Division of Jagajaga starts at the point where Darebin Creek meets the Yarra River and works outwards east along the Yarra River and north along Darebin Creek until Jagajaga meets the required numbers under the Act. The proposed Division of Jagajaga incorporates all of the Banyule City LGA and includes Eltham and Eltham North that share communities of interest and means of travel with Lower Plenty, Montmorency, Briar Hill, St Helena, and Greensborough.

The proposed boundary for the Division of Jagajaga also follows Plenty Road north in Kingsbury from Darebin Creek to provide a clear boundary with the proposed Division of Cooper while maintaining the parts of Banyule City LGA that are in Bundoora within the proposed Division of Jagajaga.

The proposed Division of Jagajaga uses the northern boundary of Banyule City LGA, being the Metropolitan Ring Road, Greensborough Highway, then the locality boundary of St Helena that corresponds to the large freeway reserve that splits the various communities in that area), followed by Ryans Road and Allendale Road, and then the locality boundary of Eltham to the Yarra River.

The proposed Division of Scullin begins with the distribution of the remaining electors in the Nillumbik Shire LGA. Electors are then distributed into the Division from Doreen, Mernda, South Morang, Wollert and part of Epping, using Arthurs Creek Road in Yan Yean from the Nillumbik Shire LGA boundary, then Plenty Road, and subsequently Donnybrook Road in a western direction to Merri Creek as the northern boundary of the proposed Division of Scullin.

The proposed boundary then follows Merri Creek south to Cooper Street, then east along Cooper Street to the Mernda Railway Line until it reaches McDonalds Road in South Morang, and then follows Plenty Road briefly to where it intersects with the South Morang locality boundary, as using Gorge Road would cut off the Riverside residential community in South Morang from the remaining parts of the suburb as there are no other links to those areas south of the locality boundary, eastward to the Plenty River that also is the Nillumbik Shire LGA boundary.

The remaining electors from Whittlesea City LGA are then distributed into the proposed Division of Cooper, to include Mill Park, Lalor, and Thomastown in their entirety, and include those parts of Epping previously undistributed that share strong communities of interest and means of travel with Mill Park and Lalor.

The proposed western boundary of the proposed Division of Cooper then follows Merri Creek southward to where it meets Bell Street in Preston. The southern boundary of the proposed Division of Cooper is then Bell Street spanning from Merri Creek to Darebin Creek. The eastern boundary of the proposed Division of Cooper is Darebin Creek as far as Plenty Road, then north along Plenty Road to the Metropolitan Ring Road and the Whittlesea City and Nillumbik Shire LGA boundary, from where it follows the Plenty River.

With the northern boundary of the proposed Division of Cooper moving north, Cooper Street has been chosen for the boundary between the Divisions of Cooper and Scullin as it is a important road that provides a clear way to divide and distinguish electors that orient to its north and south in terms of shared communities of interest with communities in the respective directions.

While the communities on either side of this boundary utilise the major community services (e.g. Northern Hospital), major retail (e.g. Pacific Epping) and considerable industrial precincts, they maintain distinct local community precincts that do not cross this divide (e.g. local shopping centres and community hubs). Additionally, the Mernda Railway line and McDonalds Road similarly split the communities on either side, with distinct communities in Mill Park vis-à-vis South Morang along that boundary with minimal means of travel across the suggested boundary due to limited road crossings across the railway line.

**Table 24** Distributed electors in the proposed Electoral Divisions in North-East Melbourne

Proposed Division	Actual Enrolment	Deviation from Quota	Projected Enrolment	Deviation from Quota
Cooper	116,470	6.83%	120,882	3.22%
Jagajaga	110,361	1.23%	114,655	-2.09%
Scullin	101,741	-6.68%	119,149	1.74%

Lalor and Gellibrand

The south-western suburbs of Melbourne, incorporating the LGAs of Hobsons Bay City and Wyndham City have approximately 1.9 quotas of electors. The current boundary between Greater Melbourne and the Greater Geelong regions of Little River is a significant boundary that previous Redistribution Committees have recognised over a long period and is, therefore, the natural starting point for the divisions in Melbourne's south-west.

Additionally, the interfacing areas between Hobsons Bay City and Wyndham City share greater connectivity along the Princes Freeway corridor than can be seen between Wyndham City and the LGAs to its north, in addition to the share southern boundary of Port Phillip Bay. For this reason, these two LGAs are combined to distribute two electoral divisions, with additional electors being distributed from the adjoining locality of Yarraville that shares means of travel and common communities of interest with the areas immediately to its south to ensure compliance with the numerical requirements of section 66 of the Act.

Table 25 Electors in Local Government Areas in North-Eastern Melbourne

LGA	Actual Enrolment	Actual Quotas	Projected Enrolment	Projected Quota
Hobsons Bay City	62,819	0.58	65,705	0.56
Wyndham City	138,135	1.27	162,450	1.39
TOTAL:	200,954	1.84	228,155	1.95

The proposed boundaries of the Division of Lalor commence at Little River in the west and proceed east along the bay. The proposed northern boundary of the Division of Lalor is the Wyndham City LGA boundary. Electors are then distributed within the Wyndham City LGA to meet the numerical requirements under section 66 of the Act, maintaining the current eastern boundary of the Division of Lalor as far north as the Princes Freeway and then following Skeleton Creek north from the Princes Freeway to where it intersects with the Wyndham City LGA boundary.

Electors are then distributed into the proposed Division of Gellibrand to include all the remaining undistributed electors in the Wyndham City LGA and all the electors in Hobsons Bay LGA with the north-eastern boundary moving south to Somerville Road, which it follows to the Maribyrnong River.

Table 26 Distributed electors in the proposed Electoral Divisions in South-Western Melbourne

Proposed Division	Actual Enrolment	Deviation from Quota	Projected Enrolment	Deviation from Quota
Lalor	101,182	-7.19%	117,377	0.23%
Gellibrand	108,982	-0.04%	120,593	2.98%

Gorton, Fraser, and Maribyrnong

The LGAs in Melbourne's western suburbs, namely, Melton City, Brimbank City, Maribyrnong City, and Moonee Valley City, contain approximately 3.3 quotas of electors, meaning that three electoral divisions need to be distributed in this area, with surplus electors being distributed to neighbouring divisions.

Table 27 Electors in Local Government Areas in Western Melbourne

LGA	Actual Enrolment	Actual Quotas	Projected Enrolment	Projected Quota
Melton City	96,617	0.89	114,270	0.98
Brimbank City	125,549	1.15	129,779	1.11
Maribyrnong City	55,488	0.51	59,206	0.51
Moonee Valley City	87,026	0.80	93,031	0.79
TOTAL	364,680	3.35	396,286	3.38

From the western boundary of the Melton City LGA moving east, the electors in Melton City LGA are distributed into the proposed Division of Gorton and, additionally to meet the numerical requirements under section 66 of the Act, electors in the suburb of Sydenham who are west of Overton Lea Boulevard and north of the Melton Highway are distributed into the Division.

Electors are then distributed into the proposed Division of Fraser, by distributing the remaining electors in Brimbank City LGA less those in the suburbs of Sunshine, and those parts of Brooklyn and Keilor East that are in the Brimbank City LGA.

Electors in the suburb of Sunshine and those parts of Brooklyn and Keilor East that are in the Brimbank City LGA are then distributed into the proposed Division of Maribyrnong. Electors in the Maribyrnong City LGA are distributed into the Division following the southern boundary of the LGA that is on the Geelong Road, then further along the Geelong Road to the intersection with Somerville Road, then east along Somerville Road to, and then following, the Maribyrnong River.

The suburbs of Kensington, Flemington, Ascot Vale, Travancore, and Moonee Ponds in the east and the suburbs of Keilor East and Avondale Heights in the west are included in the proposed Division of Maribyrnong to reach the required numerical quota under section 66 of the Act.

There is significant interconnectivity between all parts of the proposed Division of Maribyrnong along the train lines between Kensington and Moonee Ponds, and Footscray and Sunshine; along tram routes 82 from Footscray to Moonee Ponds via Maribyrnong, and 57 from Flemington to Maribyrnong; and the various bus routes linking the different parts of the proposed Division, including routes 406 from Footscray to Keilor East and 407 from Highpoint to Avondale Heights, and 404 between Footscray and Moonee Ponds, in addition to the various bus routes that link Sunshine with Footscray including 216, 220, 408, and 410.

Table 28 Distributed electors in the proposed Electoral Divisions in Western Melbourne

Proposed Division	Actual Enrolment	Deviation from Quota	Projected Enrolment	Deviation from Quota
Gorton	101,242	-7.14%	119,104	1.71%
Fraser	113,381	4.00%	117,222	0.10%
Maribyrnong	107,977	-0.96%	114,349	-2.36%



Calwell and Wills

The last Redistribution Committee correctly identified and drew the western, northern, and eastern boundaries of the Division of Calwell that define the interface between the highly developed residential areas in Melbourne's north-west and the peri-urban areas directly to their north and west that are in the current Division of McEwen. This is the correct alignment of the boundary between suburban Metropolitan Melbourne and the peri-urban and rural interface with Regional Victoria and there is no other statutory reason that would require changing these boundaries. However, as the current Division of Calwell is projected to be 11.06% over quota, it is inevitable that the electoral boundaries of the division will need an adjustment, while maintaining its core as the Hume City LGA.

It is proposed to distribute the electors from Gladstone Park, Westmeadows (west of Mickleham Road), Tullamarine, Melbourne Airport, and Keilor Park from the current Division of Calwell in order to meet the numerical requirements under section 66 of the Act.

The remaining electors in the Moreland City LGA are then distributed into the proposed Division of Wills and include the electors from Gladstone Park, Westmeadows (west of Mickleham Road), Tullamarine, Melbourne Airport, and Keilor Park that were distributed out of the current Division of Calwell. Electors from Airport West, Essendon Fields, Strathmore, Niddrie, Essendon North, Essendon West, Aberfeldie, and Essendon north of Buckley Street are then distributed into the Division to meet the numerical requirements of section 66 of the Act. The boundary within the Moonee Valley LGA uses Steele Creek in the west then the Maribyrnong River to Holmes Road, followed by Waverley Road north to Buckley Street and then the Essendon suburb boundary to Moonee Ponds Creek. There are significant means of travel throughout the proposed Division, including Sydney Road, Bell Street/Tullamarine Freeway, and Keilor Road. There are also significant public transport links, including, among others, tram route 59 from Essendon to Airport West, bus routes 903 from Essendon to Pascoe Vale/Coburg, 477 from Gladstone Part to Essendon, 478 and 482 from Melbourne Airport to Airport West, and 501 from Niddrie to Essendon via Strathmore.

Table 29 Distributed electors in the proposed Electoral Divisions in North-Western Melbourne

Proposed Division	Actual Enrolment	Deviation from Quota	Projected Enrolment	Deviation from Quota
Calwell	98,231	-9.90%	115,456	-1.41%
Wills	108,212	-0.74%	115,004	-1.80%

METROPOLITAN MELBOURNE SOUTH OF THE YARRA

Flinders and Dunkley

The proposed Division of Flinders commences at Point Nepean and works up the Mornington Peninsula and incorporates French Island to reach a quota of electors within the Mornington Peninsula Shire LGA. The remaining electors in the Mornington Peninsula Shire are then combined with those in Frankston City to reach a second quota and form the proposed Division of Dunkley.

Table 30 Electors in Local Government Areas on the Mornington Peninsula and Frankston

LGA	Actual Enrolment	Actual Quotas	Projected Enrolment	Projected Quota
Frankston City	97,898	0.90	100,681	0.86
French-Elizabeth-Sandstone Islands (Unincorporated)	86	0.00	86	0.00
Mornington Peninsula Shire	125,378	1.15	131,198	1.12
TOTAL:	223,362	2.05	231,965	1.98

The current boundaries of the Divisions of Flinders and Dunkley are maintained as the current boundaries meet the requirements of section 66 of the Act, by reflecting their respective communities of interest, by being based predominantly on LGA and existing Divisional boundaries, and also meet the numerical requirements of the Act.

Table 31 Distributed electors in the proposed Electoral Divisions of Flinders and Dunkley

Proposed Division	Actual Enrolment	Deviation from Quota	Projected Enrolment	Deviation from Quota
Flinders	112,085	2.81%	117,374	0.23%
Dunkley	111,277	2.07%	114,591	-2.15%

Macnamara, Higgins, Goldstein, and Isaacs

The proposed Division of Macnamara begins at the point where the Yarra River flows into Port Phillip Bay and the boundary of the division is drawn to follow the Yarra River in a north-east direction and the coast along Port Phillip Bay in a south-east direction until the required number of electors are distributed while ensuring the community of interest requirements under section 66 of the Act are met. The Yarra River is used as the northern boundary as far as where it meets Williams Road, which is then followed south past Dandenong Road, where it becomes Hotham Road, to Alma Road which is followed east to Orrong Road which is then followed south to Glen Huntly Road that is then followed west to where it becomes the Port Phillip City LGA boundary that is then followed to the coast of Port Phillip Bay. These boundaries unite the communities that orient along Chapel Street from South Yarra in the north to Windsor in the south, including being linked by tram route 78 and the Sandringham Railway line. Additionally, electors in South Yarra, Prahran, and Windsor are connected to the western parts of the proposed Division of Macnamara by Toorak Road, Commercial Road/Malvern Road, High Street, and tram routes 58, 72, and 6 that run along them. The electors in the area bound by Dandenong Road, Hotham Street, Alma Road, and Orrong Road have been distributed into the proposed Division of Higgins in order to ensure that the proposed Division of Macnamara is below the maximum projected enrolment allowable under the Act.

The proposed Division of Higgins uses the established northern and eastern boundaries of the current Division of Higgins in the Yarra River and Toorak Road in the north and Warrigal Road in the east. Additionally the proposed Division uses the North Road boundary in the south, extending one block further to the Frankston Railway Line to ensure the numerical requirements under section 66 of the Act are met. Glen Huntly Road, that previous Redistribution Committees have recognised as a boundary between Goldstein and Macnamara (also previously named Melbourne Ports), is proposed as the southern boundary of the Division of Higgins, as far west as Orrong Road that is then followed north to Alma Road, which is followed west to Hotham Street and is then followed north and along Williams Road to the Yarra River. The current alignment of the northern and eastern boundaries reflects the strong shared connections focussed around grass roots sporting facilities and clubs throughout Malvern, Glen Iris, Ashburton and Malvern East. By incorporating the suburbs of Caulfield and Caulfield North, these connected communities would be further strengthened by having a single federal parliamentary representative. For example: the East Malvern Knights Football/Netball Club draws membership from Glen Iris to Ashburton as well as areas to its south in Caulfield and Caulfield North. Additionally, the schools throughout the proposed Division of Higgins draw their pupils from throughout the proposed division, including schools in Glen Iris and Ashburton including St Cecilia's, St Roch's and Sacre Coeur; or The King David School in Armadale drawing pupils from Caulfield and Caulfield South in addition to those in Armadale, Malvern, and Malvern East. Pupils to these schools travel from suburbs across the proposed Division of Higgins, not just in the immediate vicinity. This can be attributed to substantial means of travel, connectivity and accessibility across public transport routes and the strong shared communities of interest from Ashburton through to East Malvern, Carnegie, and Caulfield. For example, tram route 16 connects the southern parts of the proposed division with those in their north along Hawthorn Road and Glenferrie Road, additionally, bus routes 604 and 605 connect these communities similarly along Orrong Road and Kooyong Road respectively. Furthermore, bus route 624 connects the communities of Caulfield and Caulfield North with Carnegie and Murrumbeena in an east-west direction along Glen Eira Road and the Nerrim Road.



There is a major question that needs to be addressed in Melbourne's inner-south east of where to distribute electors in Bentleigh East that are currently in the Division of Hotham. With the significant growth in the outer south-east of Melbourne, the increasing concentration of electors in the outer south-east means that divisional boundaries in the south and south-east will be pulled in that direction. If these electors in Bentleigh East remain in the Division of Hotham, inevitably questions around communities of interest will need to be considered between these electors and those that orient in and around Noble Park and Dandenong and whether there is a better division to distribute them into. The only other realistic alternatives available are to distribute these electors into either the Division of Goldstein or Division of Isaacs, as the proposed Division of Higgins would not be able to meet the numerical enrolment required under the Act if electors in Bentleigh East were to be distributed into it. Additionally, Warrigal Road is a significant boundary in Melbourne's eastern suburbs and is a longstanding boundary between the Divisions of Higgins and Kooyong on its western side and the Divisions of Chisholm and Hotham on its eastern side. By distributing electors in Bentleigh East out of the Division of Hotham, it is possible to extend the use of this significant boundary further south.

The proposed Division of Goldstein begins by distributing electors in Brighton and then in Caulfield South, Brighton East, Bentleigh, Hampton, Hampton East, Sandringham, and Highett, predominantly centring on the Bayside City LGA and taking in the undistributed parts of Glen Eira City LGA. It is proposed that electors in Bentleigh East are distributed into Goldstein as Bentleigh East shares significant communities of interest with Bentleigh along Centre Road and is interconnected with Bentleigh as a community that is south of North Road and north of South Road through to Brighton East and Brighton. In considering the alternative of distributing these electors in Bentleigh East into the Division of Isaacs, it would be harder to satisfy the communities of interest requirements and means of travel as there is substantially less north-south oriented traffic between Bentleigh East and Moorabbin, not to mention, similar to the issue with distributing these electors into Hotham that extends to Noble Park and beyond, the issue of finding relevant communities of interest in a Kingston City LGA based electoral division that spans as far south as the suburb of Carrum. By including Bentleigh East in the proposed Division of Goldstein, unfortunately it means that we have to deviate from the existing south eastern boundary that the current Division of Goldstein shares with the Bayside City LGA, however, it is suggested that, in order to achieve the numerical requirements under the Act for proposed Division of Goldstein, the part of Cheltenham that is between Reserve Road and the Frankston Railway Line currently in the Division of Goldstein be united with the part of Cheltenham that is currently in the Division of Isaacs and place Beaumaris and the part of Black Rock south of Balcombe Road into the proposed Division of Isaacs as these parts share considerable communities of interest and interconnectivity with Mentone along Balcombe and Beach Roads. For example, various bus routes link together Beaumaris with Mentone, including the railway station, and Southland in Cheltenham. Additionally, the part of Cheltenham that would remain outside of the proposed Division of Isaacs consists of the Cheltenham Cemetery and surrounding industrial areas.

The proposed Division of Isaacs predominantly consists of electors in the Kingston City LGA, with the internal boundary within the Kingston City LGA following the existing boundary between the Divisions of Hotham and Isaacs in the north along the Dingley Bypass between Warrigal Road and the Westall Road Extension. Additionally, we distribute electors that are currently in the Division of Goldstein, as described above, in Beaumaris, the part of Cheltenham that is between Reserve Road and the Frankston Railway Line, and the part of Black Rock south of Balcombe Road to meet the numerical requirements under the Act. The proposed Division of Isaacs distributes out those electors in the Greater Dandenong City LGA that included electors in Keysborough, Dandenong, Dandenong South, Bangholme, and Lyndhurst that shared minimal means of travel and interconnectivity with the predominantly Kingston City LGA communities along Port Phillip Bay.

Table 32 Distributed electors in the proposed Electoral Divisions in Southern Melbourne

Proposed Division	Actual Enrolment	Deviation from Quota	Projected Enrolment	Deviation from Quota
Macnamara	112,943	3.60%	120,260	2.69%
Higgins	114,946	5.43%	120,792	3.15%
Goldstein	113,665	4.25%	120,427	2.84%
Isaacs	108,635	-0.35%	114,641	-2.11%

Kooyong, Casey, Aston, Menzies, Deakin, and Chisholm

The distribution of electors in the eastern suburbs of Melbourne begins by distributing electors in the Division of Kooyong using the Yarra River as its western and primary northern boundary. As the current boundaries of the Division of Kooyong meet the requirements of section 66 of the Act in reflecting communities of interest and meeting the numerical requirements of actual and projected electors, the current boundaries of the Division of Kooyong are maintained.

The Division of Casey is distributed by distributing all the electors in the Yarra Ranges Shire LGA, starting from its eastern boundaries moving westward. As the current Division of Casey shares its boundaries with Yarra Ranges Shire, and also meets the numerical requirements under the Act, it is proposed to leave the Division of Casey mostly unchanged, with the only exception being in Kilsyth, where the suggested boundary is moved east from the intersection of Hull and Cambridge Roads along Cambridge Road as far as Hawthory Road, then south along Hawthory Road to Mount Dandenong Road, then east along Mount Dandenong Road to Canterbury Road, and then west along Canterbury Road to the existing boundary. This boundary is consistent with the Redistribution Committee for Victoria's proposed boundaries in 2018 and this minor change is proposed in order to ensure the proposed Division of Deakin meets the required enrolment under section 66 of the Act.

Next the Knox City LGA that corresponds to the current Division of Aston is considered. As the Knox City LGA in its entirety meets the enrolment requirements under section 66 of the Act and is representative of the communities in the area, it is suggested that the Division of Aston remain unchanged.

This leaves electors in the LGAs of Manningham City, Maroondah City, Monash City, and the remaining undistributed electors in Whitehorse City. Currently, the Division of Menzies is based on the Manningham LGA with parts of Nillumbik Shire and Warranwood in Maroondah City to meet the requirements of the Act. The Division of Deakin is based on Maroondah City and parts of Whitehorse City. It is proposed that this broad alignment remain unchanged, in that the Division of Menzies incorporates all of Manningham City and that the Division of Deakin's link with Maroondah City be strengthened by including Warranwood that is currently in the Division of Menzies. In order to meet the enrolment required under the Act, additional electors are distributed into the Divisions of Menzies and Deakin from the Whitehorse City LGA.

The proposed Division of Menzies uses the Yarra River as its northern boundary and the areas in the current Division of Menzies north of the Yarra River are distributed to other divisions in order to allow an equitable and balanced distribution of electors across Melbourne north and south of the Yarra River. The proposed Division of Menzies incorporates the entirety of the Manningham City LGA, following its Yarra River boundary in the north, Koonung Creek east from the Yarra River to Elgar Road in Box Hill North, south along Elgar Road to Whitehorse Road, east along Whitehorse Road to Dampier Grove to follow the Whitehorse City-Maroonah City boundary northward and then to follow the Manningham City-Maroonah City boundary north and then east and then the Manningham City-Yarra Ranges Shire boundary north to the Yarra River. This creates an electoral division centred on the Manningham City LGA and incorporates areas in the north of Whitehorse City LGA that include Box Hill North, Blackburn North, and parts of Box Hill, Blackburn, and Mitcham that share communities of interest and means of communication and travel with the Manningham City LGA suburbs of Doncaster, Doncaster East, and Donvale.

