



Suggestion 93

The Nationals

44 pages



THE NATIONALS *for Regional Victoria*



Submission to the 2020 Federal Redistribution

*Ballarat, Bendigo, Casey, Corangamite, Corio, Gippsland,
Indi, Mallee, McEwen, Monash, Nicholls and Wannon.*

Introduction

The Nationals - Victoria welcome the opportunity to provide suggestions for consideration as part of the proposed redistribution of federal electorate divisions in Victoria.

The Country Party was first represented in the Parliament of Australia in 1920 and later became The Nationals in 1982. For a century, we have been committed to providing an undiluted voice for rural and regional electors in the House of Representatives, the Senate, and state parliaments. The Party has always advocated for the drawing of divisions based on communities of interest, commonality, ease and means of communication and travel, and the avoidance of contrived boundaries.

This redistribution increases the number of Victorian members of the House of Representatives from 38 to 39. The process provides an opportunity to address issues arising from Victoria's projected population growth. If the current divisions are categorised into urban, peri-urban and regional divisions, the consequences of this population growth can be clearly demonstrated. It therefore stands to reason that any new division should be created in such a way to ensure that this growing population is appropriately represented in the House of Representatives.

In analysing the spread of projected enrolments, The Nationals respectfully submit that 12 electorates should be drawn to directly represent 1,421,502 regional electors with an average of 118,457 electors each. This is vital to ensure that regional and peri-urban communities of interest are appropriately separated and directly represented in the House of Representatives.

This submission provides a scenario whereby a new division can be accommodated within the urban area of Melbourne, likely in the inner northern suburbs, and whereby the Division of McEwen can be reinstated as a wholly regional community of interest. As our Party is solely dedicated to providing a voice for regional areas, we do not provide specific suggestions on the redrawing of urban seats.

Instead, we have worked inwards from Victoria's outer borders to provide the commission with appropriately drawn regional divisions. Our submission has effectively drawn a line around metropolitan Melbourne where 3,145,689 electors can be divided into the remaining 27 seats for an average of 116,507 electors each.

Under this scenario, the average enrolment of all 39 divisions would fall within the permissible range set out by the AEC of 113,009 to 121,205 electors. Considering that projections show that urban areas will see greater growth than regional areas, it stands to reason that most regional seats be slightly above the quota of 117,107 and that urban seats be, on average, slightly below.

Regional Communities of Interest

As suggested in our submissions to the 2010 and 2017 redistributions of Victoria, it is not in any community's interests to have divisions that radiate out from Melbourne's dense outer suburbs and into regional areas. When divisions are created in this manner, electors share very little in terms of a community of interest or other shared commonalities.

In The Nationals' view, the Redistribution Committee (the Committee) must recognise that Melbourne's suburban electors have more in common with other suburban Melbournians than with any regional elector. We suggest the Committee take the separation of regional areas from metropolitan areas seriously and to actively avoid drawing peri-urban divisions that have such competing communities of interest.

The Nationals suggest that this can be achieved within the parameters of the current redistribution with the creation of a new division in the urban area of Melbourne's inner northern suburbs. With this approach, divisions such as Jagajaga and Menzies would move northward and take in much of the Division of McEwen's urban growth around Mernda and Yan Yean.

By moving the south-eastern boundaries of the existing Division of McEwen northward, it would be reinstated as a more cohesive and predominantly regional division. This will ensure that the voices of small towns (like Wallan, Wandong and Kilmore) and self-sufficient economies (like Sunbury) are not competing to be heard in an electorate that includes a large suburban population.

This ultimately creates a new urban seat and redraws the boundaries of McEwen so that it becomes a more distinctly regional seat, as it originally was when created. The same principle applies to our Party's suggestions for maintaining the regional composition of divisions like Ballarat, Indi, Monash, Corangamite and Corio. Specific factors for each division are discussed in further depth throughout this submission.

COVID-19 and International Migration

The Nationals have made our suggestions to the commission based on the projections provided by the AEC and ABS. However, we appeal to the Committee to critically examine the efficacy of these projections in our nation's current climate of extreme uncertainty. They are now out of date in relation to projections of both metropolitan and regional growth in the ongoing COVID-19 environment, which is particularly true regarding net international migration forecasts.

Whilst it may not be possible for the ABS to complete a revised set of projections in time for this redistribution to be completed, it is nevertheless warranted that the Committee adopts a most cautious approach. This caution should be particularly targeted towards the needs of regional electors, with specific attention to avoiding contrived peri-urban divisions. This is particularly important for the Division of McEwen and the Division of Monash.

The primary factor on which Victoria's population growth has historically depended upon has been overseas migration and, to a lesser extent, interstate migration. COVID-19 has had immediate effects on our state's population growth with no guarantees of a quick return to pre-pandemic levels. This is particularly true regarding net overseas migration. In 2020 alone, the Federal Government is estimating 34,000 migrants. This pales in comparison to the pre-coronavirus estimate of 270,000 migrants and 2019's actual 210,700 migrants.¹ On a more specific level, the skilled independent subclass 189 visa only brought in 50 migrants in April 2020 after COVID-19 brought the world's economy to a halt, compared to 1750 migrants in March 2020.² In April 2020, there was an overall 97% decrease in long-term international arrivals compared to April 2019.³

Treasury's own projections and forward estimates, used in the recent Federal Budget in October 2020, underscore the halting nature of Australia's population growth. Compared to the projections being used in this redistribution, Treasury's five-year projections predict a longer timeline for a return to pre-COVID-19 levels of international migration into Australia. They are also projecting that Victoria will see a net loss in interstate migration, compared to the assumed net positive forecast that underpins projections in this redistribution.

¹ Hannah Ryan, "Migration to Australia has fallen off a cliff – will it take the economy with it?," *The Guardian*, August 2, 2020.

² John Masanauskas, "Australia to accept fewer permanent migrants this year due to effects of coronavirus shutdown," *The Herald Sun*, April 26, 2020.

³ Miasha Ketchell, "1.4 million less than projected: How coronavirus could hit Australia's population in the next 20 years." *The Conversation AU*, August 6, 2020.

As quoted from Budget Paper Number 1 on page 2-34:

“Australia’s population growth is expected to slow to its lowest rate in over one hundred years, falling from 1.2 per cent in 2019-20 to 0.2 per cent in 2020-21 and 0.4 per cent in 2021-22. The slower growth is mainly due to measures to limit the spread of COVID-19, which are assumed to lead to NOM [net overseas migration] falling from around 154,000 persons in 2019-20 to around -72,000 persons in 2020-21, and then to around -22,000 persons in 2021-22. The negative NOM leads to a permanently lower level of population and working-age population... This is because NOM is not expected to return to levels consistent with pre-COVID-19 travel patterns inside the forward estimates period due to economic uncertainty and softer labour market conditions. It is also not expected to be recovered through higher NOM in subsequent years. Future NOM remains highly uncertain due to uncertainty about the path of COVID-19 and the nature and timing of easing measures taken to contain its spread at home and abroad.”⁴

These are Australia-wide figures that stand in stark contrast to the ABS assumption that Victoria’s NOM will be zero in 2020-2021 (compared to Treasury’s nationwide negative 72,000 NOM) and +36,757 in 2021-2022 (compared to Treasury’s nationwide negative 22,000). When compared to pre-COVID-19 forecasts, Treasury’s nationwide forecast reportedly equals a net loss of 400,000 people by the end of 2022 when compared to pre-COVID-19 forecasts.⁵

Based on previous trends, a large percentage of people moving into Victoria would be expected to settle in the outer Melbourne metropolitan area. The sudden halt in migration numbers should be seen as part of a wide debate on the pitfalls of assuming continued urban sprawl. The continuation of this trend should not be automatically assumed as future NOM, interstate migration and the location(s) of future growth are unlikely to mirror pre-COVID-19 trends.

Governments of all creeds have approached this virus with great caution by enacting extensive policies to suppress the virus and, until a vaccine is widely available, our nation’s population growth trajectory will not return to ‘business as usual’. As reported by outlets like CNN⁶ and the Financial Times⁷, the world’s largest vaccine maker – the Serum Institute of India – has warned that a COVID-19 vaccine may not be available worldwide before 2024. While the Australian Government has stated that it will make a vaccine available to all Australians as soon as practicable and

⁴ The Commonwealth of Australia. *Budget 2020-21: Budget Strategy and Outlook, Budget Paper No. 1*, by The Honourable Josh Frydenberg MP and Senator the Honourable Mathias Cormann. Canberra, 2020, 2-34.

⁵ Rob Harris, “Victoria’s population down 400,000 people, costs billions in GST,” *The Age*, October 6, 2020

⁶ Holly Yan & Madeline Holcombe, “The US isn’t even close to getting COVID-19 down to where it needs to be by fall, medical experts say.” *CNN*. September 14, 2020

⁷ Stephanie Findlay & Anna Gross, “Note enough Covid vaccine for all until 2024, says biggest producer.” *The Financial Times*. September 14, 2020

domestic life may return to normalcy relatively soon, immigration and the related growth in population will not return to pre-COVID-19 levels until much later and the availability of a vaccine across the world will be a key factor. Treasury also notes that the upcoming reduction in population growth will not be made up in later years.

According to another scenario considered in new demographic research from the University of Queensland and The University of Melbourne, the long-term effect of the COVID-19 pandemic could see a possible 4% drop in population growth compared to “no pandemic” scenarios.⁸ These same researchers have stated that previous population projections can no longer be considered valid and that new modelling is required to guide our nation’s future⁹, which is what Treasury’s forecast provides.