The communities north and south of the Eastern Freeway share a strong and enduring connection shared hubs for working and living with common locations for work, social, and recreational activity with significant connectivity and means of travel between these areas along Elgar Road, Station Street/Tram Road, Middleborough Road, Surrey Road/Blackburn Road and Springvale Road connecting and integrating areas north and south of the Eastern Freeway. Doncaster Shopping Town is a key location regardless of whether residents live north or south of the Eastern freeway, as are Jackson Court Plaza, Tunstall Square Shopping Centre, and North Blackburn Shopping Centre, and the various retail precincts in Blackburn, Box Hill, and Mitcham. The linear park running along the Eastern Freeway provides a shared social and recreational link and is an iconic and heavily utilised community space for recreation and exercise. There are also a number of larger local churches have congregation members drawn from both sides of the freeway, including for instance New Hope Baptist Church, One Community Church, St Alfred's Anglican Church, Holy Trinity Anglican Church Doncaster, and Donvale Presbyterian Church. Additionally, the southern parts of Manningham City together with the northern parts of Whitehorse City fall within the same broad catchment areas for healthcare and hospital treatment, with the Box Hill Hospital a critical service for many residents



across Doncaster and Doncaster East, and the Donvale Rehabilitation Hospital a critical service for patients in Box Hill North, Blackburn North, Box Hill, Blackburn, and Mitcham.

The proposed Division of Deakin is centred on the Maroondah City LGA, incorporating the area in Warranwood that is the only part of Maroondah City LGA not currently in Deakin. Otherwise, the remaining boundaries of the proposed Division of Deakin are largely similar to the current boundaries, except for the area that is north of Whitehorse Road in Mitcham in the current Division of Deakin is distributed out and the addition of the area in Kilsyth being distributed from the Division of Casey where the boundary moves east from the intersection of Hull and Cambridge Roads along Cambridge Road as far as Hawthory Road, then south along Hawthory Road to Mount Dandenong Road, then east along Mount Dandenong Road to Canterbury Road, and then west along Canterbury Road to re-join the existing boundary.

The proposed boundaries for the Division of Deakin ensure that the Maroondah City LGA is wholly united within one division with each of the communities strongly centred on Ringwood and Croydon remaining in a single electorate, namely: Ringwood North, Warranwood, Croydon North and part of Park Orchards. The area of Mitcham that is transferred to the proposed Division of Menzies has excellent connectivity along Mitcham Road meaning that these electors orient strongly to Menzies in the north. The current boundary between the Divisions of Menzies and Deakin already has parts of the northern end of Mitcham south of the Eastern Freeway in the Division of Menzies, and this movement would simply extend this boundary to a more defined boundary in Whitehorse Road. The movement of the boundary east in Kilsyth into the Yarra Ranges Shire LGA would enable the proposed Division of Deakin to meet the required enrolment under the Act while also uniting the whole of the Kilsyth in one electoral division.

The distribution of electors into the proposed Division of Chisholm is based on the LGAs of Monash City and the remaining undistributed electors in the Whitehorse City LGA. The proposed Division of Chisholm's northern boundary is moved south to Whitehorse Road, in order to distribute a sufficient number electors into the proposed Division of Menzies to meet the numerical requirements of the Act, while retaining the current eastern and western boundaries of the current Division of Chisholm. The southern boundary of the proposed Division of Chisholm is moved south to the Monash Freeway, which it then follows east to Wellington Road which it then follows east to Dandenong Creek that is the current eastern boundary of the Division of Chisholm. By using the Monash Freeway and Wellington Road as the southern boundary of the proposed Division Chisholm, it is possible to distribute most of the electors that live in Mount Waverley and Glen Waverley into one Division and move Wheelers Hill, a suburb which orients north of the Monash Freeway towards Glen Waverley, to achieve better alignment of localities and communities of interest along the Warrigal Road, Stephenson Road, and Springvale Road corridors.

Table 33 Electors in Local Government Areas in Melbourne's Eastern Suburbs

LGA	Actual Enrolment	Actual Quotas	Projected Enrolment	Projected Quota
Boroondara City	117,191	1.07	123,476	1.05
Knox City	111,134	1.02	115,477	0.99
Manningham City	83,778	0.77	87,515	0.75
Maroondah City	79,367	0.73	82,493	0.70
Monash City	111,935	1.03	116,071	0.99
Whitehorse City	104,147	0.96	109,912	0.94
Yarra Ranges Shire	113,424	1.04	118,628	1.01
TOTAL:	329,506	6.61	344,611	6.43

Table 34 Distributed electors in proposed Electoral Divisions in Melbourne's Eastern Suburbs

Proposed Division	Actual Enrolment	Deviation from Quota	Projected Enrolment	Deviation from Quota
Kooyong	108,078	-0.86%	113,754	-2.86%
Casey	109,367	0.32%	114,393	-2.32%
Aston	111,098	1.91%	115,439	-1.42%
Menzies	110,321	1.19%	115,957	-0.98%
Deakin	109,425	0.37%	113,561	-3.03%
Chisholm	111,565	2.33%	116,178	-0.79%

La Trobe, Holt, Bruce, and Hotham

The south-eastern suburbs of Melbourne have experienced considerable growth since the last redistribution that is projected to continue over the projection period for the present Redistribution. There is a particular issue with the current Divisions of La Trobe and Holt, with La Trobe projected to grow 17.72% over the projection period to be 16,656 projected electors over the maximum permitted projected enrolment and Holt projected to grow 12.40% over the projection period to be 10,429 projected electors over the maximum permitted projected enrolment. Additionally, the current Divisions of Bruce and Hotham are projected to only grow 2.44% and 3.91% respectively over the period and fall below the minimum permitted projected enrolment. This means that both Bruce and Hotham are best placed to absorb these excess electors from the Divisions of La Trobe and Holt.

In considering the LGAs in Melbourne's south-eastern suburbs, including Cardinia Shire, Casey City, and Greater Dandenong City, it is possible to see that there will be four divisions distributed in this area once the remaining electors from Monash City and Kingston City LGA are added.

Table 35 Electors in Local Government Areas in Melbourne's South-Eastern Suburbs

LGA	Actual Enrolment	Actual Quotas	Projected Enrolment	Projected Quota
Cardinia Shire	73,152	0.67	86,696	0.74
Casey City	208,788	1.92	238,585	2.04
Greater Dandenong City	91,246	0.84	96,117	0.82
TOTAL	373,186	3.42	421,398	3.60

The proposed Division of La Trobe incorporates all the electors in the Cardinia Shire LGA and then distributes electors in the north-eastern part of Casey City LGA to meet the enrolment required under the Act. The proposed boundary within Casey City LGA is south along Harkaway Road from where it intersects with the northern LGA boundary and then continuing south along Clyde Road to where it intersects the locality boundary between Clyde North and Clyde, to maintain the southern boundary of the current Division of La Trobe. In part, this boundary ensures that the proposed Division of La Trobe meets the enrolment requirements under the Act while ensuring the best possible alignment of communities in the east to north-east of the Casey City LGA. The parts of Berwick and Harkaway that are included in the proposed Division of La Trobe interconnect with the communities to the east of Cardinia Creek, for example Beaconsfield, Officer, and Pakenham, than the areas further south in Casey City LGA.



The proposed Division of Holt is based on the current Division of Holt, anchored on the southern part of Casey City LGA, with an adjustment to its northern boundary. The proposed northern boundary follows the South Gippsland Highway south from its intersection with the Western Port Highway, to Olive Road to Hallam Road, which is also the locality boundary for Hampton Park, then east along Ormond Road and then Amberly Park Drive, then south along Pound Road to Narre Warren-Cranbourne Road, which is followed north to Golf Links Road, then east along Golf Links Road to the Princes Freeway (part of which is a locality boundary) and south along Clyde Road to rejoin the current boundary of the Division of Holt.

It is acknowledged that it would be better to follow more of the major roads that have been incorporated into the boundary, however, with the significant growth that is projected in Holt, it is not possible to replace all of the established suburban areas in the north with residential growth areas in the south and satisfy the enrolment requirements under the Act for both actual and projected enrolment. For this reason the proposed Division of Holt is at the lower end of the permitted actual enrolment and the higher end of projected enrolment to fit within the overriding numerical criteria, while still attempting to best apply the remaining section 66 requirements.

The proposed Division of Bruce predominantly consists of electors distributed from the northern part of Casey City LGA (including the suburbs of Narre Warren, Narre Warren North, Hampton Park, Hallam, Endeavour Hills, and Doveton) and the southern part of Greater Dandenong City LGA (including Dandenong, Dandenong South, part of Lyndhurst, Bangholme, and the majority of Keysborough). The internal boundary within the Greater Dandenong City LGA is proposed to follow Cheltenham Road east from the LGA boundary, to and then north along Chandler Road, and then east along Heatherton Road to Dandenong Creek, which is also the LGA boundary.

This boundary allows the proposed Division of Bruce to meet the numerical enrolment requirements under the Act and allows an optimal connection of the interfacing communities of south-eastern Greater Dandenong City and north-western Casey City LGAs along the Princes Highway corridor, as is demonstrated by the strong public transport links along the Pakenham Railway line and bus routes, including route 828 that links Berwick with Dandenong and routes 892 and 893 linking Hampton Park with Dandenong.

The proposed Division of Hotham links the communities in the LGAs of Monash City, Kingston City, and Greater Dandenong City along the Princes Highway and Pakenham/Cranbourne Railway line corridors with its subsidiary north-south corridors along Huntingdale Road, Clayton Road, and Springvale Road, and east-west corridors along North Road/Wellington Road and Centre Road/Police Road. The proposed Division of Hotham amalgamates the interlinked communities south of the Monash Freeway, including Oakleigh, Clarinda, Clayton, Clayton North, Mulgrave, Clayton South, Springvale, Springvale South, Noble Park, Dandenong North, and part of Keysborough north of Cheltenham Road that interfaces with Springvale South and Noble Park.

Table 36 Distributed electors in the proposed Electoral Divisions in South-East Melbourne

Proposed Division	Actual Enrolment	Deviation from Quota	Projected Enrolment	Deviation from Quota
La Trobe	100,191	-8.10%	121,033	3.35%
Holt	100,118	-8.17%	119,995	2.47%
Bruce	110,743	1.58%	116,140	-0.83%
Hotham	116,666	7.01%	120,963	3.29%

Elector movements between the suggested Divisions

Aston

	Actual Enrolment	Projected Enrolment
Current Enrolment:	111,098	115,439
Retained:	111,098	115,439
TOTAL:	111,098	115,439

Ballarat

	Actual Enrolment	Projected Enrolment
Current Enrolment:	117,072	127,041
Distributed to:		
Bendigo	7,304	7,582
Retained:	109,768	119,459
TOTAL:	109,768	119,459

Bendigo

	Actual Enrolment	Projected Enrolment
Current Enrolment:	114,350	123,958
Distributed to:		
McEwen	13,121	14,328
Retained:	101,229	109,630
Distributed from:		
Ballarat	7,304	7,582
TOTAL:	108,533	117,212

Bruce

	Actual Enrolment	Projected Enrolment
Current Enrolment:	110,086	112,941
Distributed to:		
Hotham	53,468	55,226
Retained:	56,618	57,715
Distributed from:		
Holt	16,346	17,117
Isaacs	15,157	17,610
La Trobe	22,622	23,698
TOTAL:	110,743	116,140

Calwell

	Actual Enrolment	Projected Enrolment
Current Enrolment:	112,712	130,063
Distributed to:		
Wills	14,481	14,607
Retained:	98,231	115,456
TOTAL:	98,231	115,456

Casey

	Actual Enrolment	Projected Enrolment
Current Enrolment:	113,577	118,788
Distributed to:		
Deakin	4,210	4,395
Retained:	109,367	114,393
TOTAL:	109,367	114,393

Chisholm

	Actual Enrolment	Projected Enrolment
Current Enrolment:	106,161	112,012
Distributed to:		
Menzies	19,823	21,383
Retained:	86,338	90,629
Distributed from:		
Hotham	25,227	25,549
TOTAL:	111,565	116,178

Cooper

	Actual Enrolment	Projected Enrolment
Current Enrolment:	112,825	119,559
Distributed to:		
Hawke	50,262	53,636
Jagajaga	2,864	3,182
Melbourne	3,804	4,040
Retained:	55,895	58,701
Distributed from:		
Scullin	60,575	62,181
TOTAL:	116,470	120,882



Corangamite

	Actual Enrolment	Projected Enrolment
Current Enrolment:	116,461	135,907
Distributed to:		
Wannon	13,704	15,294
Retained:	102,757	120,613
TOTAL:	102,757	120,613

Corio

	Actual Enrolment	Projected Enrolment
Current Enrolment:	110,886	117,383
Retained:	110,886	117,383
TOTAL:	110,886	117,383

Deakin

	Actual Enrolment	Projected Enrolment
Current Enrolment:	108,358	112,556
Distributed to:		
Menzies	6,965	7,325
Retained:	101,393	105,231
Distributed from:		
Casey	4,210	4,395
Menzies	3,822	3,935
TOTAL:	109,425	113,561

Dunkley

	Actual Enrolment	Projected Enrolment
Current Enrolment:	111,277	114,591
Retained:	111,277	114,591
TOTAL:	111,277	114,591

Flinders

	Actual Enrolment	Projected Enrolment
Current Enrolment:	112,085	117,374
Retained:	112,085	117,374
TOTAL:	112,085	117,374

Fraser

	Actual Enrolment	Projected Enrolment
Current Enrolment:	109,599	113,291
Distributed to:		
Gorton	3,827	3,977
Maribyrnong	10,961	11,621
Retained:	94,811	97,693
Distributed from:		
Gorton	18,570	19,529
TOTAL:	113,381	117,222

Gellibrand

	Actual Enrolment	Projected Enrolment
Current Enrolment:	112,890	121,841
Distributed to:		
Maribyrnong	15,874	16,664
Retained:	97,016	105,177
Distributed from:		
Lalor	11,966	15,416
TOTAL:	108,982	120,593

Gippsland

	Actual Enrolment	Projected Enrolment
Current Enrolment:	111,875	116,288
Distributed to:		
Monash	1,207	1,197
Retained:	110,668	115,091
TOTAL:	110,668	115,091

Goldstein

	Actual Enrolment	Projected Enrolment
Current Enrolment:	109,554	115,856
Distributed to:		
Higgins	2,040	2,095
Isaacs	13,969	14,838
Retained:	93,545	98,923
Distributed from:		
Hotham	20,110	21,504
TOTAL:	113,655	120,427

Gorton

	Actual Enrolment	Projected Enrolment
Current Enrolment:	115,985	134,656
Distributed to:		
Fraser	18,570	19,529
Retained:	97,415	115,127
Distributed from:		
Fraser	3,827	3,977
TOTAL:	101,242	119,104

Hawke

	Actual Enrolment	Projected Enrolment
Current Enrolment:	0	0
Retained:	0	0
Distributed from:		
Cooper	50,262	53,636
Wills	59,052	64,512
TOTAL:	109,314	118,148

Higgins

	Actual Enrolment	Projected Enrolment
Current Enrolment:	111,285	117,504
Distributed to:		
Macnamara	18,433	19,571
Retained:	92,852	97,933
Distributed from:		
Goldstein	2,040	2,095
Macnamara	20,054	20,764
TOTAL:	114,946	120,792

Holt

	Actual Enrolment	Projected Enrolment
Current Enrolment:	111,524	131,634
Distributed to:		
Bruce	16,346	17,117
Retained:	95,178	114,517
Distributed from:		
La Trobe	4,940	5,478
TOTAL:	100,118	119,995

Hotham

	Actual Enrolment	Projected Enrolment
Current Enrolment:	108,535	112,790
Distributed to:		
Chisholm	25,227	25,549
Goldstein	20,110	21,504
Retained:	63,198	65,737
Distributed from:		
Bruce	53,468	55,226
TOTAL:	116,666	120,963

Indi

	Actual Enrolment	Projected Enrolment
Current Enrolment:	113,713	118,756
Distributed to:		
Nicholls	4,506	4,746
Retained:	109,207	114,010
TOTAL:	109,207	114,010

Isaacs

	Actual Enrolment	Projected Enrolment
Current Enrolment:	109,823	117,413
Distributed to:		
Bruce	15,157	17,610
Retained:	94,666	99,803
Distributed from:		
Goldstein	13,969	14,838
TOTAL:	108,635	114,641

Jagajaga

	Actual Enrolment	Projected Enrolment
Current Enrolment:	108,042	112,132
Distributed to:		
Scullin	16,341	16,914
Retained:	91,701	95,218
Distributed from:		
Cooper	2,864	3,182
Menzies	15,796	16,255
TOTAL:	110,361	114,655



Kooyong

	Actual Enrolment	Projected Enrolment
Current Enrolment:	108,078	113,754
Retained:	108,078	113,754
TOTAL:	108,078	113,754

La Trobe

	Actual Enrolment	Projected Enrolment
Current Enrolment:	116,542	137,861
Distributed to:		
Bruce	22,622	23,698
Holt	4,940	5,478
Retained:	88,980	108,685
Distributed from:		
Monash	11,211	12,348
TOTAL:	100,191	121,033

Lalor

	Actual Enrolment	Projected Enrolment
Current Enrolment:	113,148	132,793
Distributed to:		
Gellibrand	11,966	15,416
Retained:	101,182	117,377
TOTAL:	101,182	117,377

Macnamara

	Actual Enrolment	Projected Enrolment
Current Enrolment:	114,564	121,453
Distributed to:		
Higgins	20,054	20,764
Retained:	94,510	100,689
Distributed from:		
Higgins	18,433	19,571
TOTAL:	112,943	120,260

Mallee

	Actual Enrolment	Projected Enrolment
Current Enrolment:	113,801	113,046
Distributed to:		
Nicholls	10,299	10,198
Retained:	103,502	102,848
Distributed from:		
Wannon	15,076	14,987
TOTAL:	118,578	117,835

Maribyrnong

	Actual Enrolment	Projected Enrolment
Current Enrolment:	114,182	122,142
Distributed to:		
Wills	40,690	44,156
Retained:	73,492	77,986
Distributed from:		
Fraser	10,961	11,621
Gellibrand	15,874	16,664
Melbourne	7,650	8,078
TOTAL:	107,977	114,349

McEwen

	Actual Enrolment	Projected Enrolment
Current Enrolment:	112,032	129,413
Distributed to:		
Scullin	33,546	42,394
Retained:	78,486	87,019
Distributed from:		
Bendigo	13,121	14,328
Nicholls	11,841	12,502
TOTAL:	103,448	113,849

Melbourne

	Actual Enrolment	Projected Enrolment
Current Enrolment:	108,861	119,787
Distributed to:		
Maribyrnong	7,650	8,078
Retained:	101,211	111,709
Distributed from:		
Cooper	3,804	4,040
TOTAL:	105,015	115,749

Menzies

	Actual Enrolment	Projected Enrolment
Current Enrolment:	108,268	112,720
Distributed to:		
Deakin	3,822	3,935
Jagajaga	15,796	16,255
Scullin	5,117	5,281
Retained:	83,533	87,249
Distributed from:		
Chisholm	19,823	21,383
Deakin	6,965	7,325
TOTAL:	110,321	115,957

Monash

	Actual Enrolment	Projected Enrolment
Current Enrolment:	115,568	125,734
Distributed to:		
La Trobe	11,211	12,348
Retained:	104,357	113,386
Distributed from:		
Gippsland	1,207	1,197
TOTAL:	105,564	114,583

Nicholls

	Actual Enrolment	Projected Enrolment
Current Enrolment:	112,151	114,676
Distributed to:		
McEwen	11,841	12,502
Retained:	100,310	102,174
Distributed from:		
Indi	4,506	4,746
Mallee	10,299	10,198
TOTAL:	115,115	117,118

Scullin

	Actual Enrolment	Projected Enrolment
Current Enrolment:	107,312	116,741
Distributed to:		
Cooper	60,575	62,181
Retained:	46,737	54,560
Distributed from:		
Jagajaga	16,341	16,914
McEwen	33,546	42,394
Menzies	5,117	5,281
TOTAL:	101,741	119,149

Wannon

	Actual Enrolment	Projected Enrolment
Current Enrolment:	115,433	116,545
Distributed to:		
Mallee	15,076	14,987
Retained:	100,357	101,558
Distributed from:		
Corangamite	13,704	15,294
TOTAL:	114,061	116,852



Wills

	Actual Enrolment	Projected Enrolment
Current Enrolment:	112,093	120,753
Distributed to:		
Hawke	59,052	64,512
Retained:	53,041	56,241
Distributed from:		
Calwell	14,481	14,607
Maribyrnong	40,690	44,156
TOTAL:	108,212	115,004



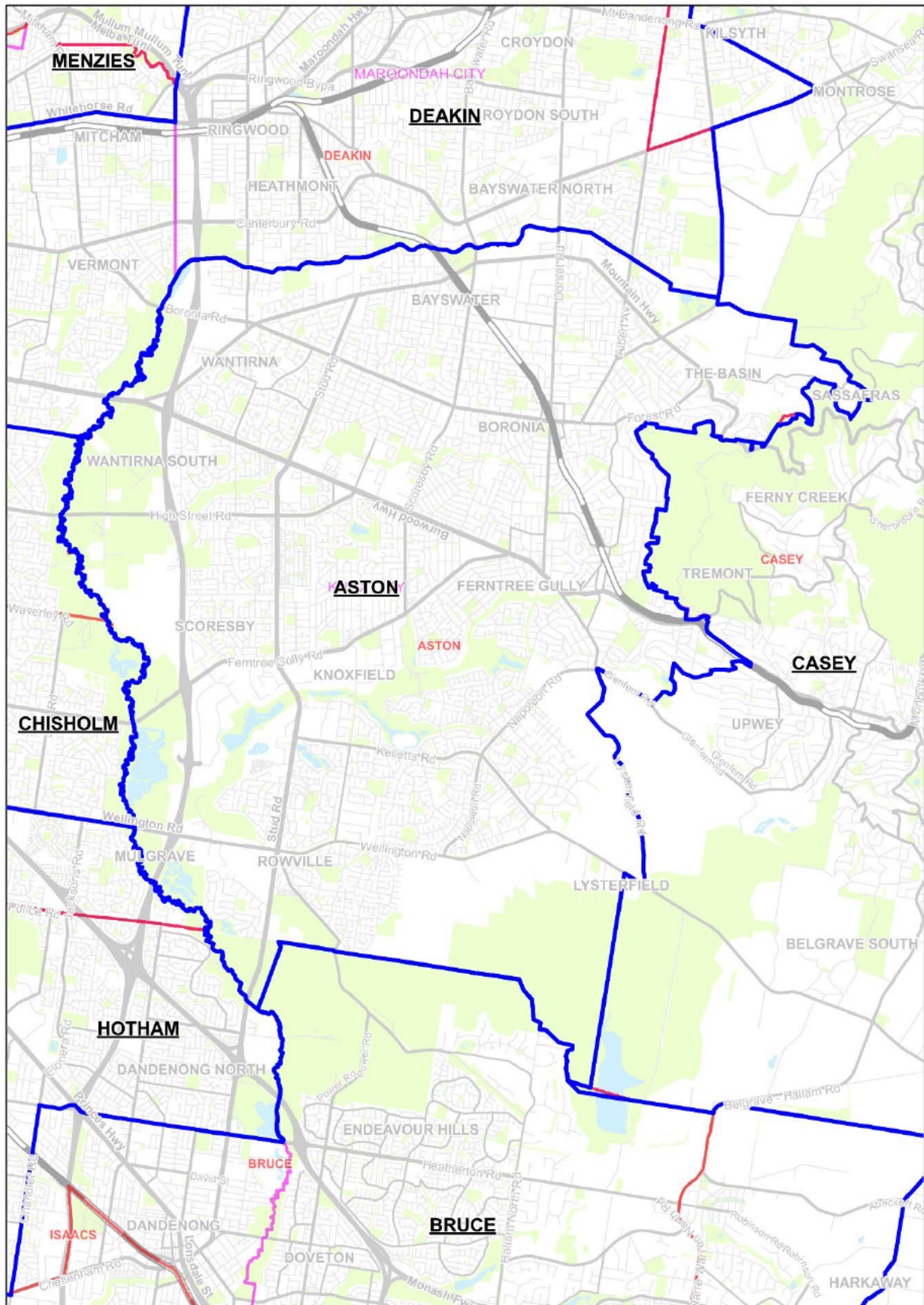
Maps of Suggested Divisions

- Aston
- Ballarat
- Bendigo
- Bruce
- Calwell
- Casey
- Chisholm
- Cooper
- Corangamite
- Corio
- Deakin
- Dunkley
- Flinders
- Fraser
- Gellibrand
- Gippsland
- Goldstein
- Gorton
- Hawke*
- Higgins
- Holt
- Hotham
- Indi
- Isaacs
- Jagajaga
- Kooyong
- Lalor
- La Trobe
- Macnamara
- Mallee
- Maribyrnong
- McEwen
- Melbourne
- Menzies
- Monash
- Nicholls
- Scullin
- Wannon
- Wills