As discussed in the Australian Government’s Budget Papers, these effects on population growth will be most acutely felt in coming years and are reflected in Treasury’s projections differently to the data provided to the Committee by the ABS. While the Committee places great reliance on the ABS’ data and while that data has factored in some of COVID-19 effects, this reality must be front of mind while Victoria’s electoral boundaries are redrawn.

Certainly, The Nationals submit that a cautious approach to pre-COVID-19 projections (that forecast a relative loss in share of regional voters against urban voters) is thoroughly warranted in all of the Committee’s considerations.

COVID-19, Interstate and Intrastate Migration

Treasury predicts that the uncertainty of COVID-19 will have real effects on interstate and intrastate migration due to hard border closures, other restrictions on movement, and general uncertainty leading to less risk-aversion.¹⁰ For example, Treasury forecasts a net loss in interstate migration to Victoria of 1,200 people in 2020-2021.¹¹ This, again, contrasts with (and undermines) the ABS assumption that Victoria will see a consistent net positive in domestic migration of 13,660 people in the years ending 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025.

This contradiction between the ABS and Treasury data is of particular worry for regional communities during this redistribution, with the ABS data favouring Melbourne’s urban growth substantially more than the more recently calculated Treasury data. Outside of government, the University of Queensland and The

⁸ Ketchell, “1.4 million less than projected”.

⁹ Ketchell, “1.4 million less than projected”.

¹⁰ The Commonwealth of Australia, *Budget Paper 1*, 2-35.

¹¹ Harris, “Victoria’s population down 400,000 people”.

University of Melbourne's research also concludes that interstate migration and birth rates historically plummet after recessions due to increased aversion to risk.¹²

With COVID-19 altering the ways in which we live and work, there are also strong indications that the intrastate migration equation may tip to the region's favour. This is illustrated in an ongoing boom for regional property markets and the high potential that workplaces will provide greater entrenched flexibility for remote working.

Young Australians were already seeking a tree and sea change before COVID-19 struck, and that trend has only strengthened. As reported by ABC News, the Regional Australia Institute conducted research comparing the 2011 and 2016 census data.¹³ This analysis showed that millennials were already seeking a tree and sea change and opting to live in regional areas. In that time, the Regional Australia Institute found that Melbourne saw a net loss of 21,609 millennials to regional Victoria. Without overseas migration, and with moving to the regions more attractive than ever, it is likely that this trend will continue.

Since COVID-19 hit our nation, real estate agencies have had a significant increase in enquiries for regional properties. According to research commissioned by PRD Real Estate to the year ending 30 June 2020, regional property prices in Victoria had risen 4.4% compared to just 1% in capital city markets.¹⁴ As reported by the Bendigo Advertiser, the Bendigo rental vacancy rate stood at a mere 1.1% in August 2020. Similarly, the Geelong Advertiser and Real Estate Australia, quoting Plan1's Richard Jenkins, have reported that Geelong's property market has boomed during COVID-19 and expect it to continue doing so.

This property boom is underpinned by changes to workplace habits that have been accelerated by COVID-19 and Victoria's lengthy lockdowns. Demographer Bernard Salt AM also believes that, when looking at pre-existing and historical trends, regional Victoria will become much more attractive to Australians in a post-COVID-19 world.¹⁵ If workers can maintain their corporate jobs while living in a regional community that offers a strong sense of community and a close relationship to nature, there is truly nothing stopping The Nationals' long-held policy ambition to decentralise our nation and redress Australia's noted population imbalance.

Millions of Australians have been thrown into remote working arrangements that would have been inconceivable without current technologies. As quoted in The Australian in June 2020, Telstra's group executive for transformation, communications and people, Alex Badenoch, said that "What Covid has done is

¹² Ketchell, "1.4 million less than projected".

¹³ Dominique Schwartz & Mary Lloyd, "Millennials moving to regional areas, report finds, as housing affordability and lack of commute prove attractive." *ABC News*. June 23, 2020.

¹⁴ Alexandra Cain, "Regional property price growth triples in capital city markets, new research finds," *Domain Real Estate Group*, July 29, 2020

¹⁵ Bernard Salt, "Post-COVID, Australians go back to grassroots: The regions offer brighter post-COVID futures, predicts demographer Bernard Salt," *The Australian*, June 20, 2020

accelerate a shift for a business like ours that was already there.”¹⁶ Having been forced to embrace the flexibility afforded by this technology, there is truly enormous potential that there will be long term changes to workplace habits.

Should remote working become a permanent feature of our lives, the cost of living in regional Victoria will be another factor in driving changes to our intrastate distribution of population. Not only do governments incentivise living in regional Victoria with initiatives like the first home buyers grant, but property prices are – without fail – cheaper in regional areas than in metropolitan Melbourne; in Geelong alone, the median house price is currently 20% lower than in Melbourne.¹⁷

It is unknown if the lifestyle changes (and accelerations) will become permanent features of our lives after COVID-19, but the trend of moving to the regions existed prior to this pandemic and continues to be underpinned by strong government policies for decentralisation, which is a core National Party policy. Regarding flexible working arrangements, it is very likely that remote working will be a feature for the next several years as businesses continue to embrace flexibility. Adding a lack of overseas and interstate migration into the equation, it is entirely possible that Victoria’s intrastate population distribution may significantly change by the ABS timeline to 26 January 2025.