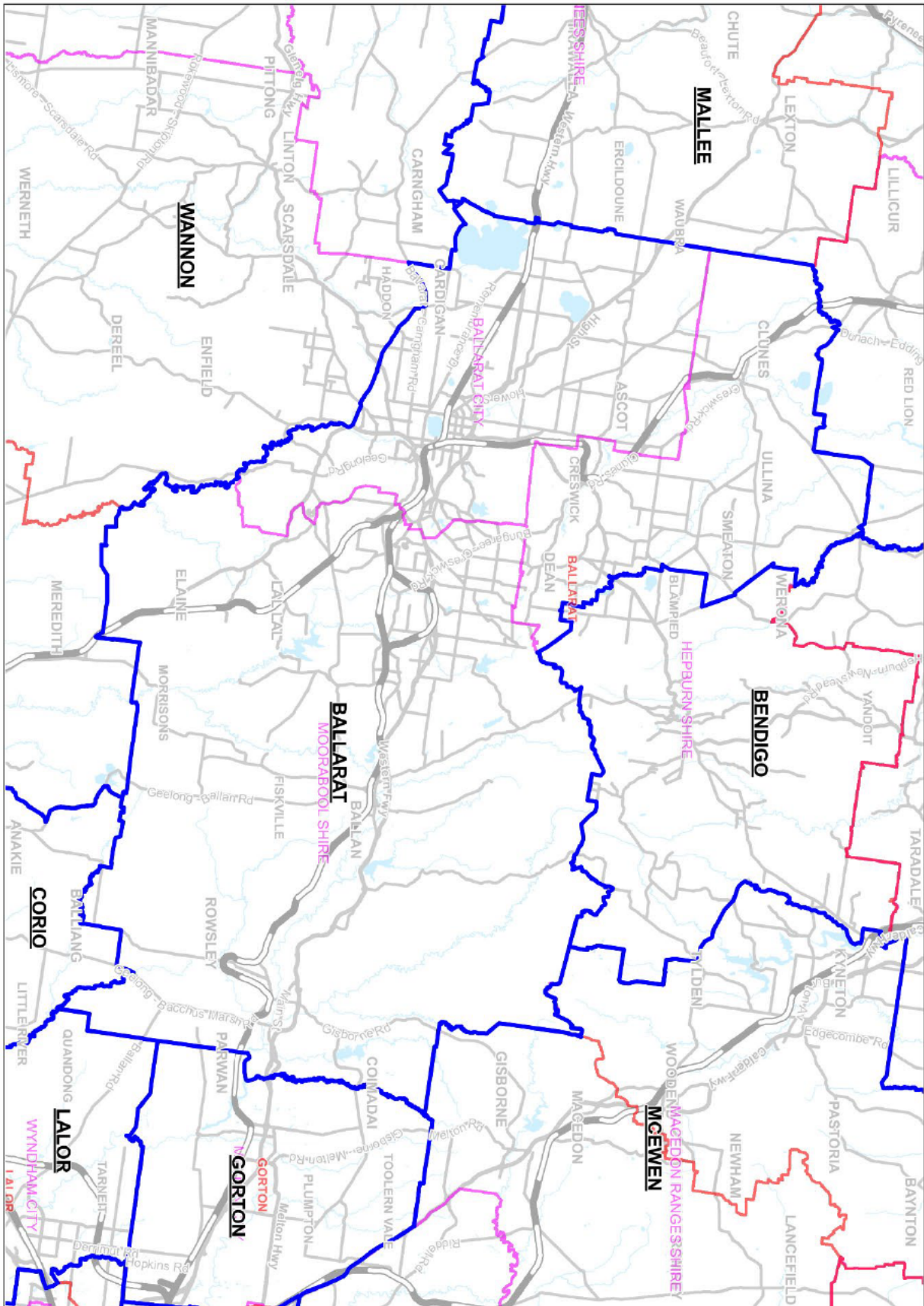
* Suggestion of a new Division.



Aston

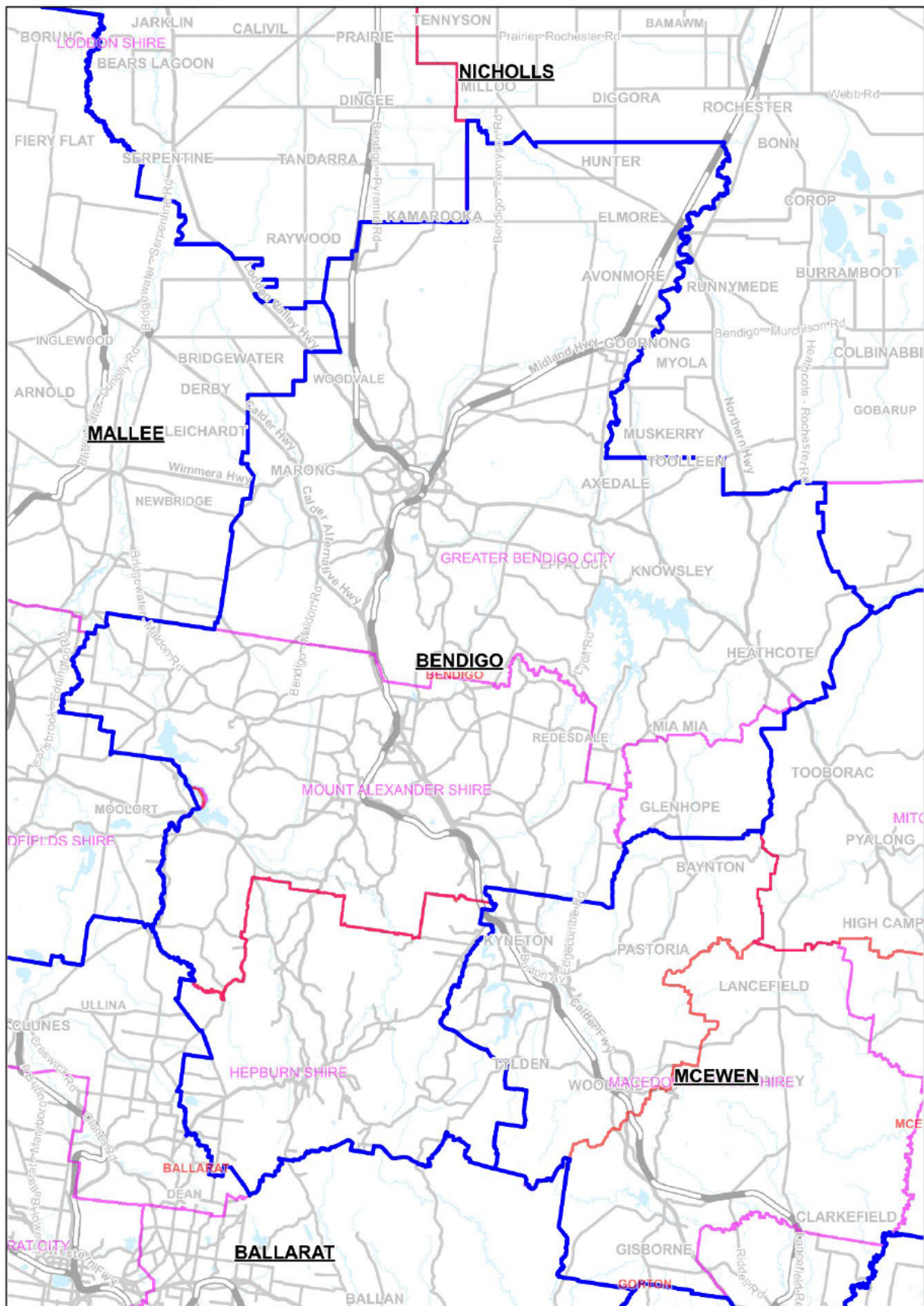


Ballarat

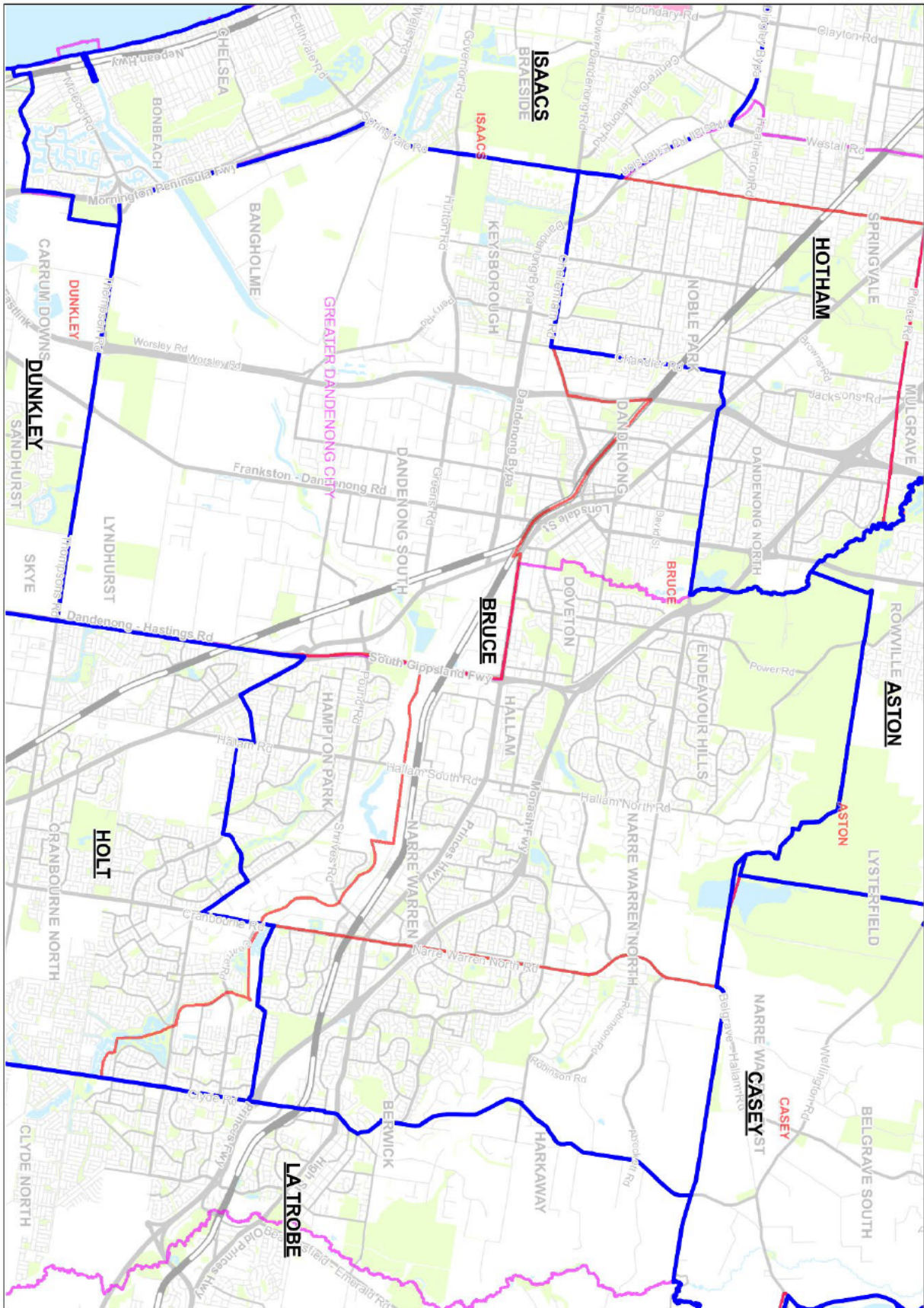




Bendigo

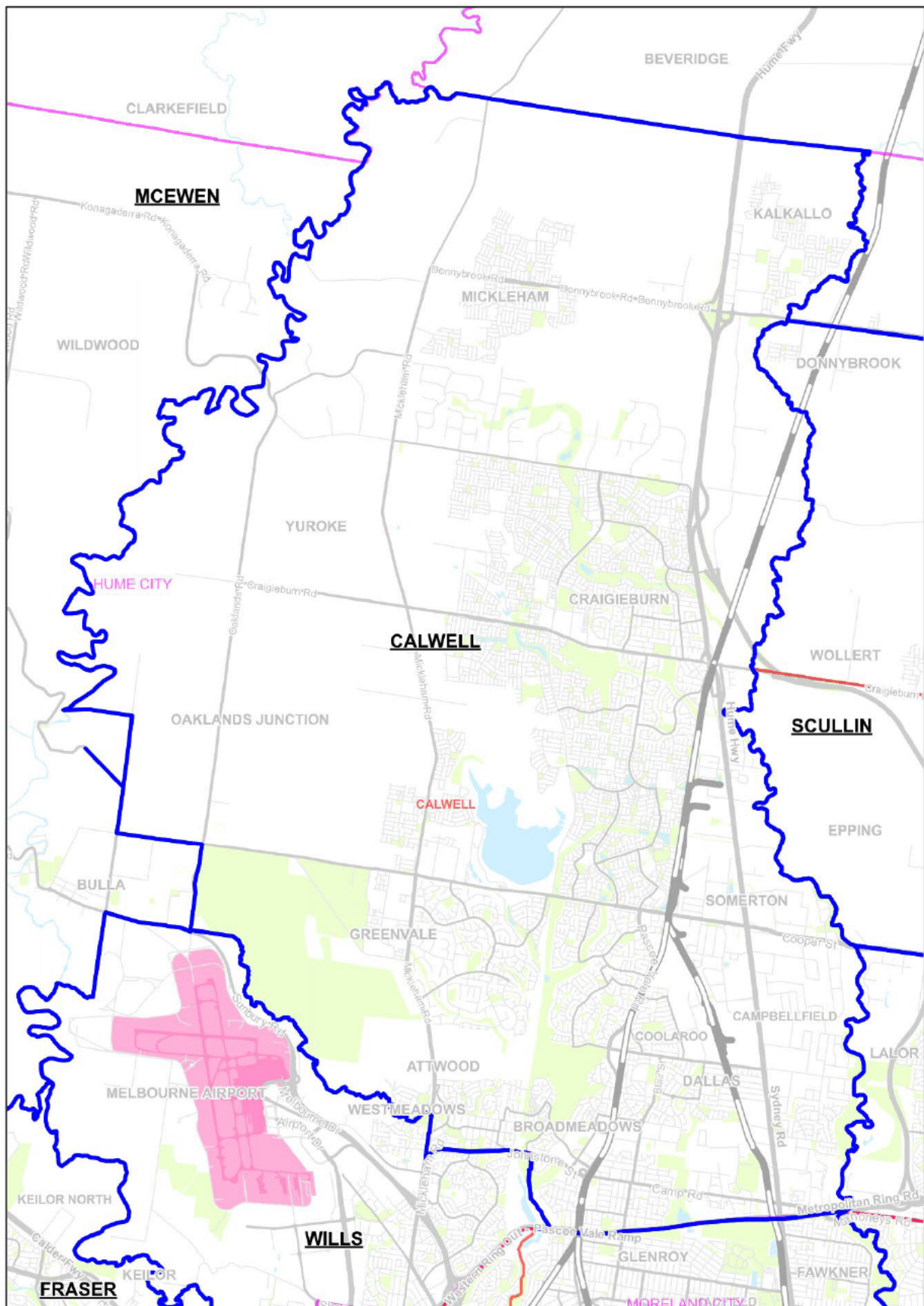


Bruce

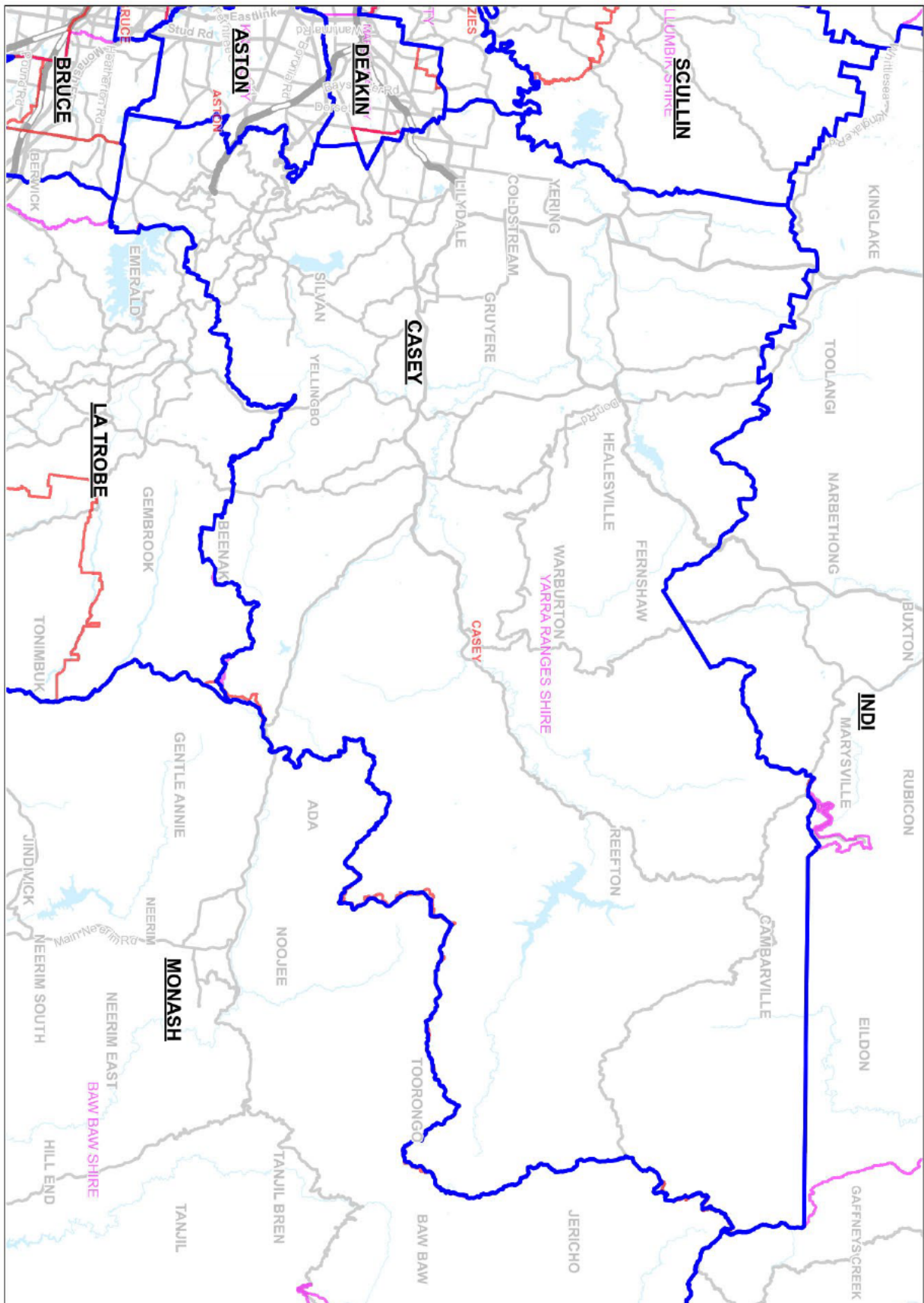




Calwell

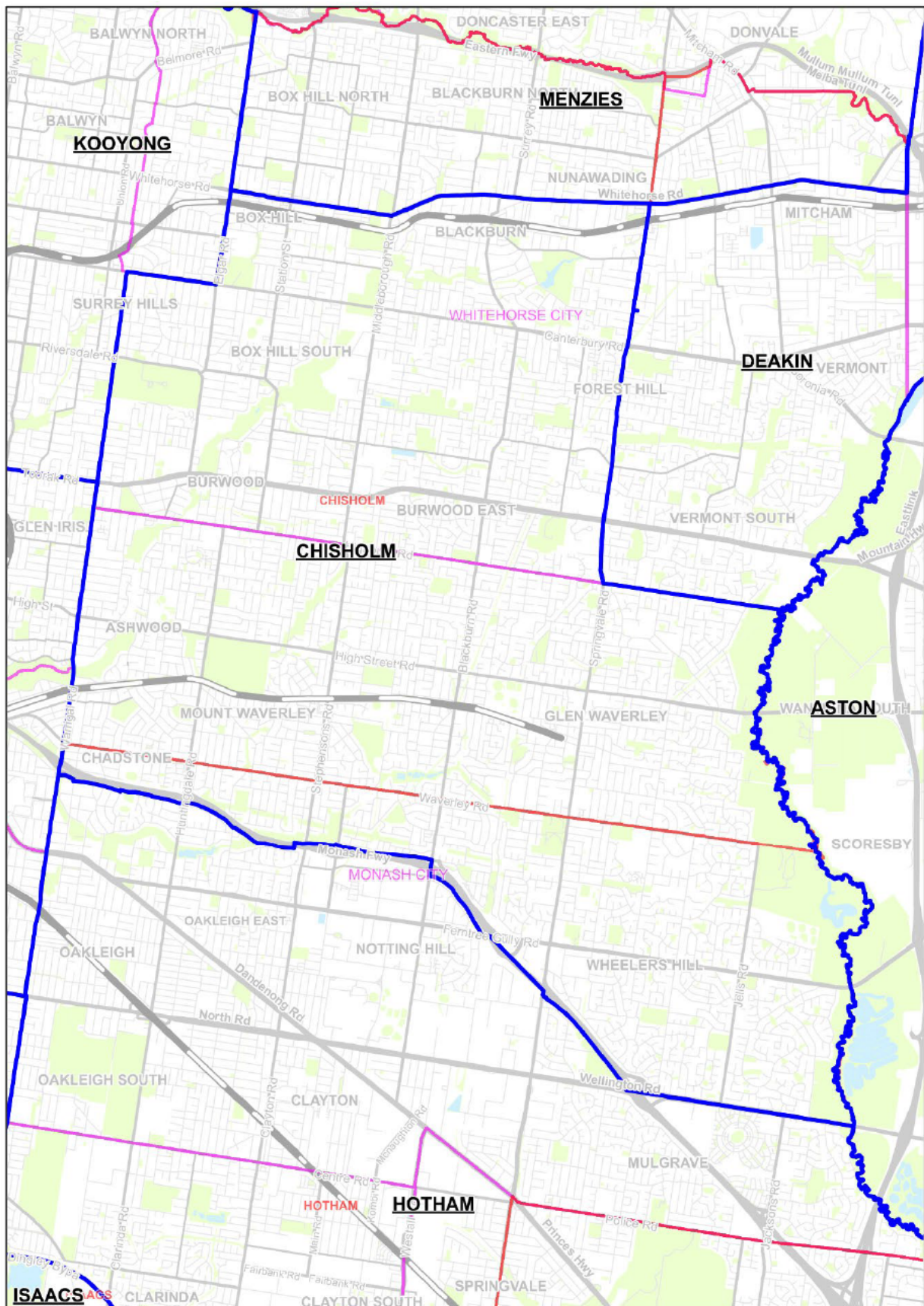


Casey

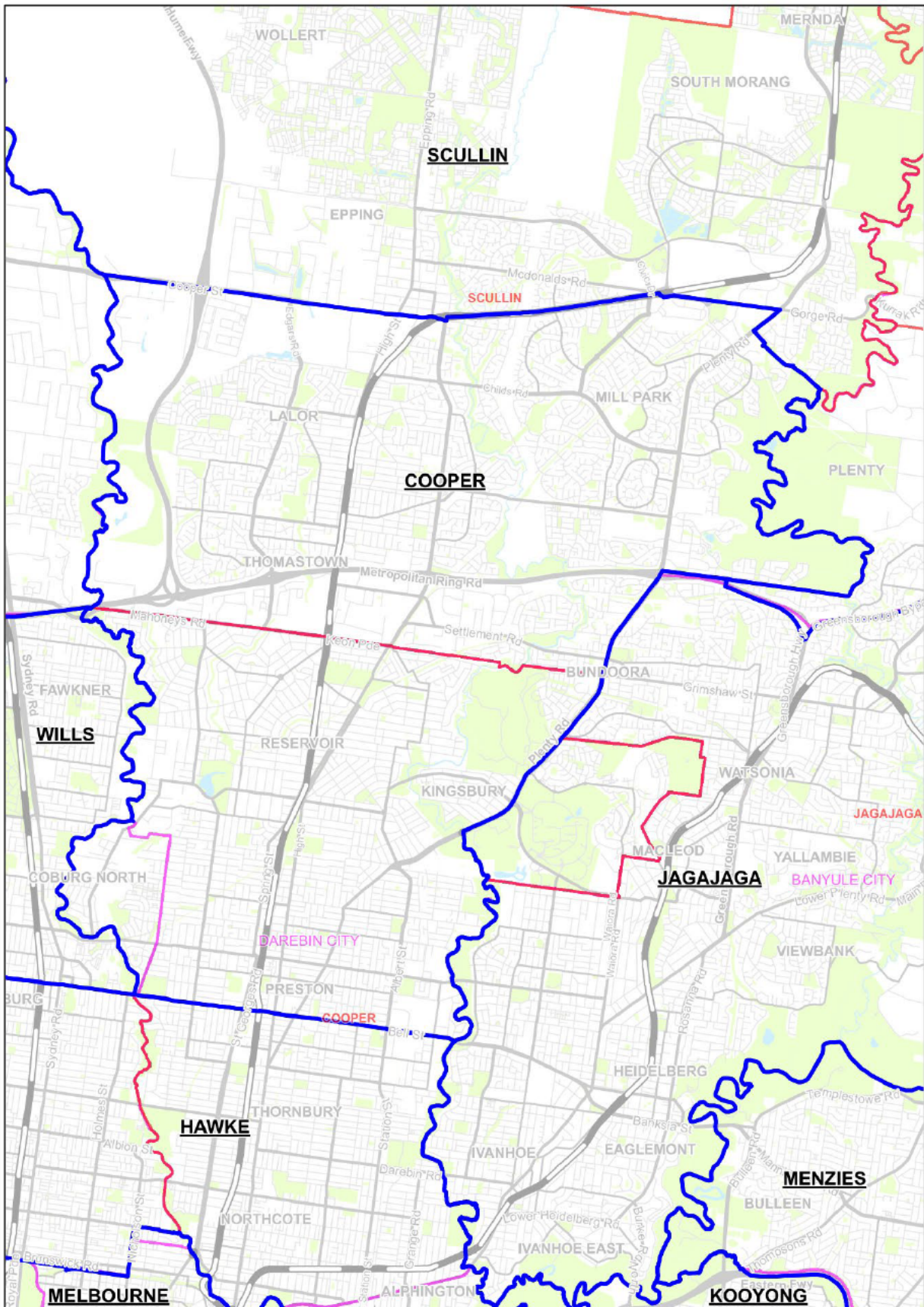




Chisholm

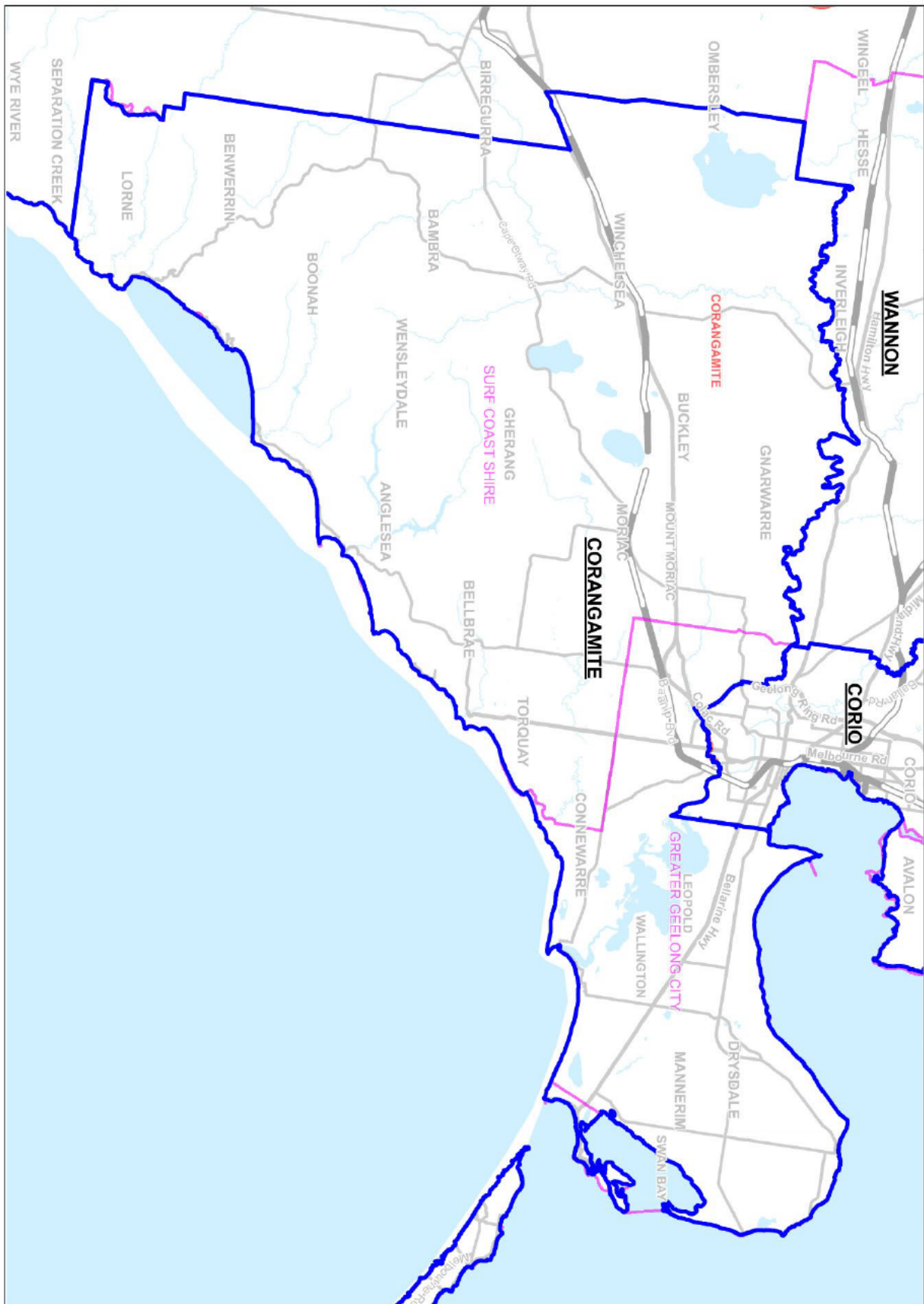


Cooper

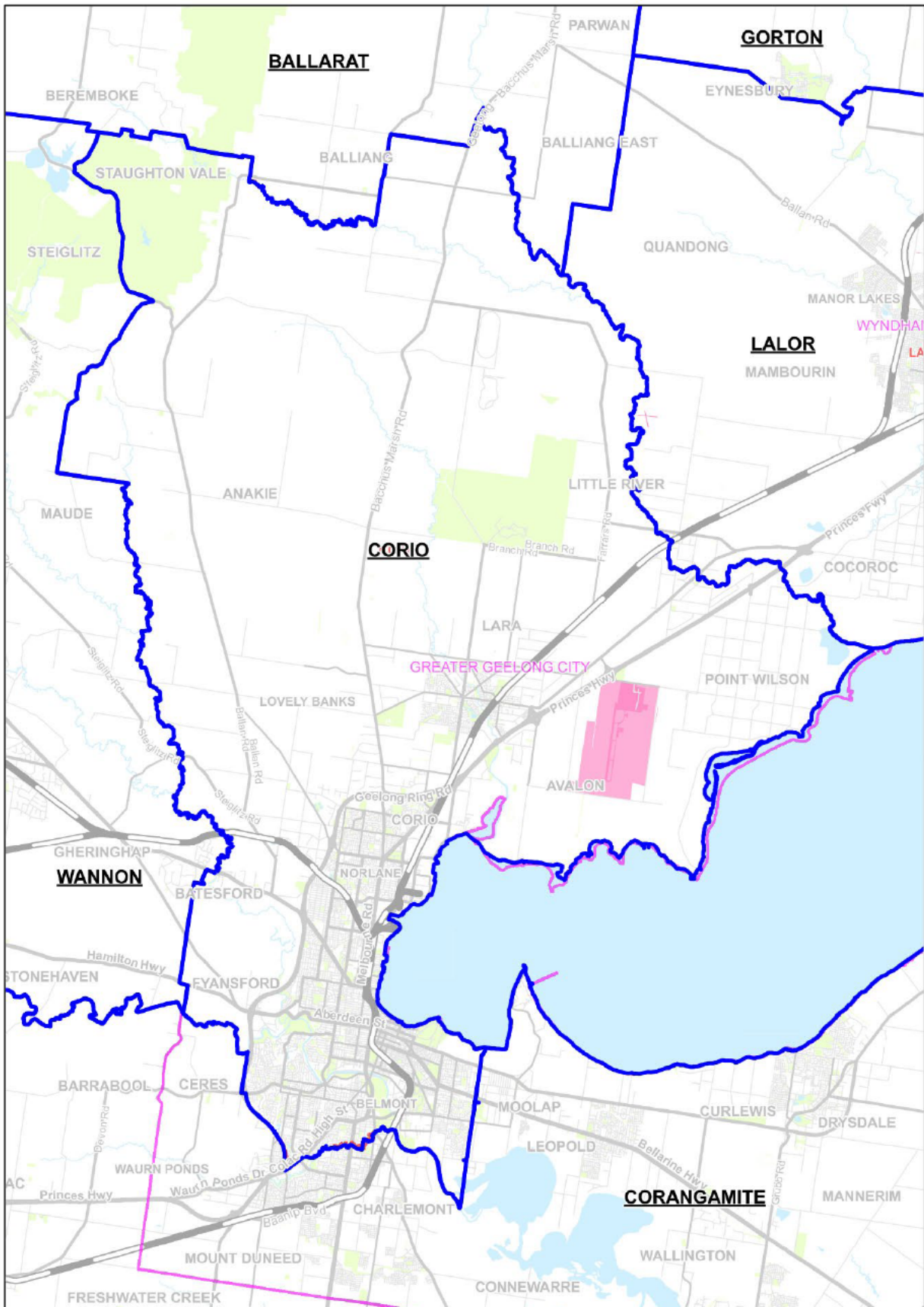