All of this is to say that The Nationals urge the Committee to have regional interests at front of mind while drawing Victoria’s boundaries during the 2020 Redistribution. It is also clear (and worrying) that the projections used in this redistribution differ greatly to more recently calculated forecasts by Treasury.

Again, The Nationals urge the Committee to ensure that regional communities are not unduly disadvantaged by the redistribution of Victorian divisions in the House of Representatives. If permitted, the Committee ought require that the ABS appropriately revise these projections, rather than relying on outdated data.

A Cautious Approach to Projections

Due to the volatility of our current climate, the projected population statistics provided by the ABS for this redistribution are less reliable than ever. This is not only the opinion of The Nationals; Treasury’s projections directly contradict the ABS, and the aforementioned demographers at The University of Melbourne and University of Queensland have categorically stated that pre-COVID-19 population forecasts can no longer be considered valid and that new modelling is required to guide our nation’s future¹⁸.

¹⁶ Greg Bearup, “No regrets in escape to the country: Will the working from home revolution lead people to rethink where they live? These families have already made the ultimate treechange,” *The Weekend Australian Magazine*, June 20, 2020.

¹⁷ Peter Farago, “Geelong’s property boon from COVID crisis as city workers eye move to regional Victoria,” *Real Estate Australia*, August 24, 2020.

¹⁸ Ketchell, “1.4 million less than projected”.

While the legislative frameworks and historical practice surrounding these redistributions support the Committee using the projections provided by the ABS, the Committee must proceed with great caution and do all they can to ensure that no community of interest is unduly disadvantaged by the use of data that fails to make sense of a rapidly shifting environment.

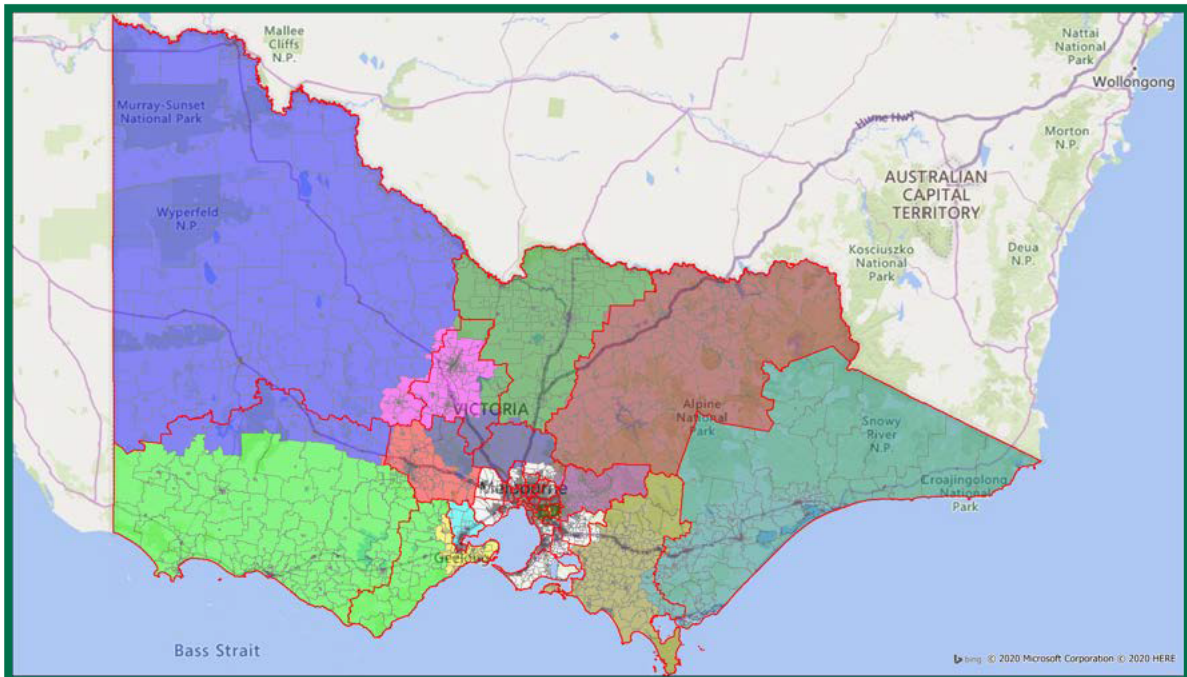
From The Nationals' point of view, this approach will require the commission to actively ensure regional communities are fairly represented as a separate community of interest to metropolitan Melbourne. For this, we point the Committee to our ringfencing of Melbourne and our strong recommendation to prioritise fully regional divisions while studiously avoiding contrived peri-urban divisions.