Corangamite

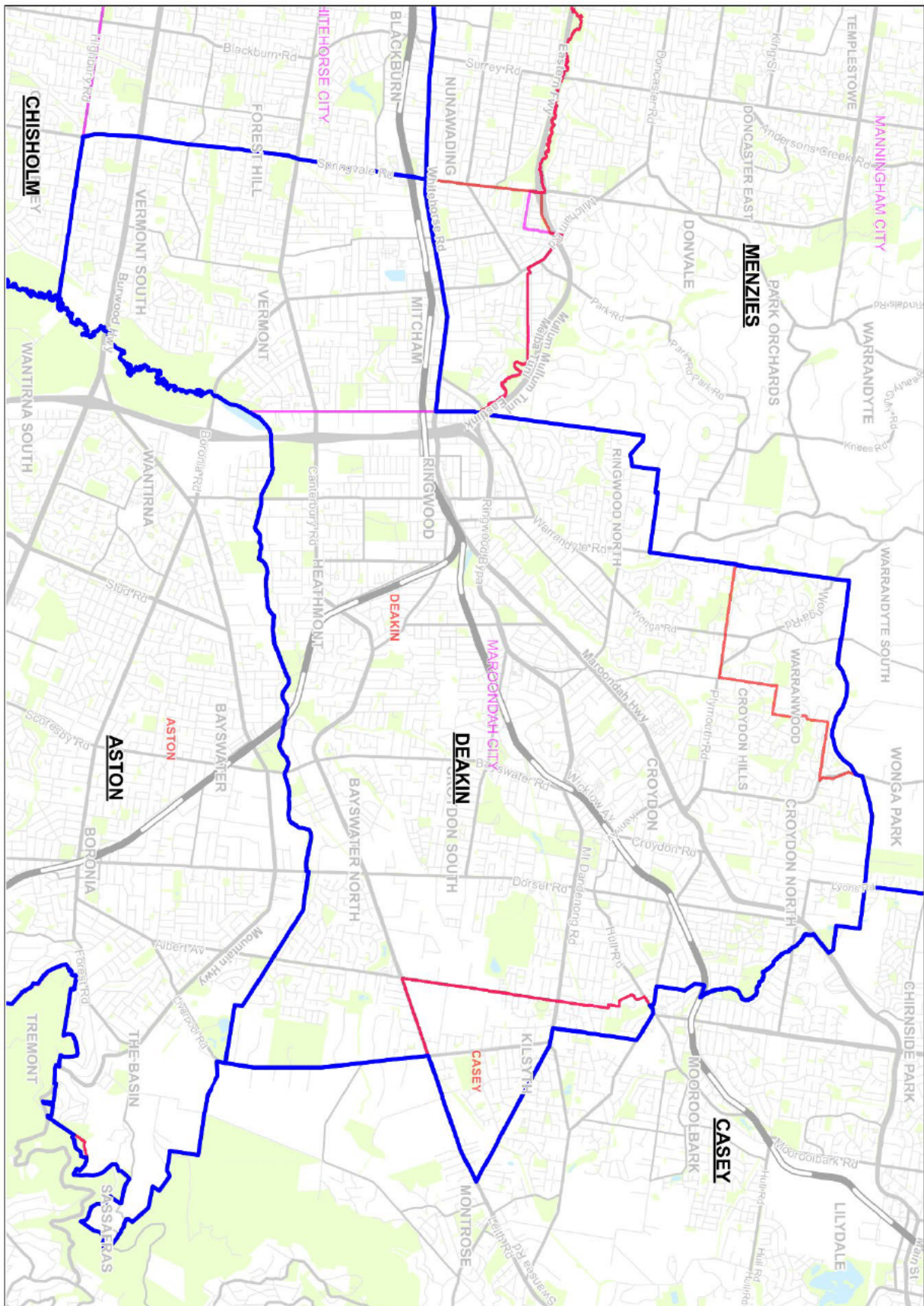


Corio



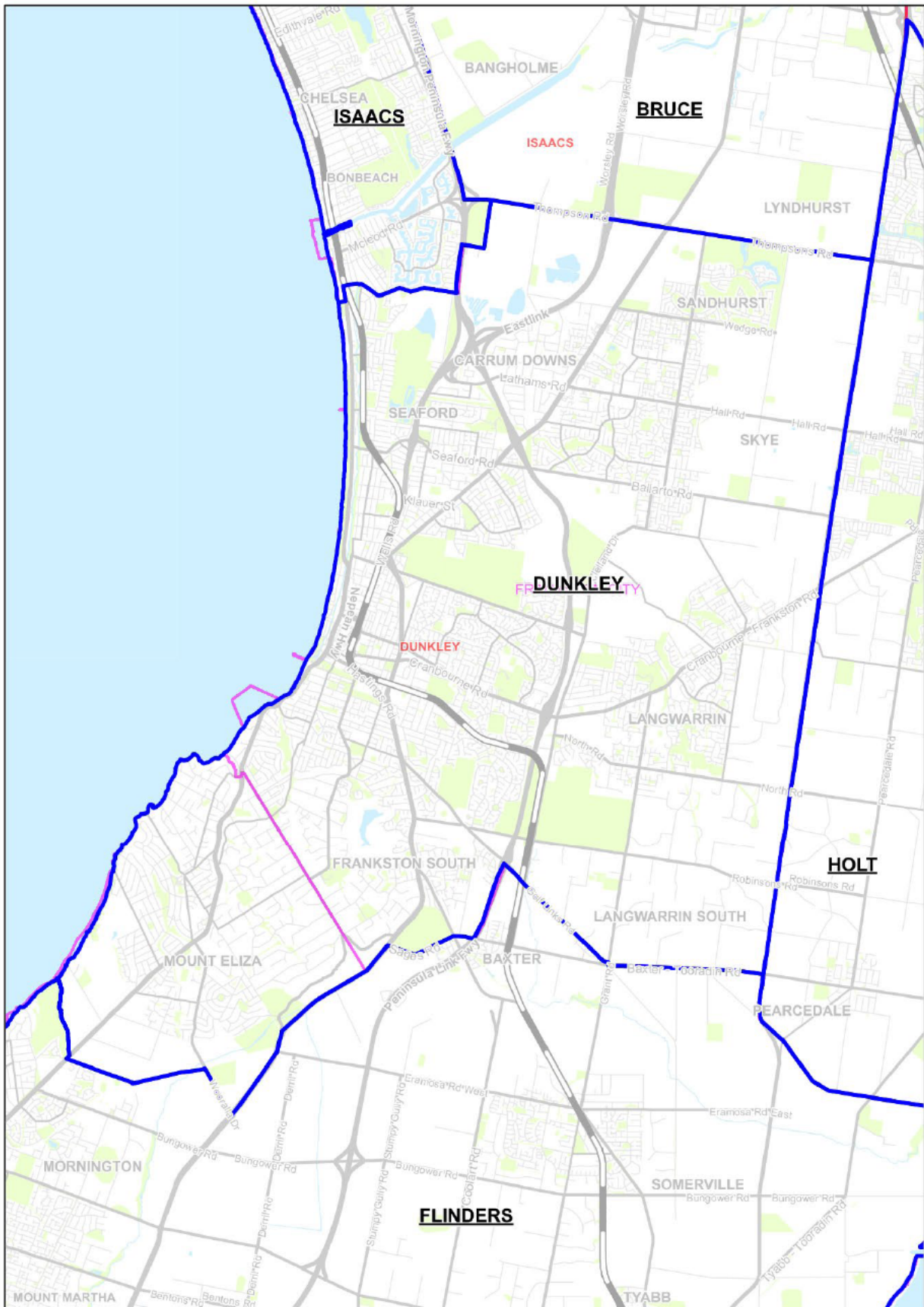


Deakin





Dunkley

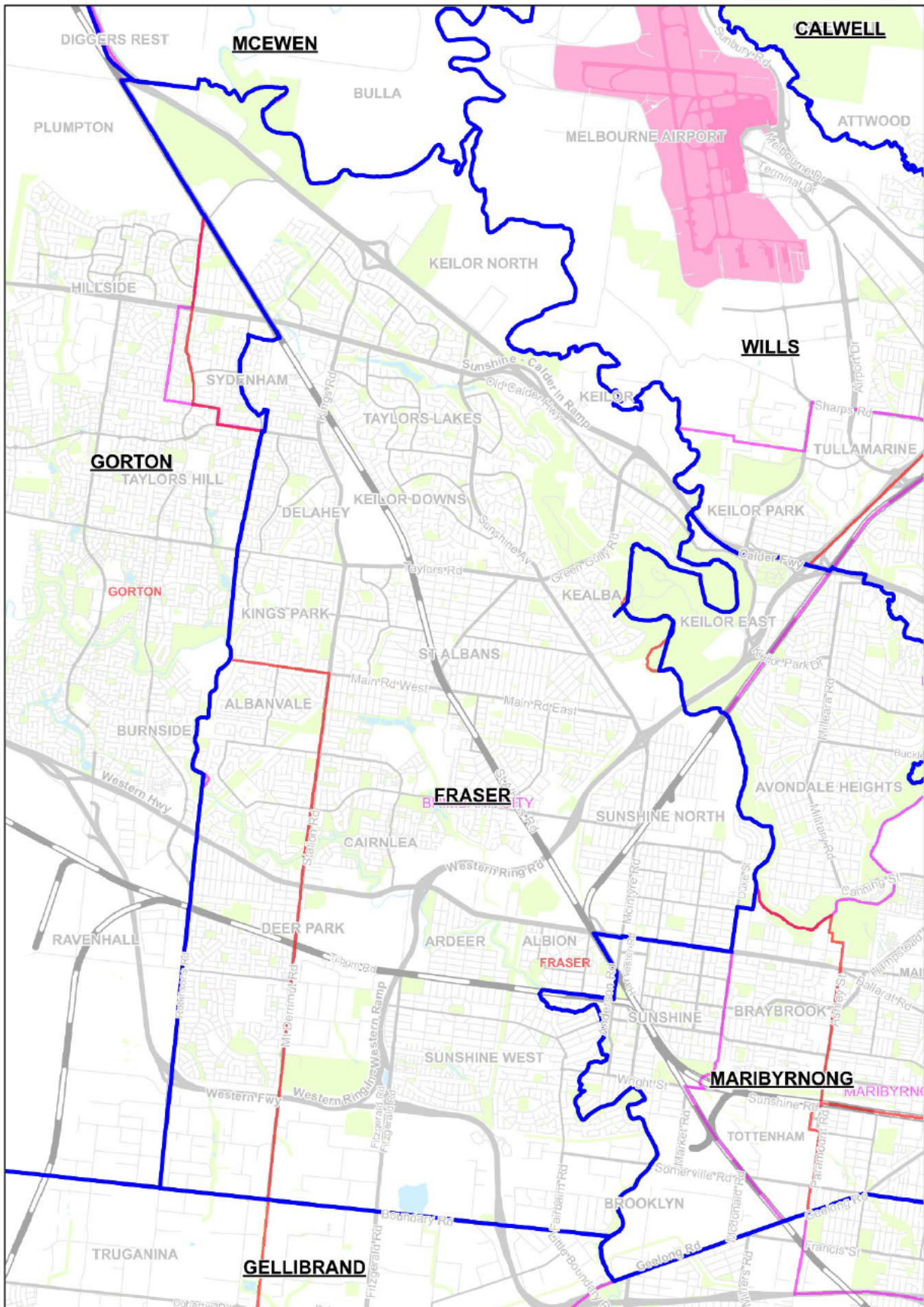




Flinders

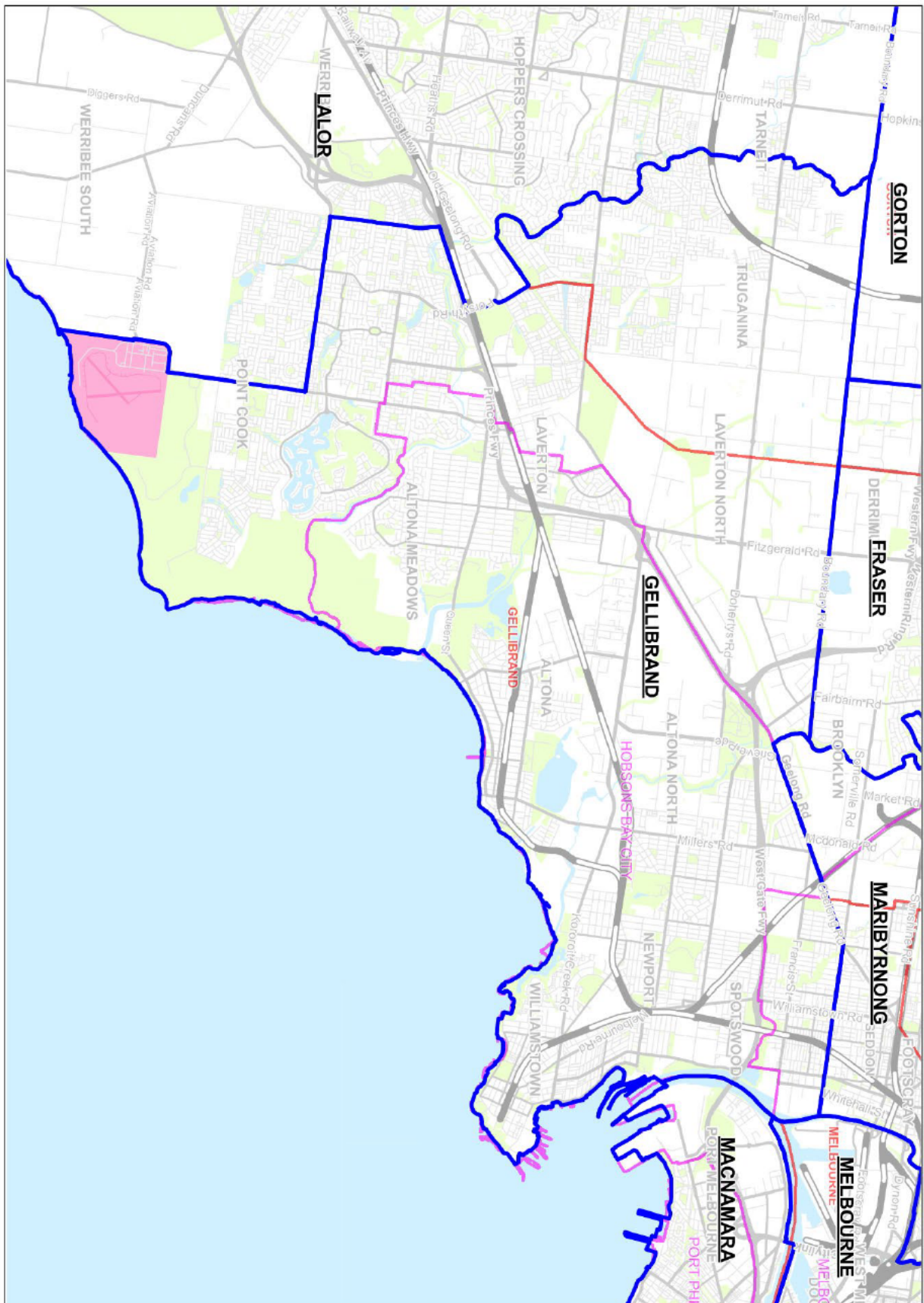


Fraser

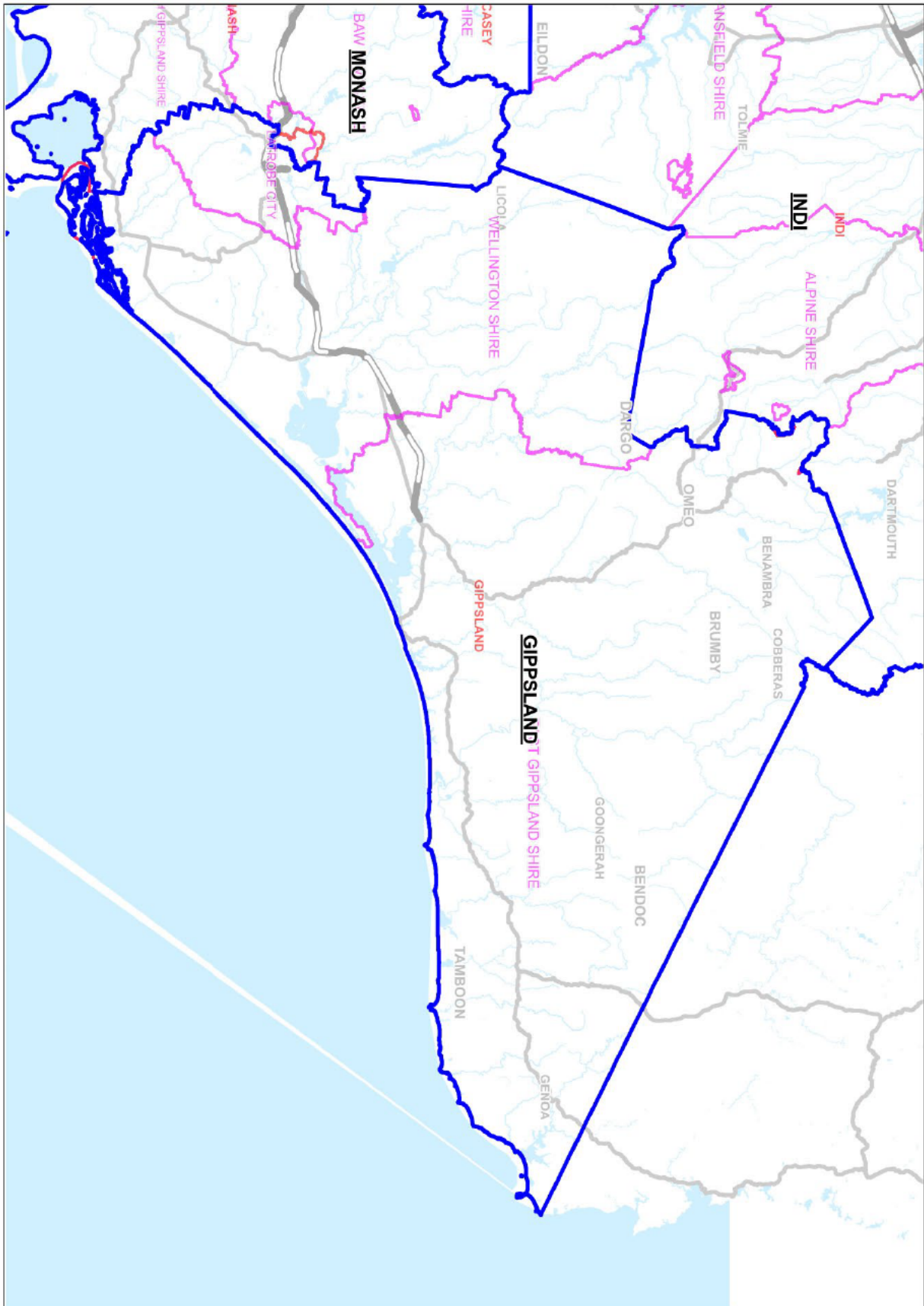




Gellibrand

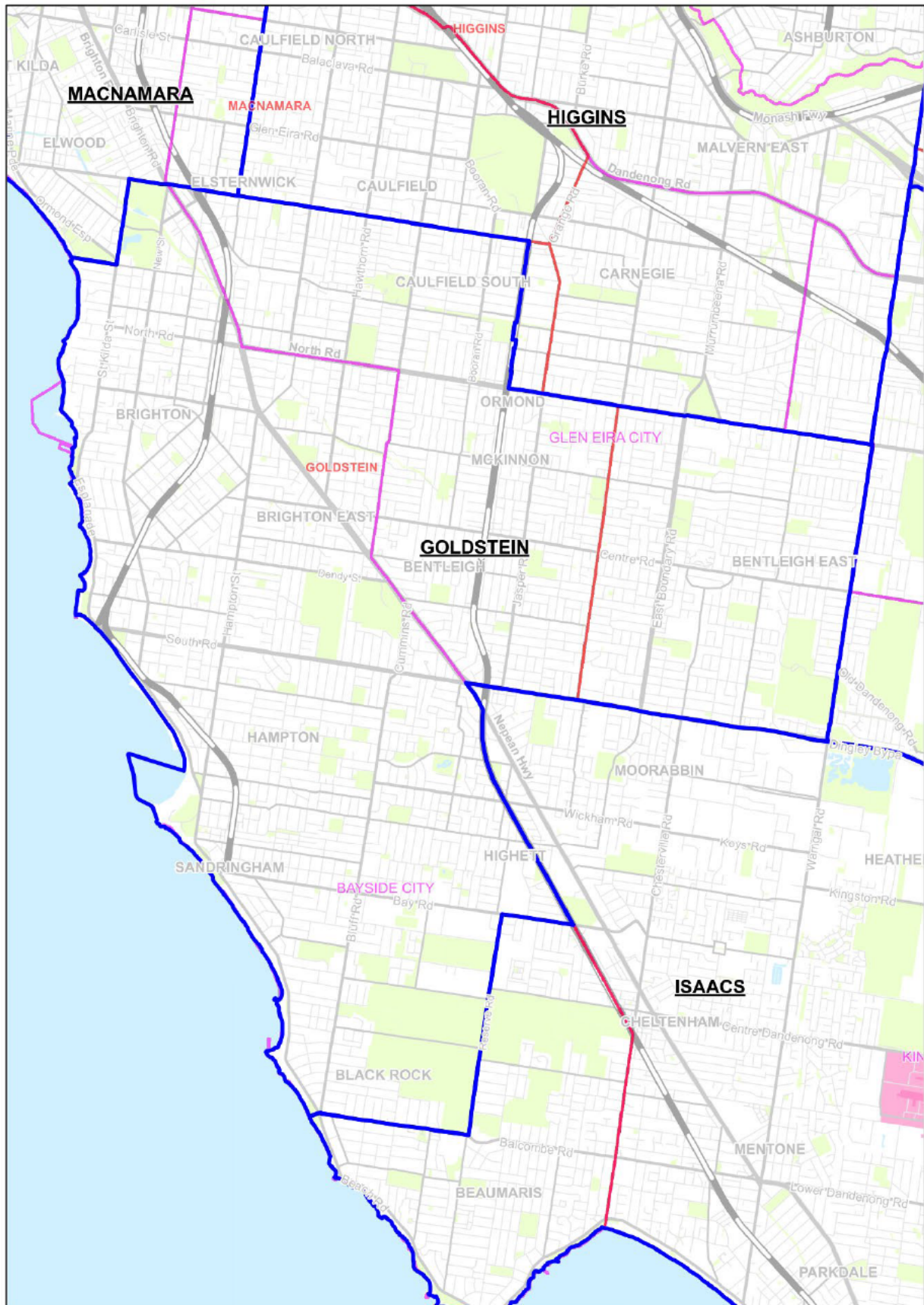


Gippsland

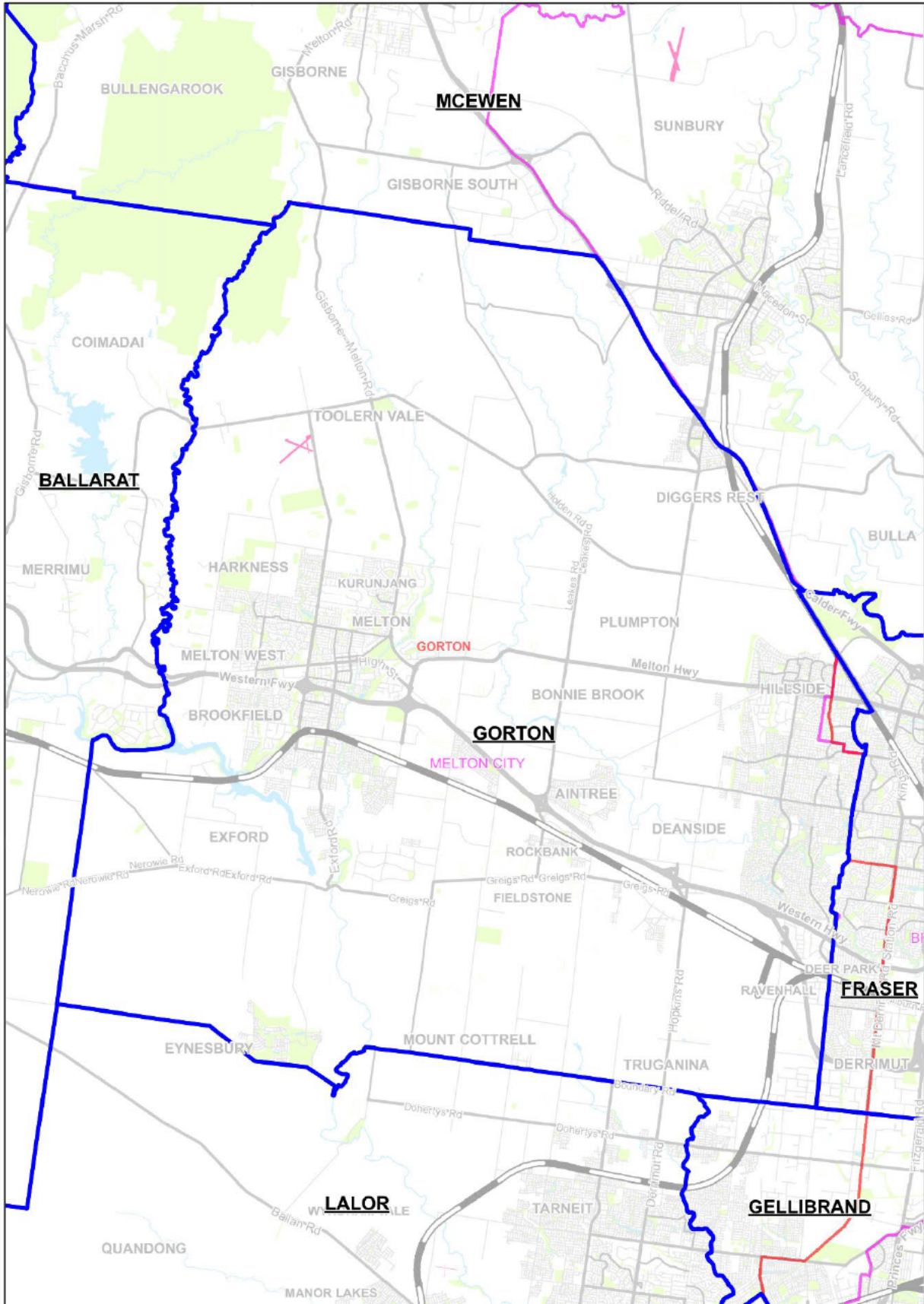




Goldstein