Methodology

The Nationals completed this submission with the aid of MapInfo Pro and the projections provided by the AEC. MapInfo is a professional mapping software, and its use allowed the Party to consider boundaries down to population projections at the micro Statistic Area Level 1 (SA1).

We note to the Committee that the boundaries we suggest are indicative only and were constrained by the use of SA1s as building blocks. We suggest more precise boundaries throughout this submission.

SUGGESTIONS IN DETAIL



This submission proposes boundaries for twelve regional divisions and ringfences metropolitan Melbourne. This section includes maps of each division's proposed boundaries along with the reasoning behind these proposals.

A detailed breakdown of SA1s that this submission moves between divisions has been provided in section 5.a. from page 32 onwards.

As discussed in this submission's introduction, The Nationals request that the Redistribution Committee ensure that regional electors are represented in the House of Representatives in majority-regional divisions and that contrived peri-urban divisions are, as a priority, avoided.

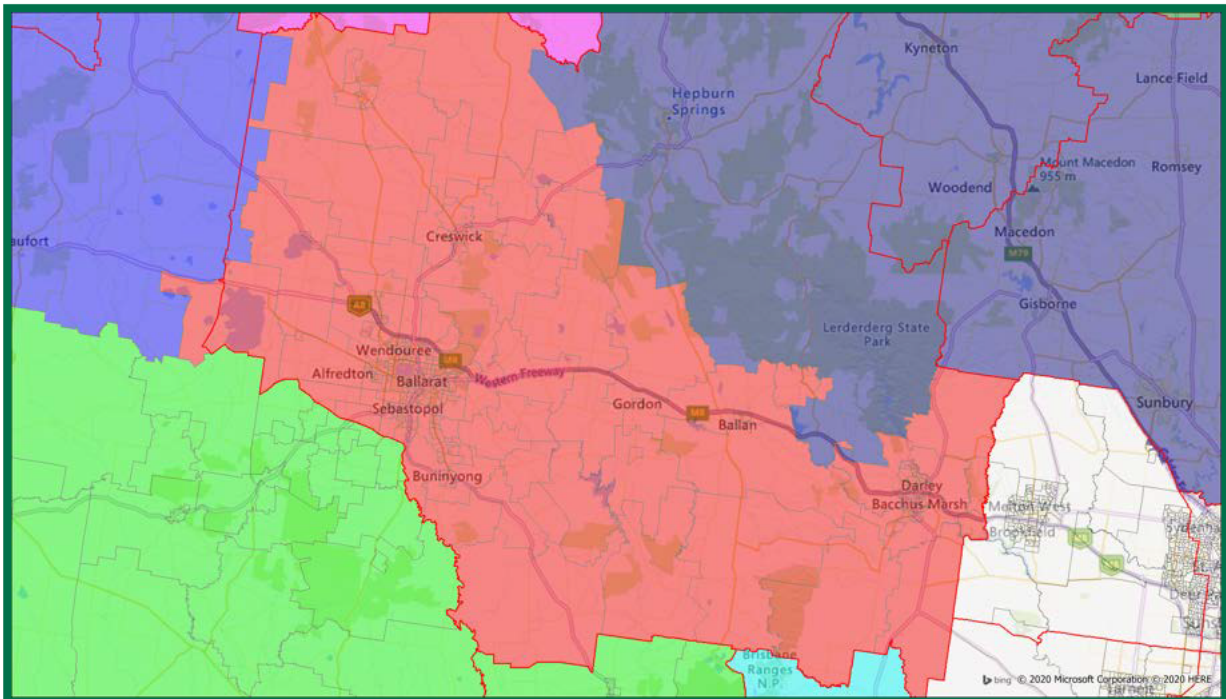
The table below displays a breakdown of each of The Nationals' proposed division's actual and projected populations under our suggested boundaries, as per the Committee's current population data and forecasts. We note that all of these proposed divisions are within the permissible range of 113,009 to 121,205 electors.

Regional Divisions (x12)	Actual	Projected
<i>Bendigo</i>	107,061	115,467
<i>Nicholls</i>	115,905	118,650
<i>Corangamite</i>	99,501	118,181
<i>Mallee</i>	119,726	118,622
<i>Corio</i>	110,935	117,433
<i>Indi</i>	114,106	119,174
<i>Casey</i>	114,643	119,937
<i>Monash</i>	108,872	118,736
<i>Gippsland</i>	115,583	120,121
<i>McEwen</i>	104,276	117,659
<i>Wannon</i>	116,714	118,691
<i>Ballarat</i>	109,163	118,831
Regional Total	1,336,485	1,421,502
Regional Average	111,373.75	118,458.5

Urban Total (x27)	2,915,321	3,145,689
Urban Average	107,974.852	116,507

Please note that specific lists of SA1s that this submission moves between divisions have been included at the end of this submission from page 32 onwards.