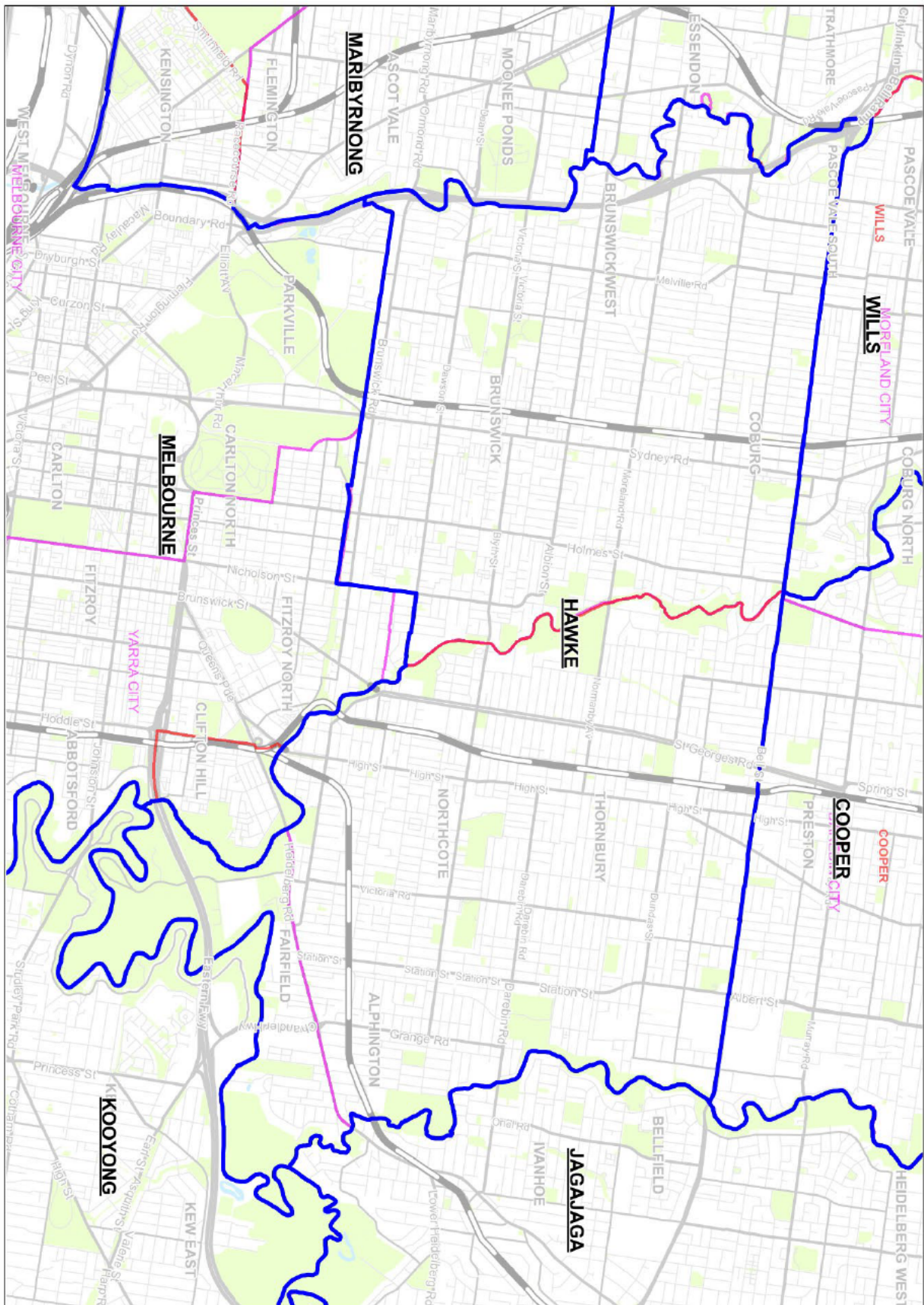


Gorton

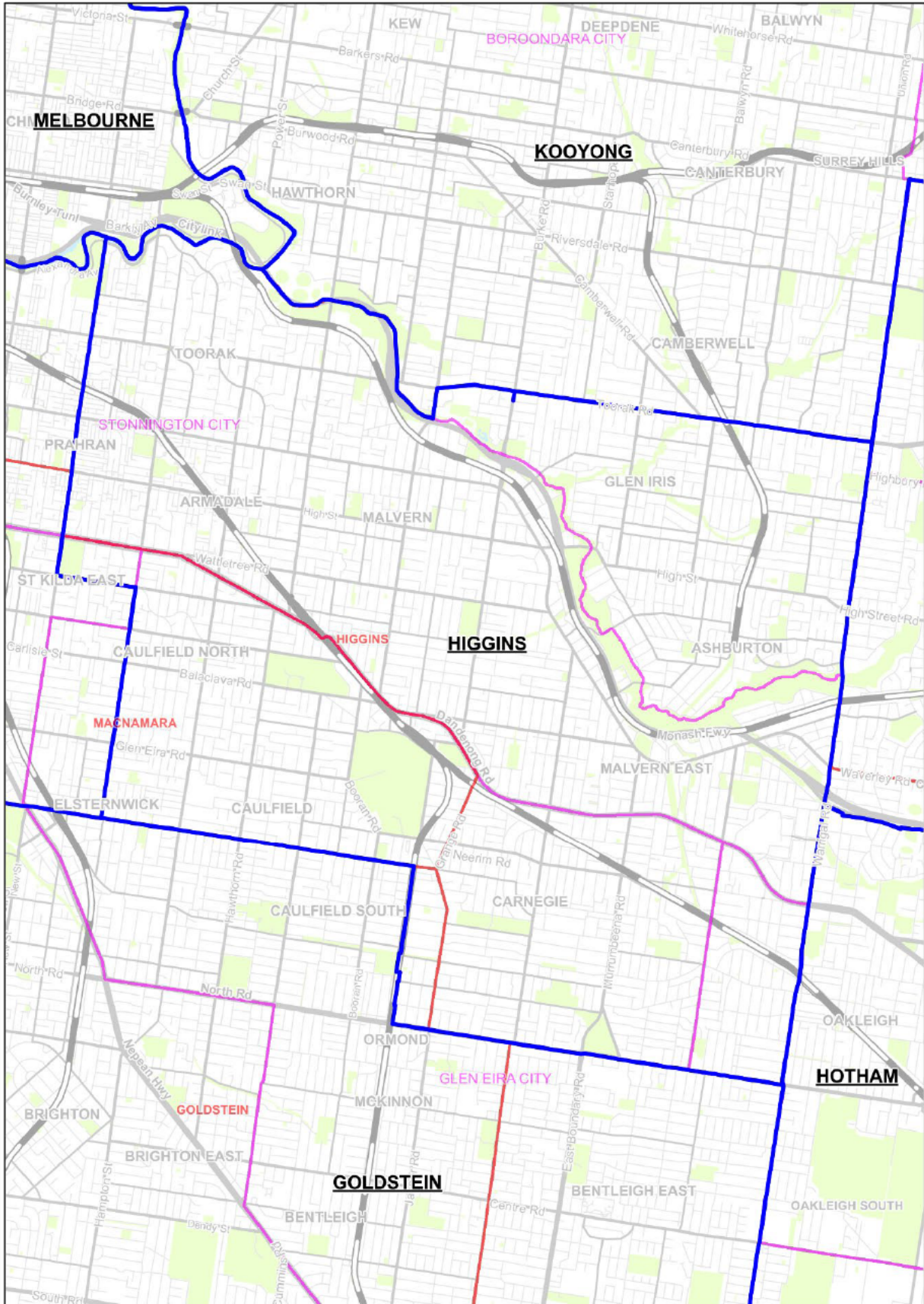




Hawke

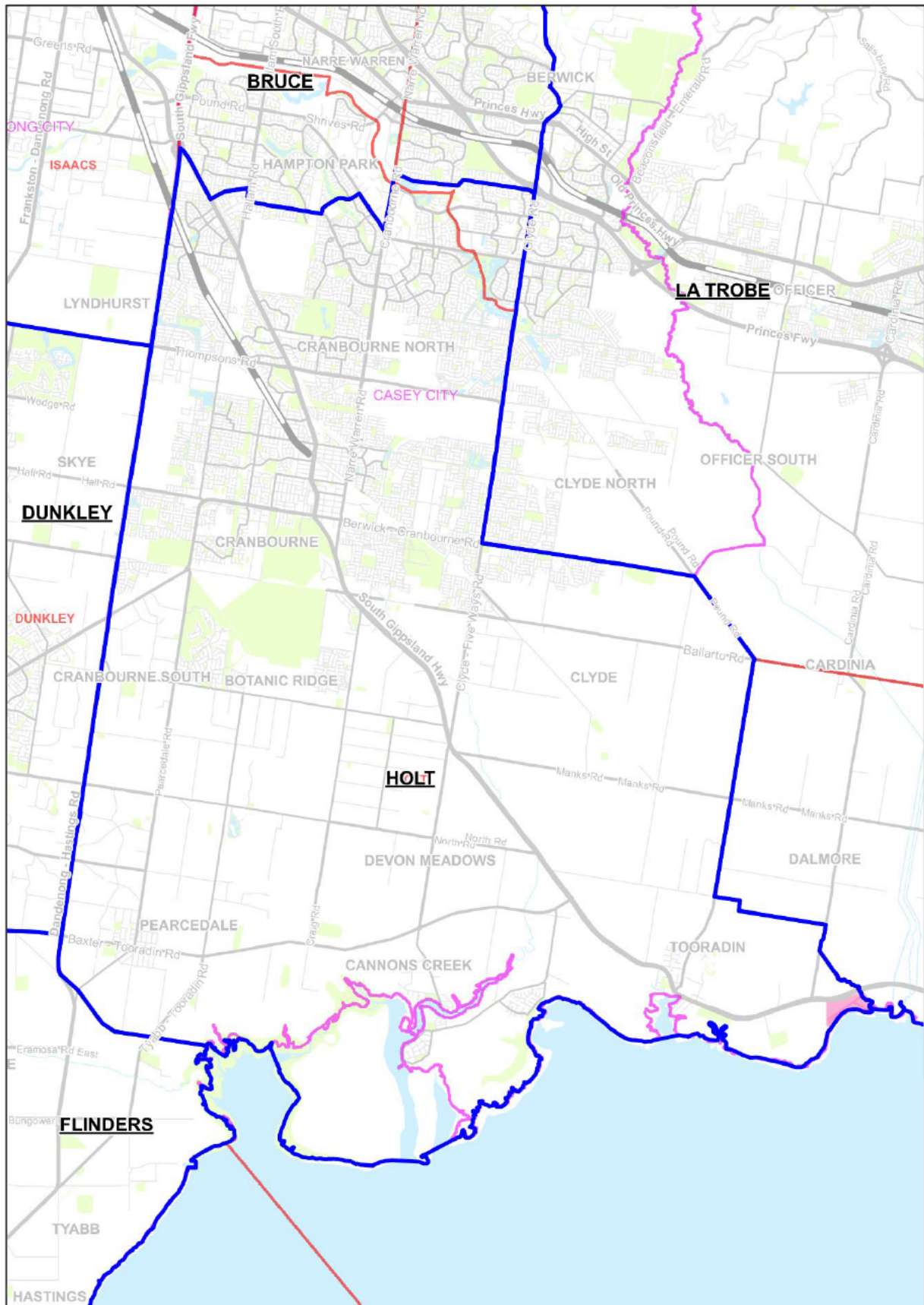


Higgins

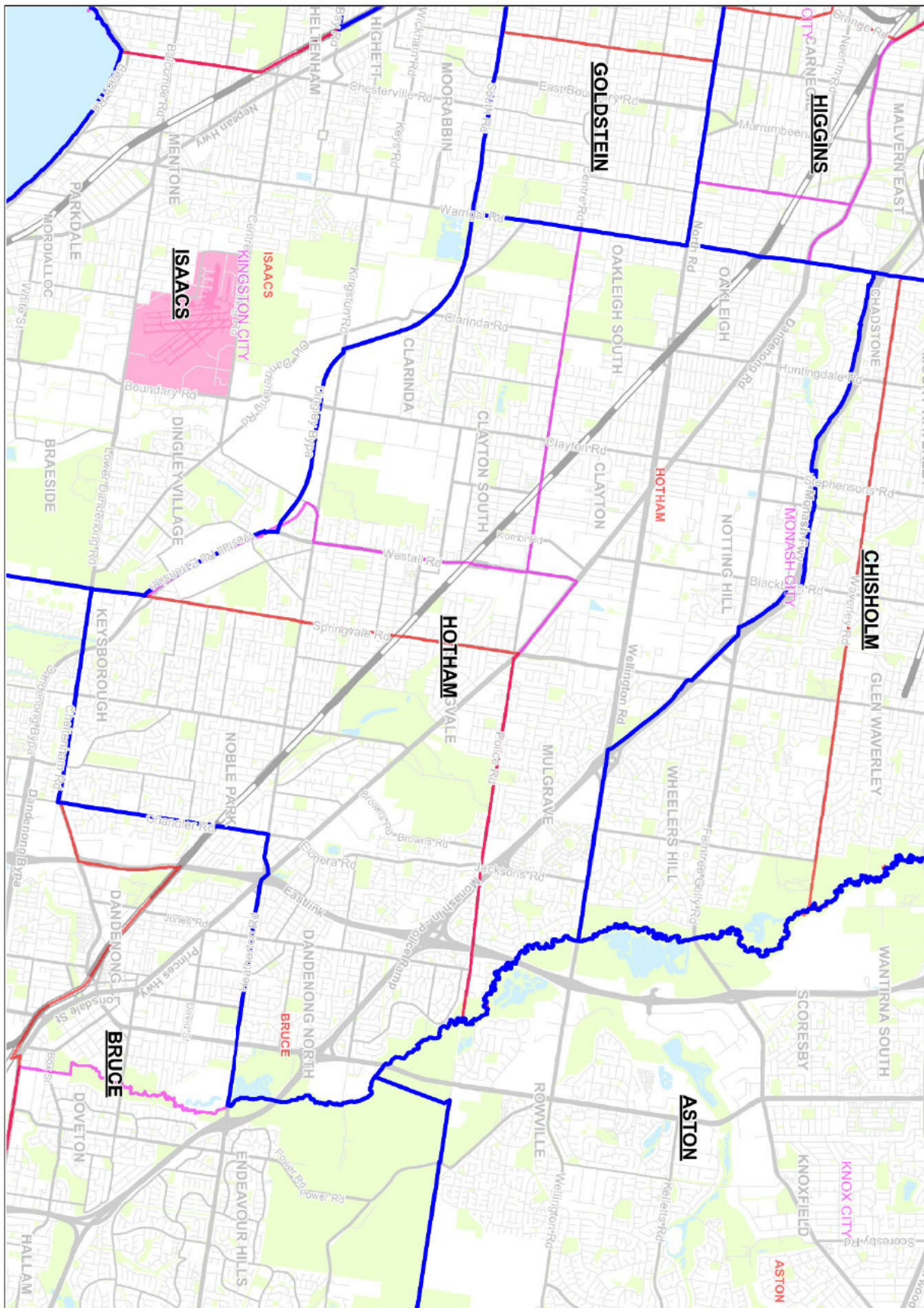




Holt

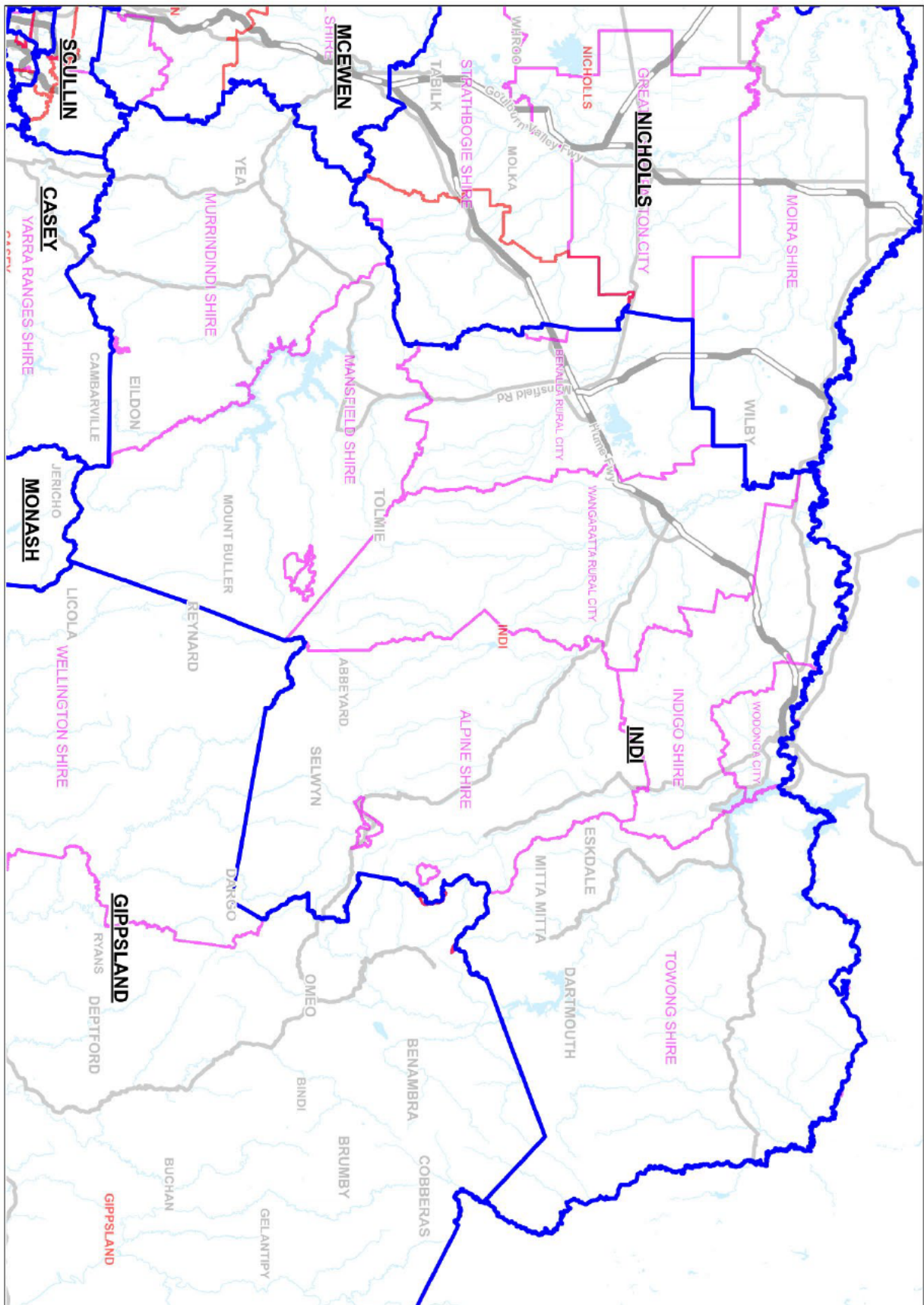


Hotham

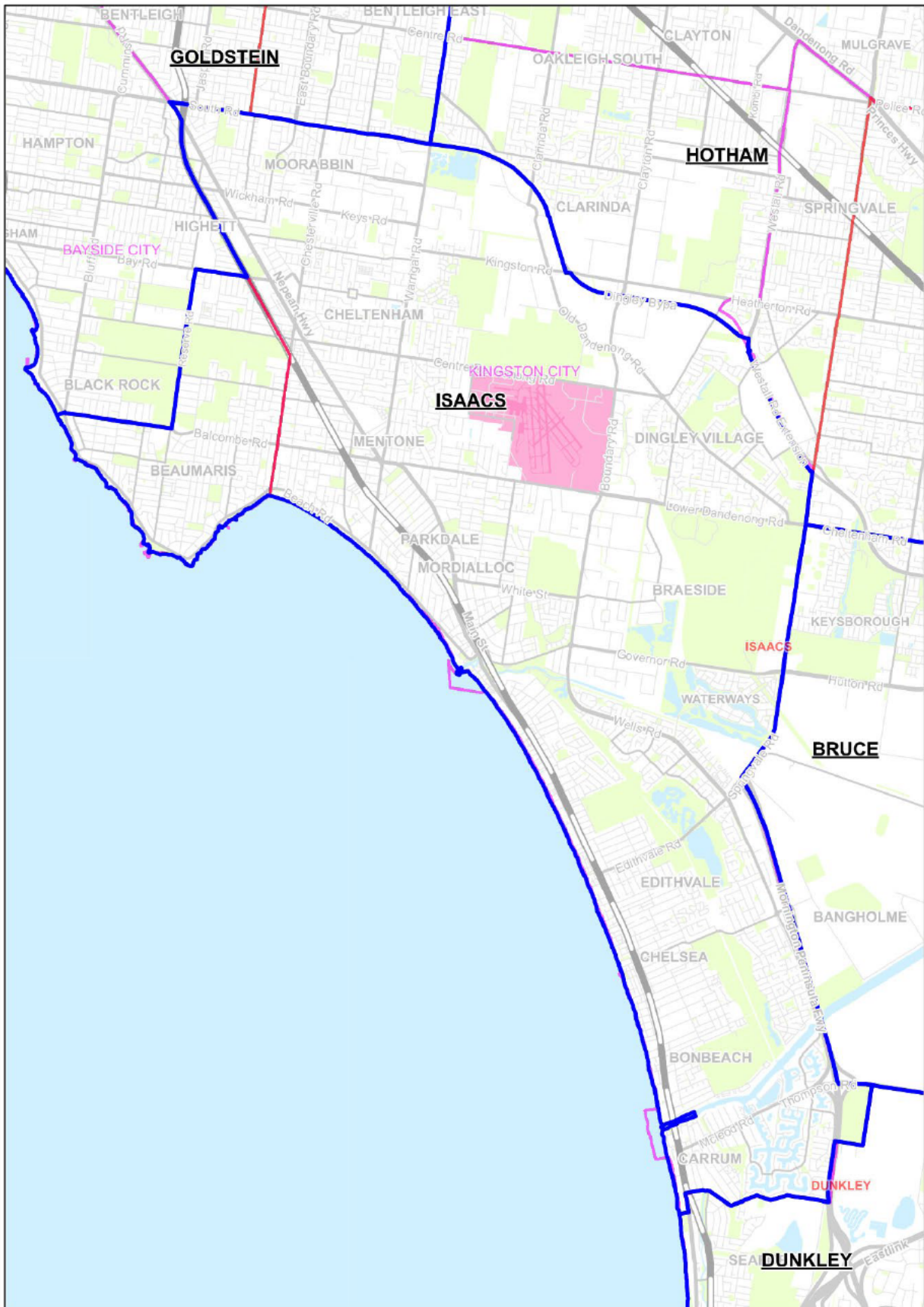




Indi

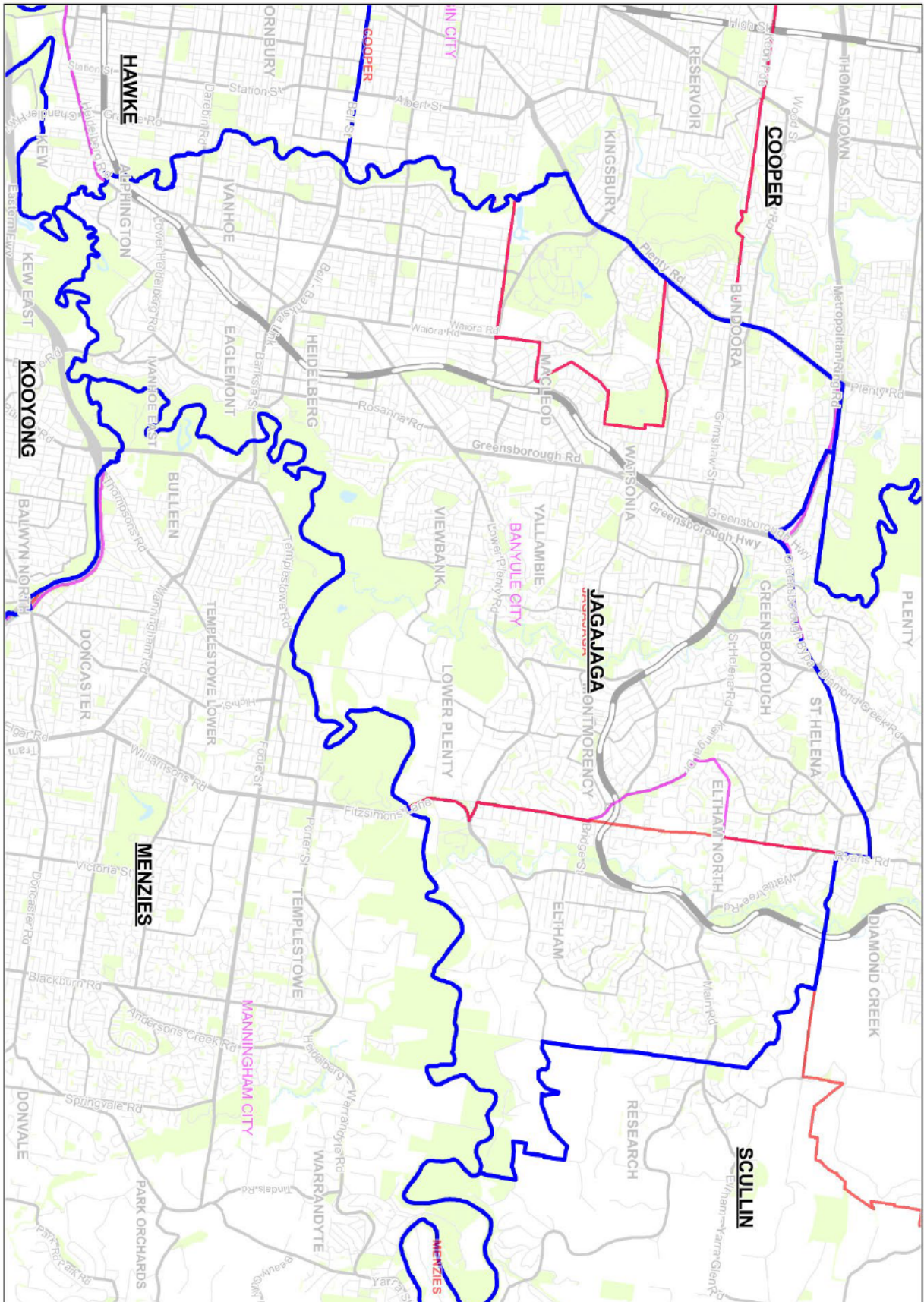


Isaacs

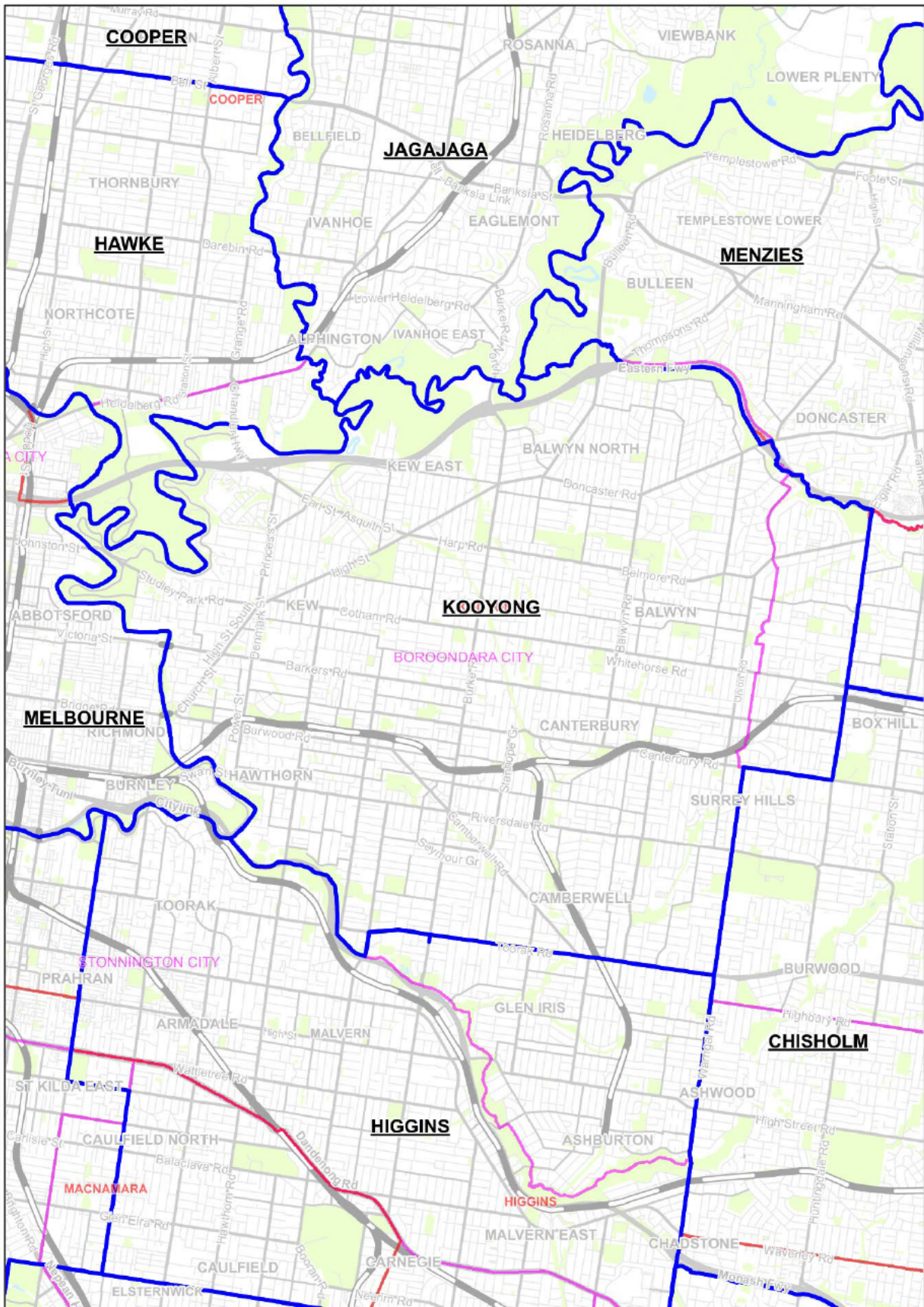




Jagajaga



Kooyong