DIVISION OF BALLARAT



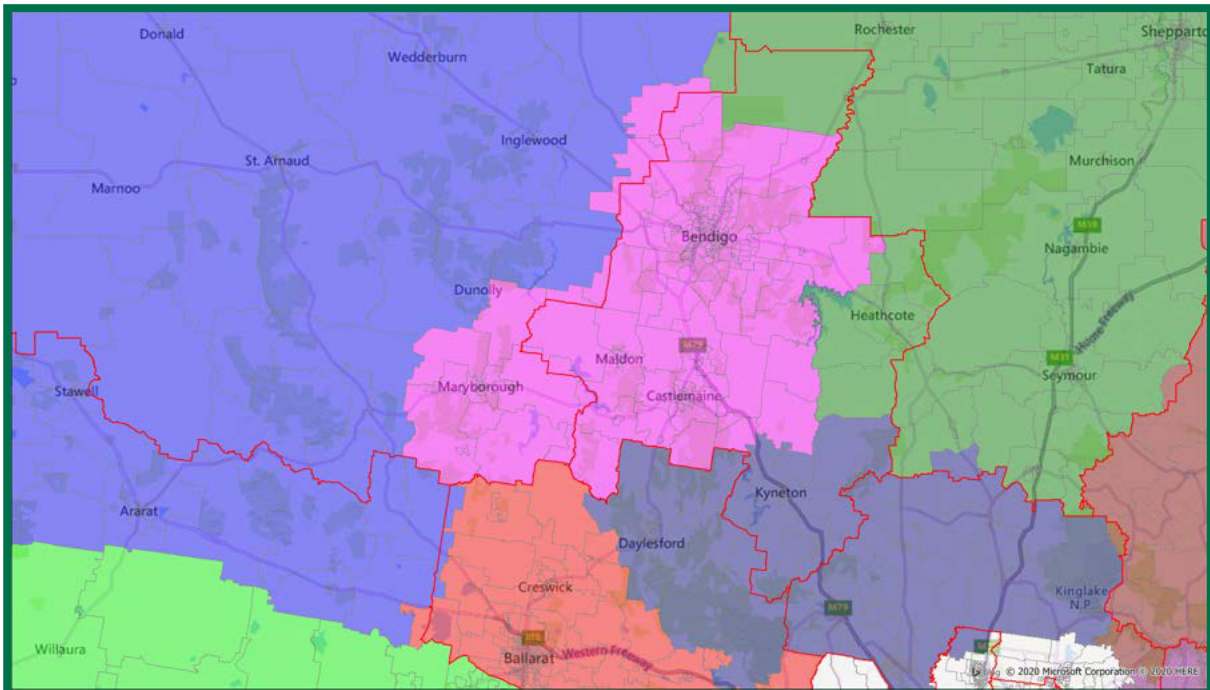
PROJECTED POPULATION: 118,831

The Nationals' proposal for the Division of Ballarat leaves the western and southern boundaries unchanged. By removing the north-eastern corner of this division, it is brought to within quota. This is the most logical area to be moved out of the division as Ballarat proper is too close to the current south-western boundary and the projected population of the area around Bacchus Marsh is too high for the division to make up elsewhere.

We propose that the areas around Daylesford, Hepburn Springs and the Lederberg State Park move into the realigned Division of McEwen. This is further discussed under that division's suggestion in detail.

Under this suggestion, we note that a large majority of the Hepburn Shire (barring Creswick) is removed from the Division of Ballarat along with a portion of the Moorabool Shire.

DIVISION OF BENDIGO



PROJECTED POPULATION: 115,467

The Nationals' proposal for the Division of Bendigo is a logical change when communities of interest are considered.

The people of Maryborough have a stronger social and economic connection to Bendigo than they do to Mildura or Horsham. Their ties to Bendigo are also stronger than that of Kyneton, Heathcote or Elmore, and Maryborough has historically been within the Division of Bendigo at various times throughout the division's history.

Further to this, Heathcote and Elmore are better suited to a more rural electorate like the Division of Nicholls. The people of Heathcote are involved in a Football League with townships in the current Division of Nicholls, while the township of Elmore is currently split from the site of the Elmore Field Days (a major attraction and economic contributor to the town). Underscored by strong farming economies that have heavy links to communities in the current Division of Nicholls, our proposed boundaries move these towns to a division with which they have a stronger community of interest than with Bendigo.

Lastly, the area surrounding Kyneton has been moved into the Division of McEwen under our proposal. It is our view that Kyneton has less in common with Bendigo than Maryborough and the former's removal brings the Division of

Bendigo to quota. Justifications for Kyneton's inclusion within the Division of McEwen are provided under that division's suggestions in details.

Overall, The Nationals believe that the proposed Division of Bendigo has a stronger unity in community of interest than the current division's boundaries.

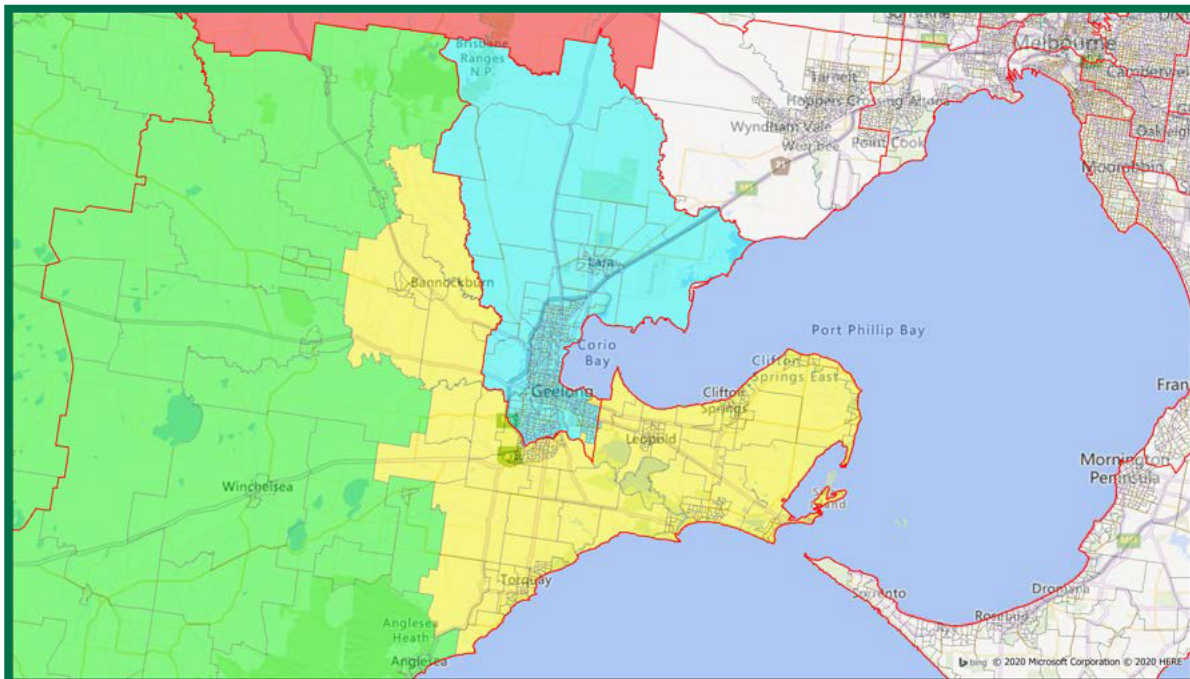
DIVISION OF CASEY

PROJECTED POPULATION: 119,937

The Nationals have not provided a detailed suggestion for the Division of Casey. However, we do suggest that this division may absorb some of the current Division of McEwen's (lowly populated) eastern dogleg to retain the area and its' electors within a regional division.

By maintaining the majority of this division's boundaries, it will remain regional and will ensure consistency for electors.

DIVISION OF CORANGAMITE



PROJECTED POPULATION: 118,181

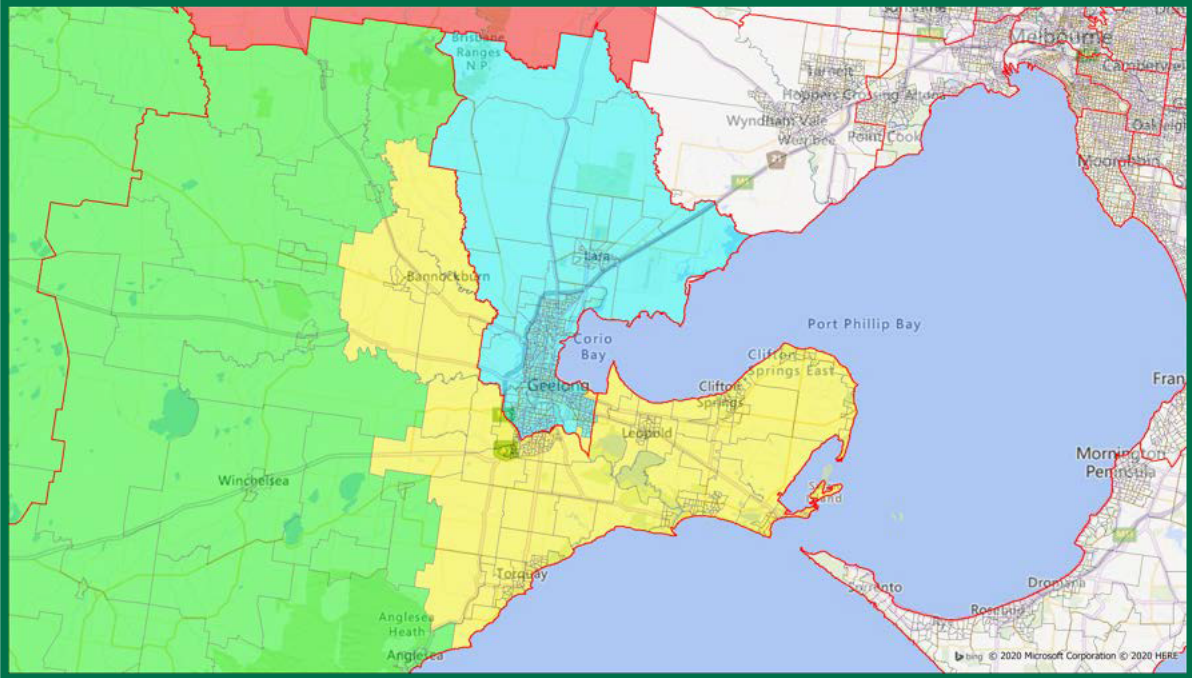
This division is projected to experience enormous population growth and must therefore be heavily adjusted in this redistribution. The Nationals have endeavoured to maintain as much consistency as possible, as illustrated in our suggestion to maintain most of the division's border with the Division of Corio. However, significant changes are necessary on the western side of the division for it to be within quota.