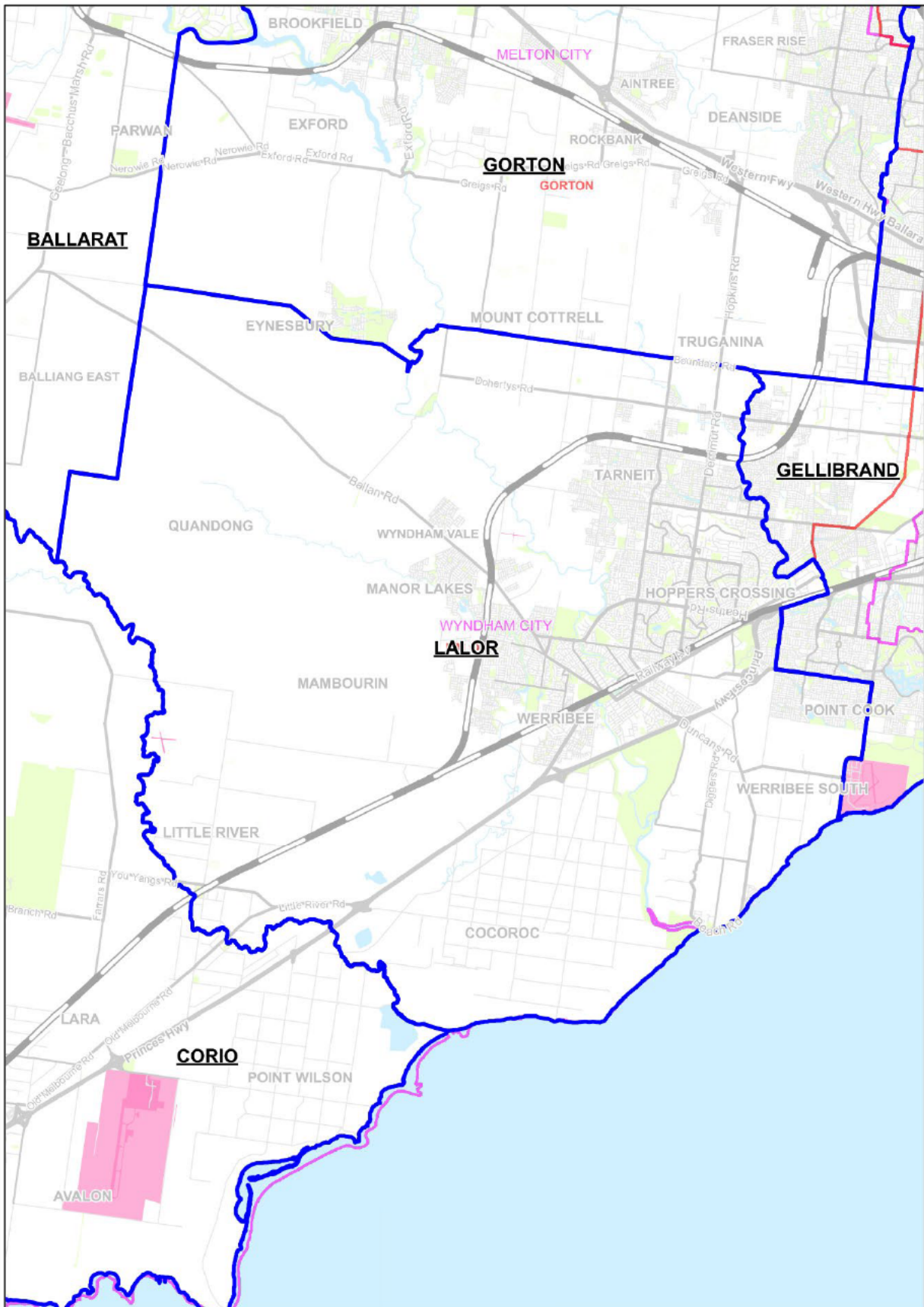




La Trobe

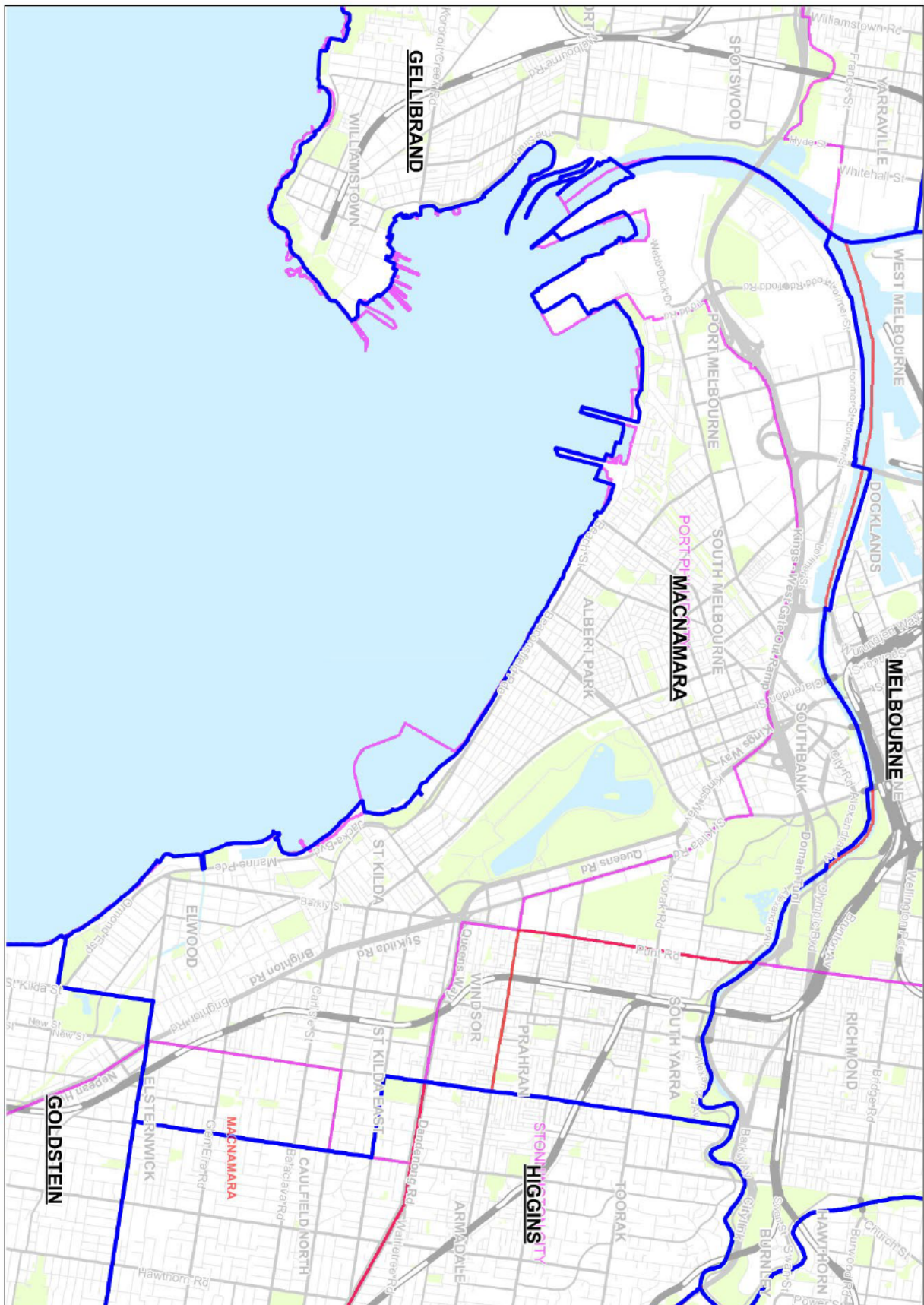


Lalor

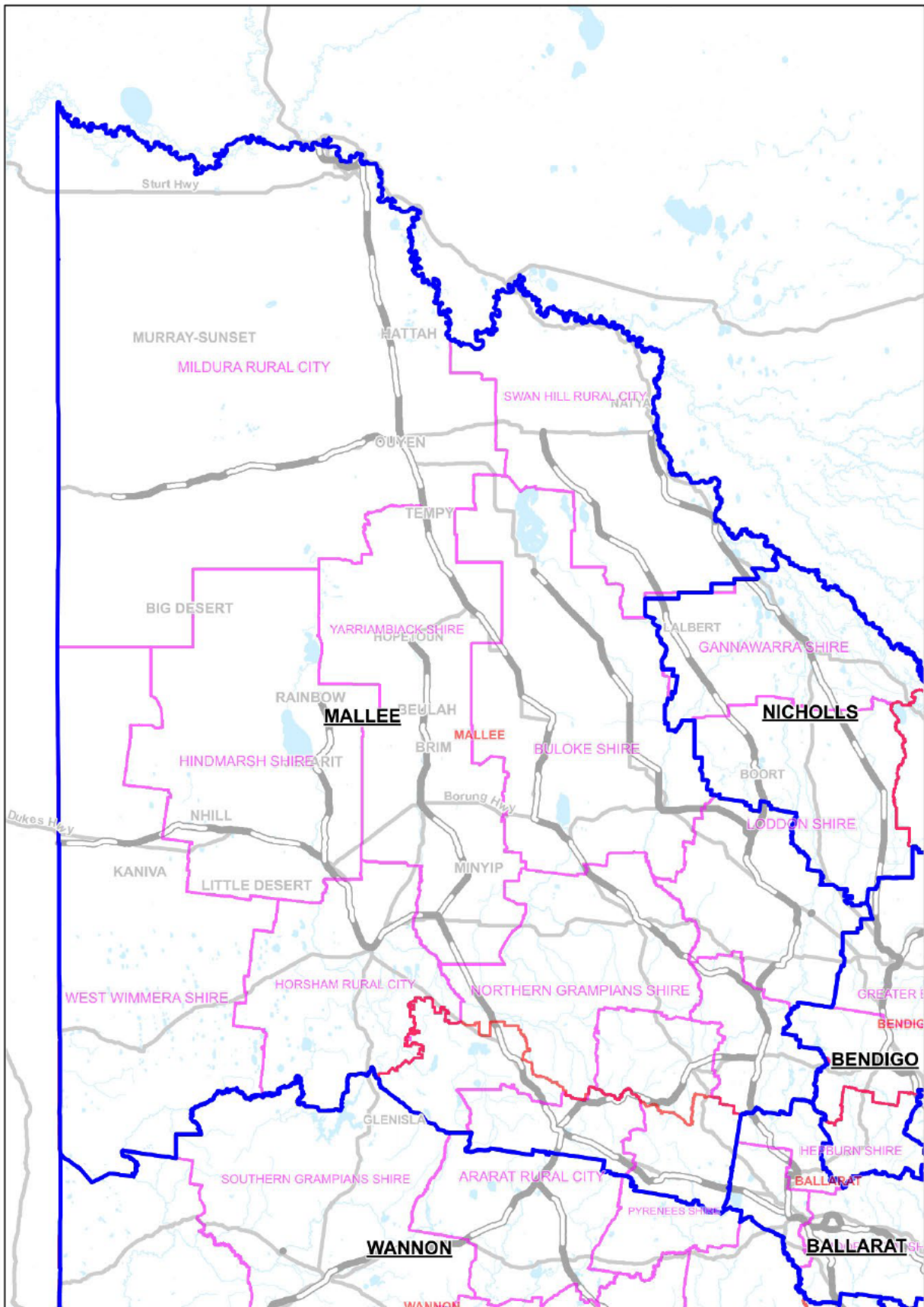




Macnamara

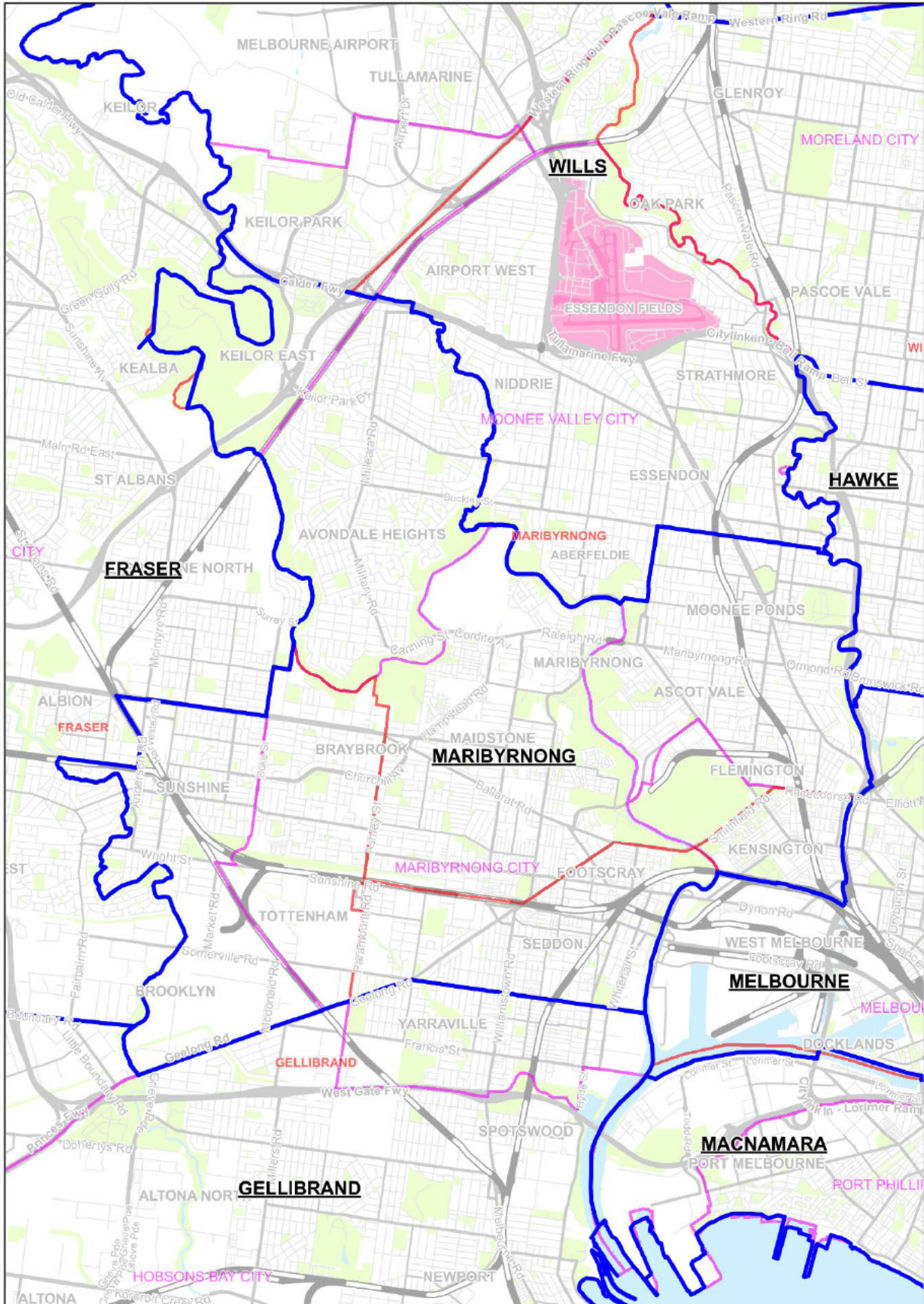


Mallee

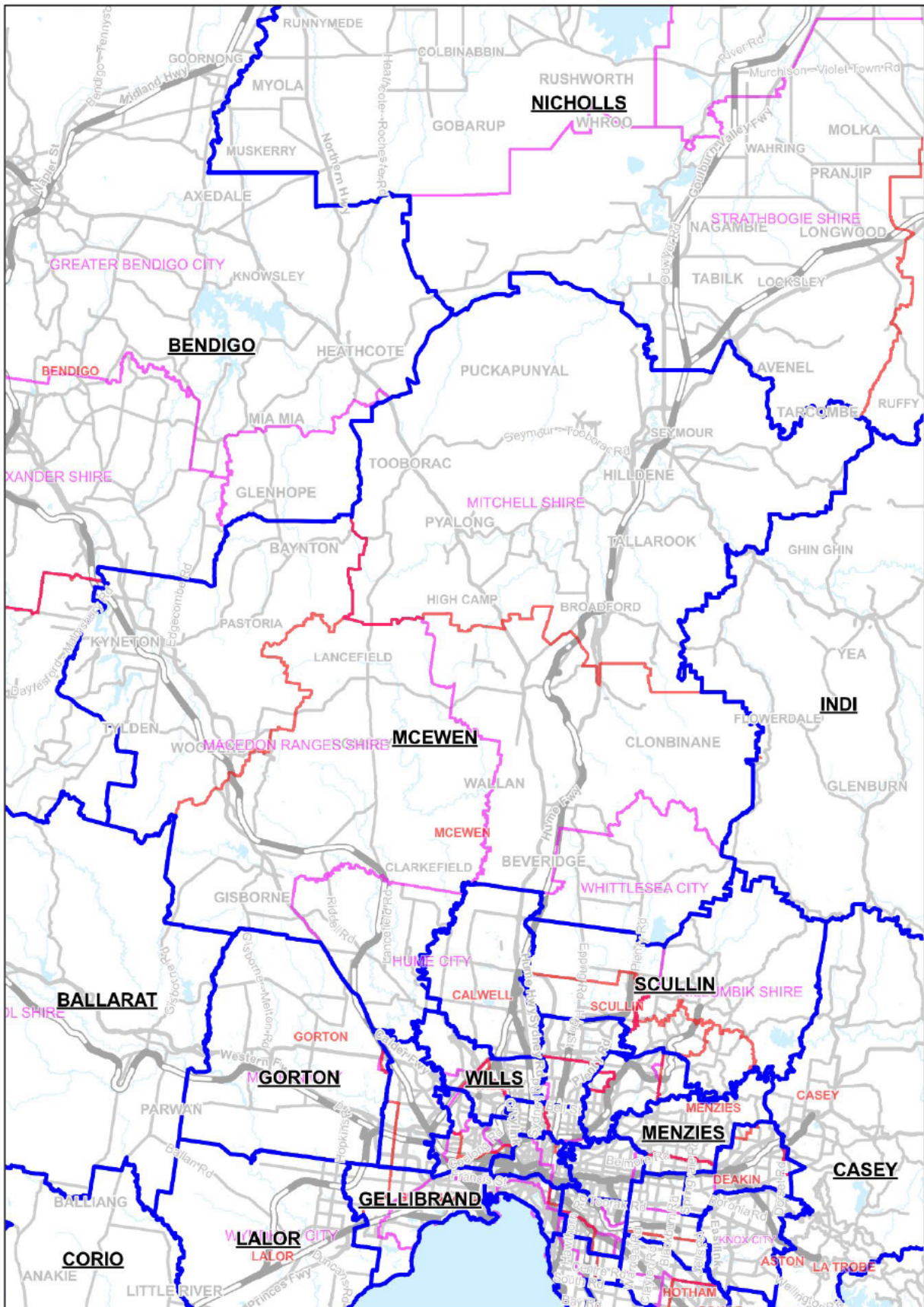




Maribyrnong

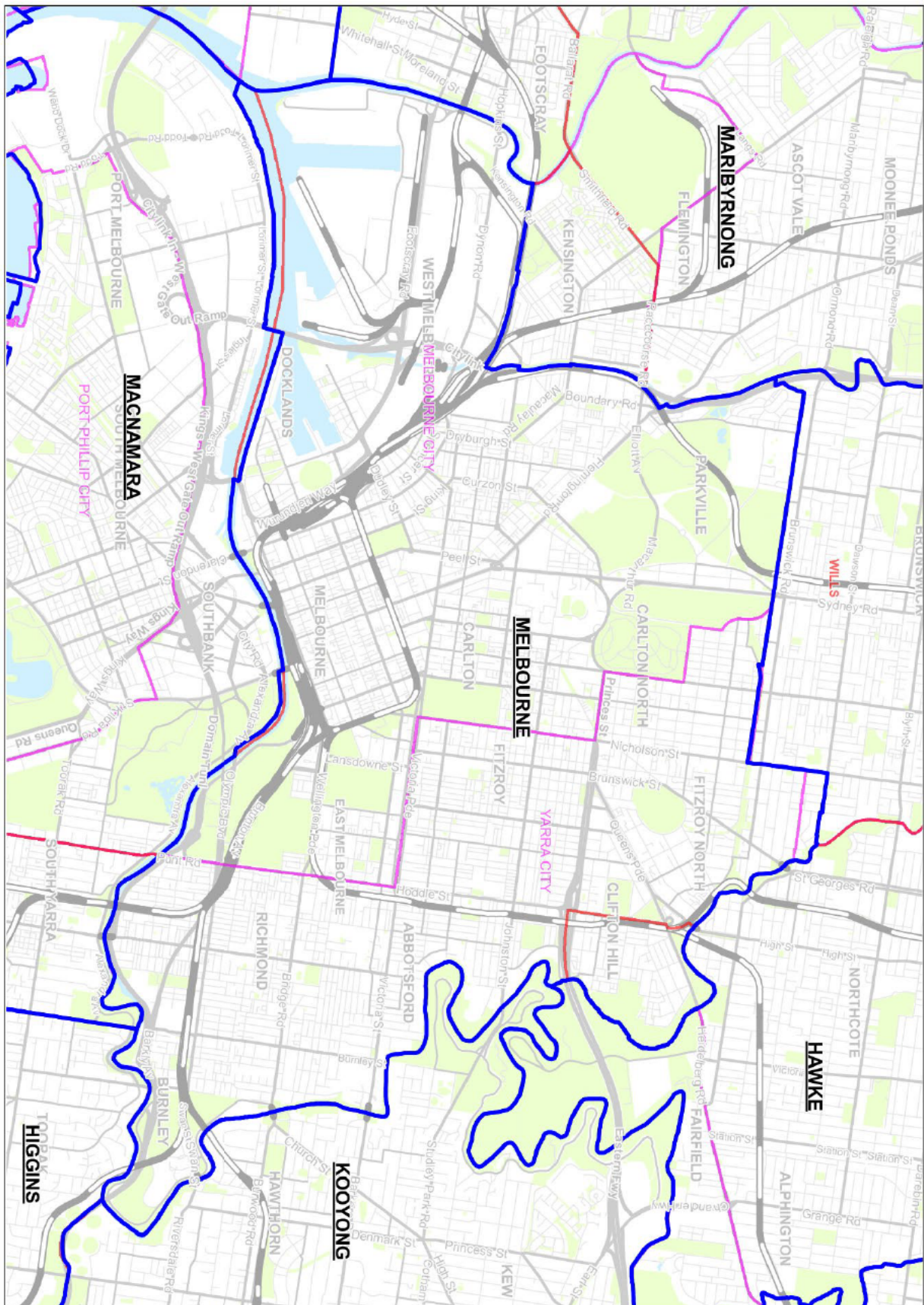


McEwen

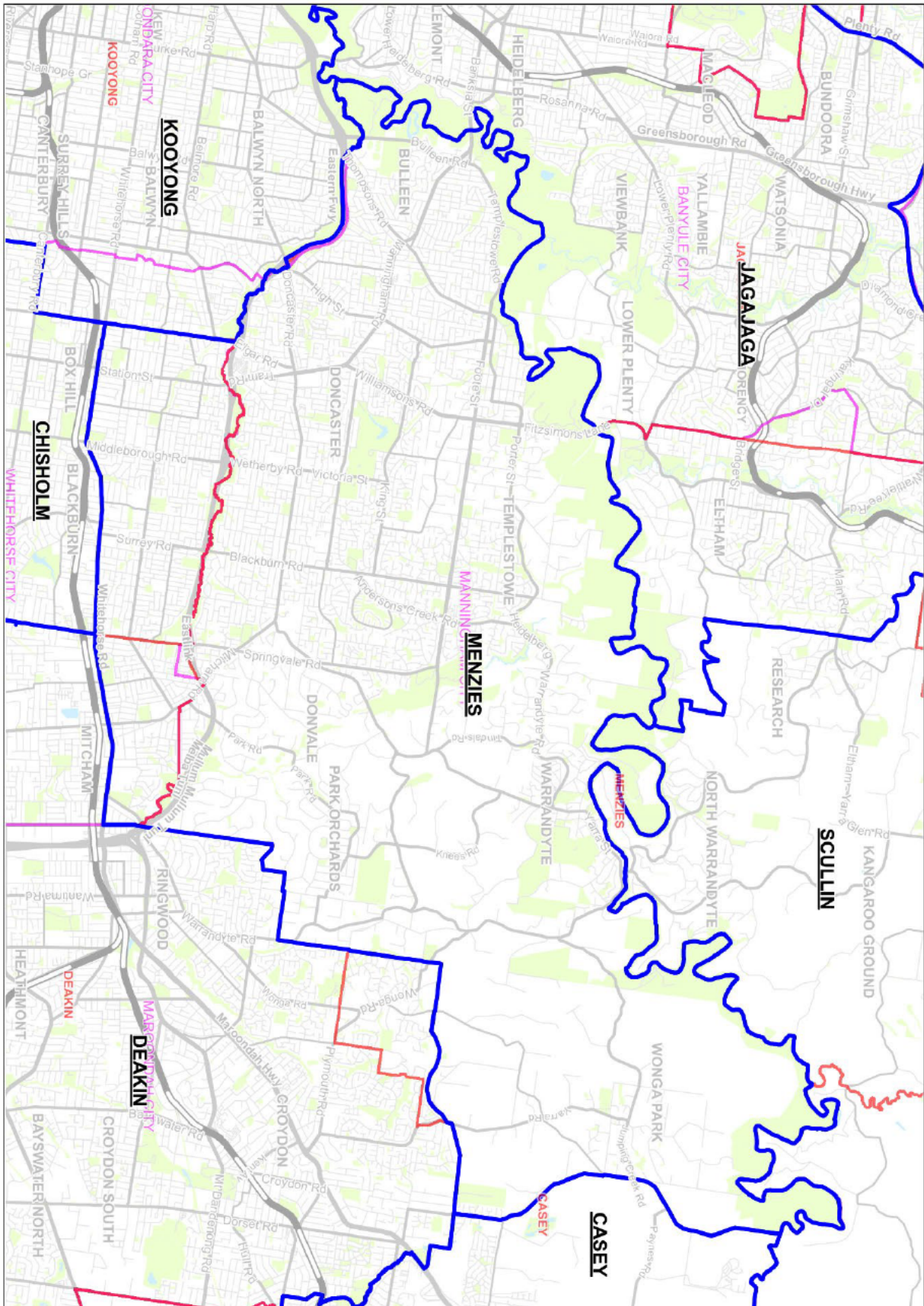




Melbourne

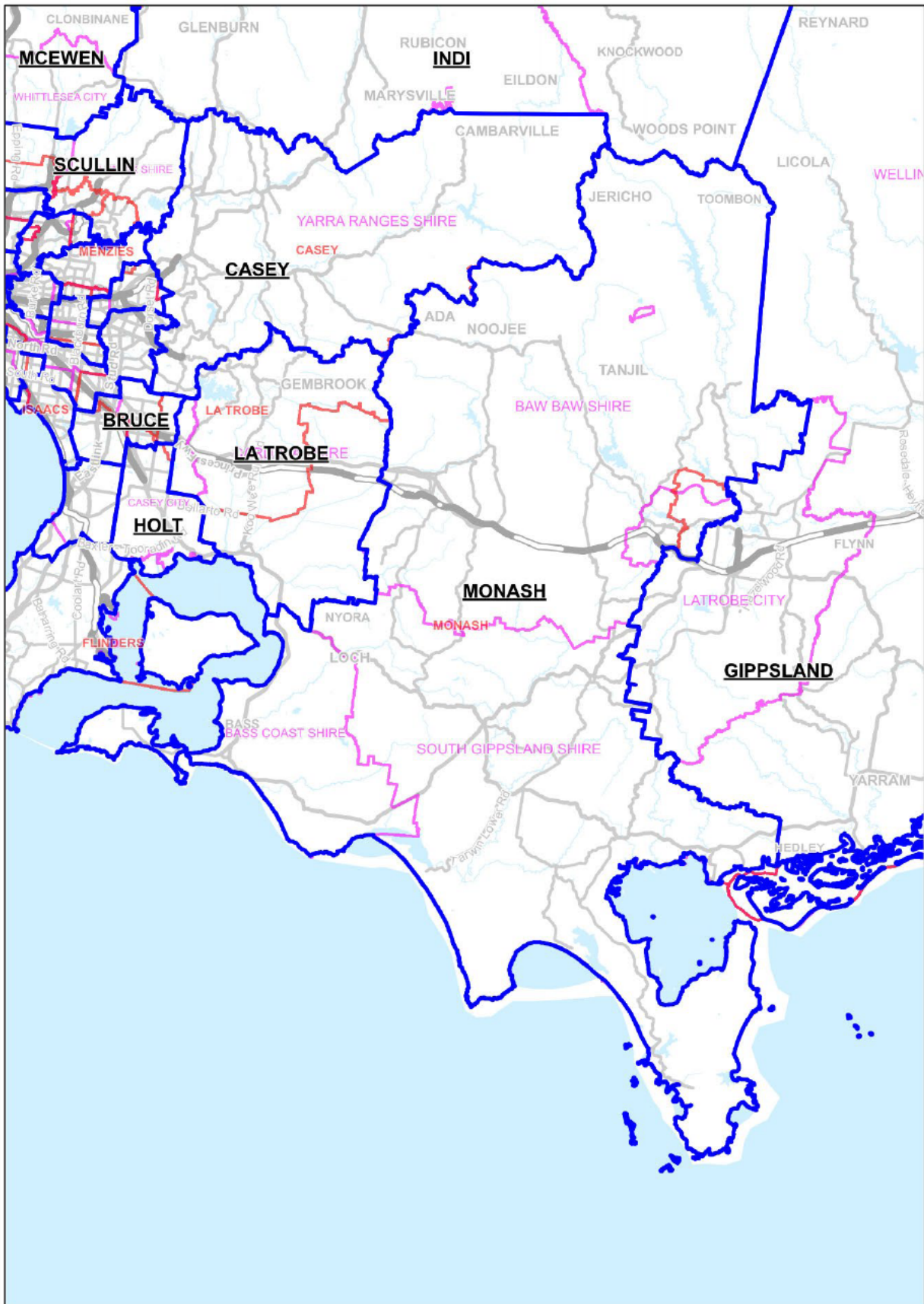


Menzies

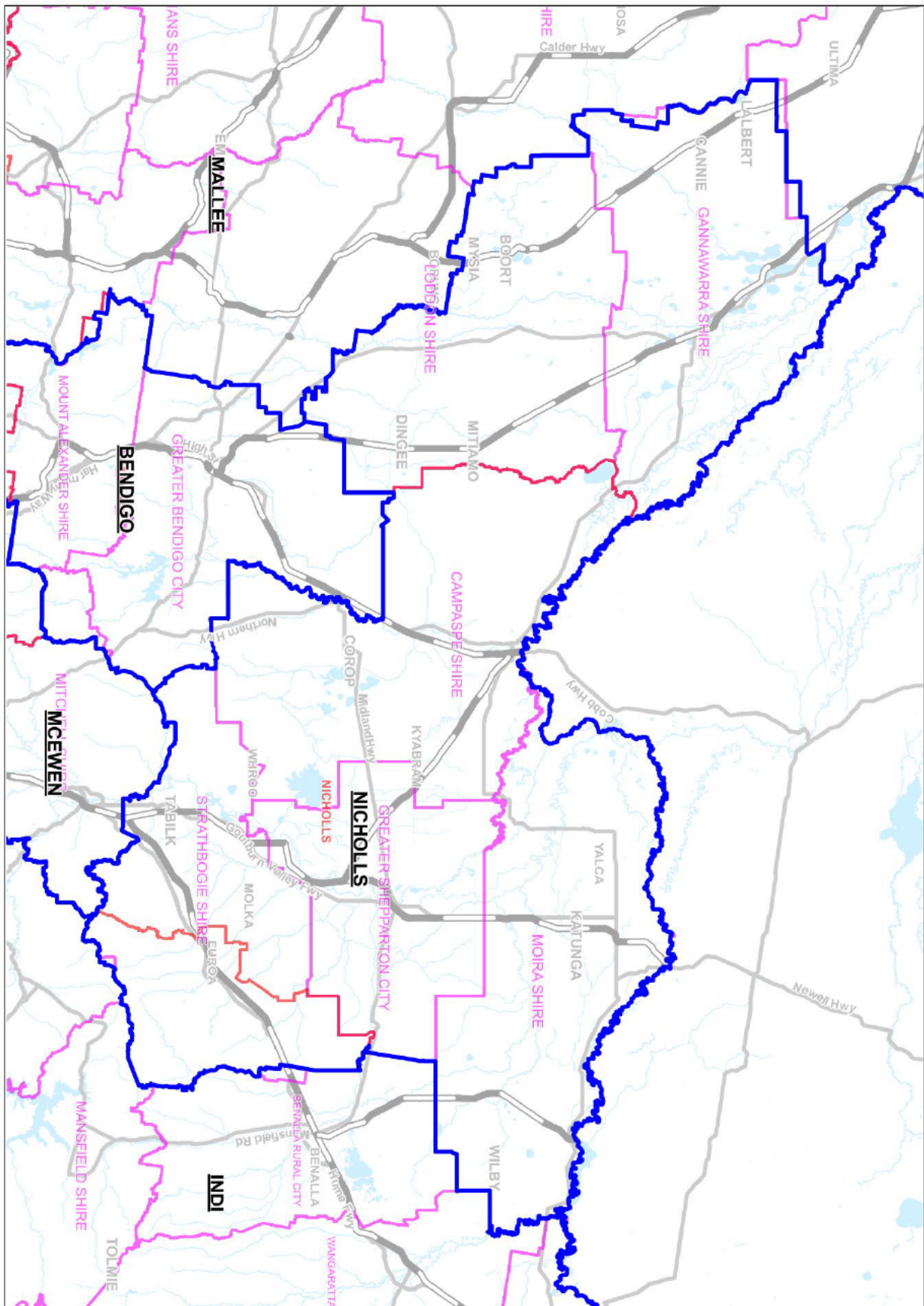




Monash

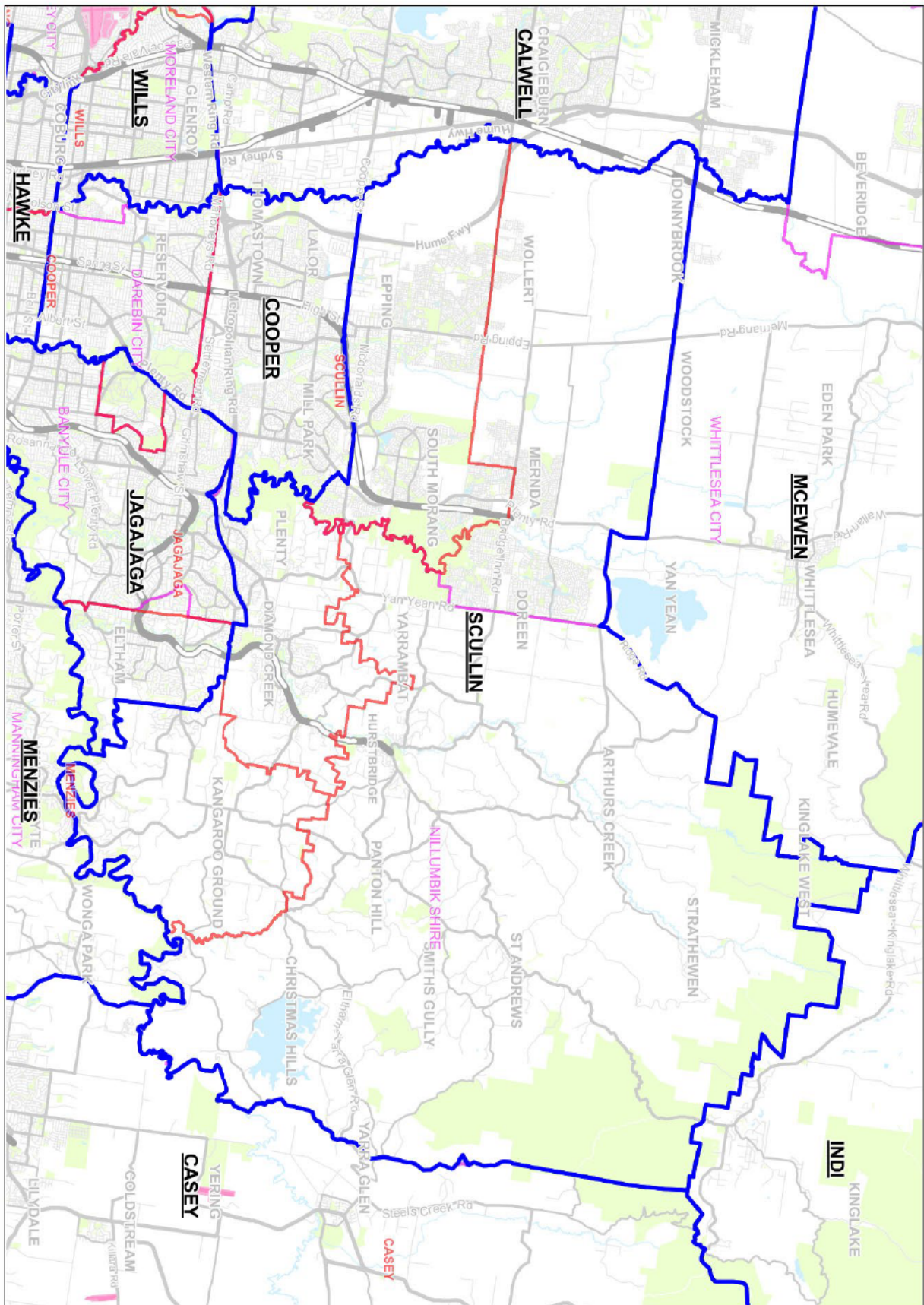


Nicholls

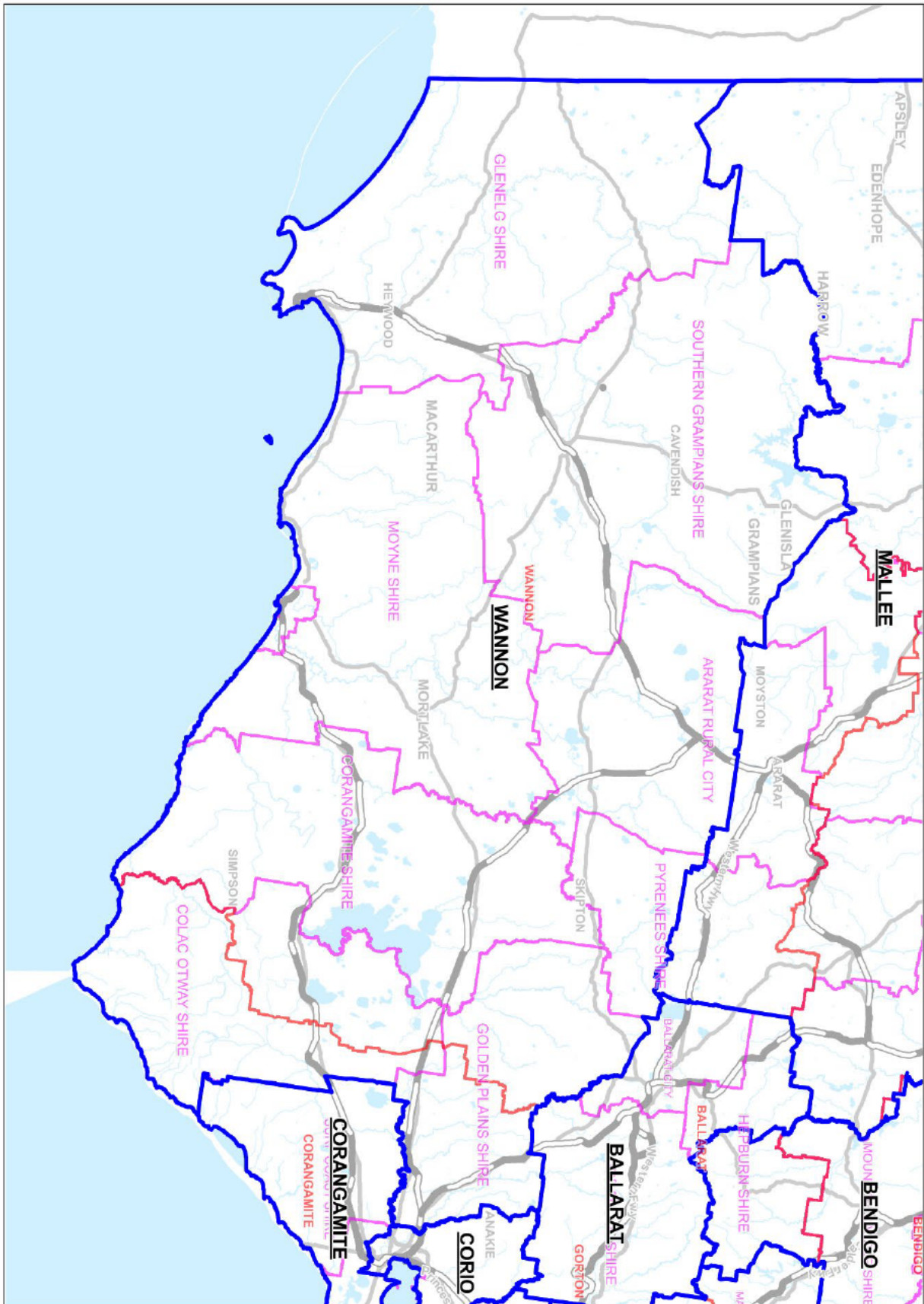




Scullin

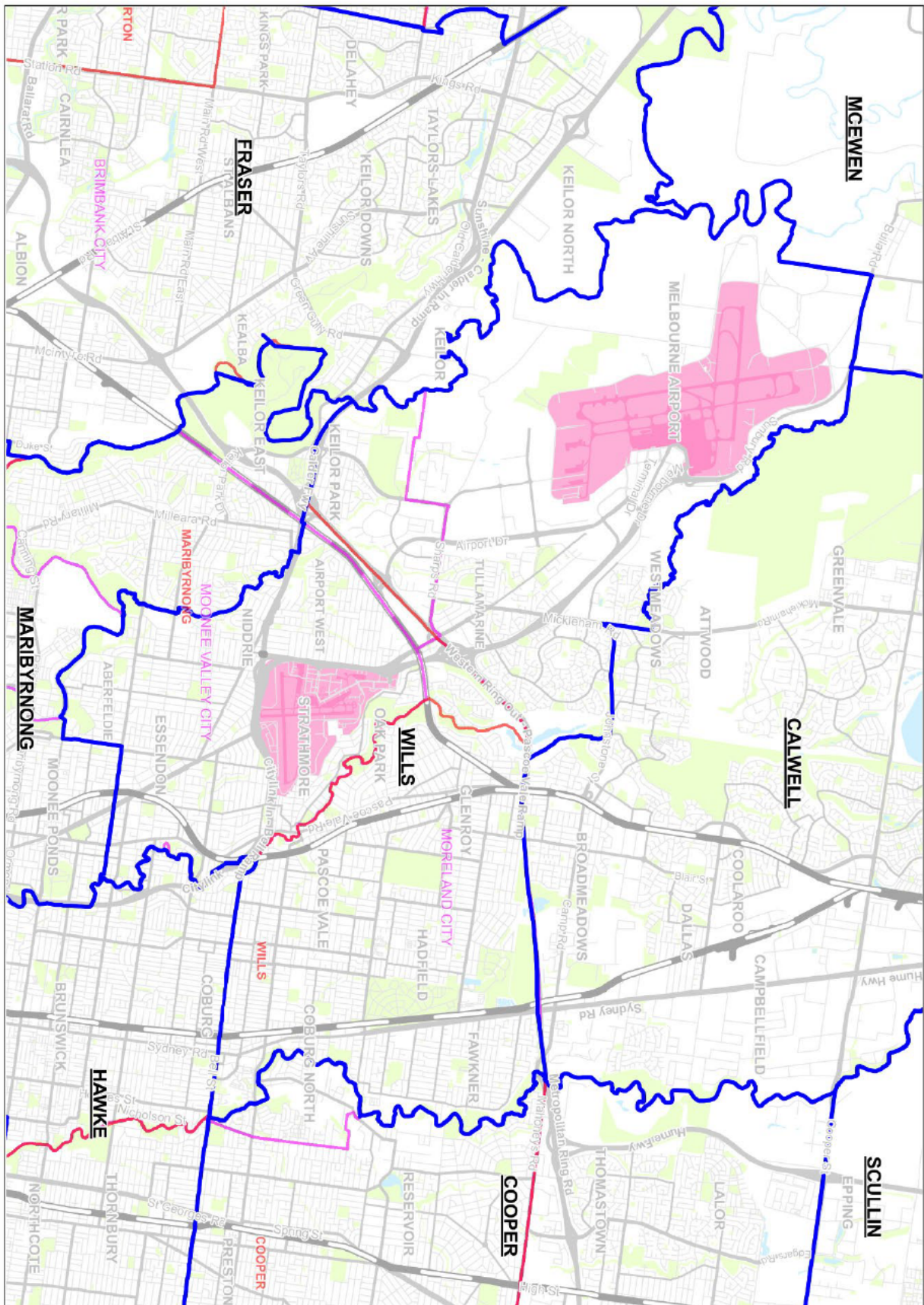


Wannon





Wills



2020-21 Redistribution of Victoria's Federal electoral boundaries

Suggestions to the Redistribution Committee for Victoria
by the **The Liberal Party of Australia** (Victorian Division)

16 October 2020