The proposed boundary of this division maintains the growth areas of Armstrong Creek, the Bellarine, and parts of the Surf Coast, which all have a strong commonality of interests and will experience continued growth in future redistributions. The community of interest evoked in the Bellarine Football and Netball League is also represented within these new boundaries.

Communities that rely economically and socially on Geelong have been retained in our proposed boundaries, whereas other communities like Colac, Camperdown and Lorne are less reliant on Geelong and have less growth opportunity. As such, they share much in common other electors in the Division of Wannon.

The namesake of this division (Lake Corangamite) has not been within this division's boundaries for some time and the realigned Division of Corangamite is likely to be moved much further away. However, "Corangamite" is a Federation Division and The Nationals believe that a name change should be avoided.

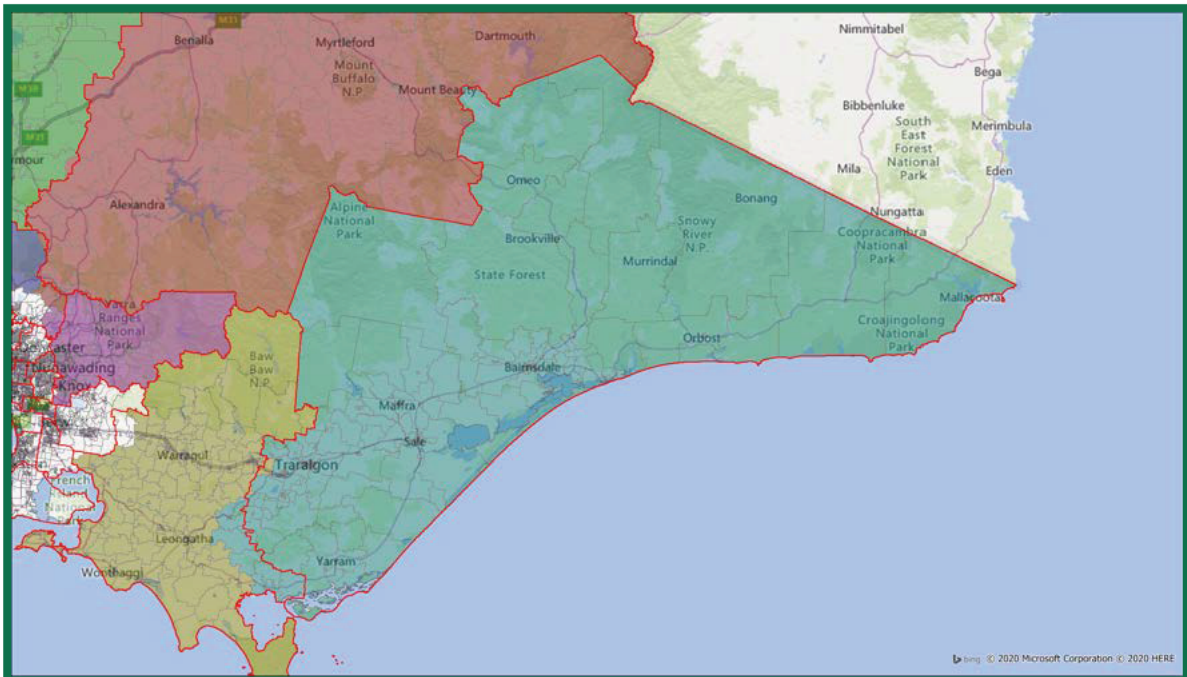
DIVISION OF CORIO



PROJECTED POPULATION: 117,433

The Nationals do not suggest any changes to the current Division of Corio. As the division is already at quota, we believe that its' boundaries should be maintained in order to provide consistency to its' electors.

DIVISION OF GIPPSLAND



PROJECTED POPULATION: 120,121

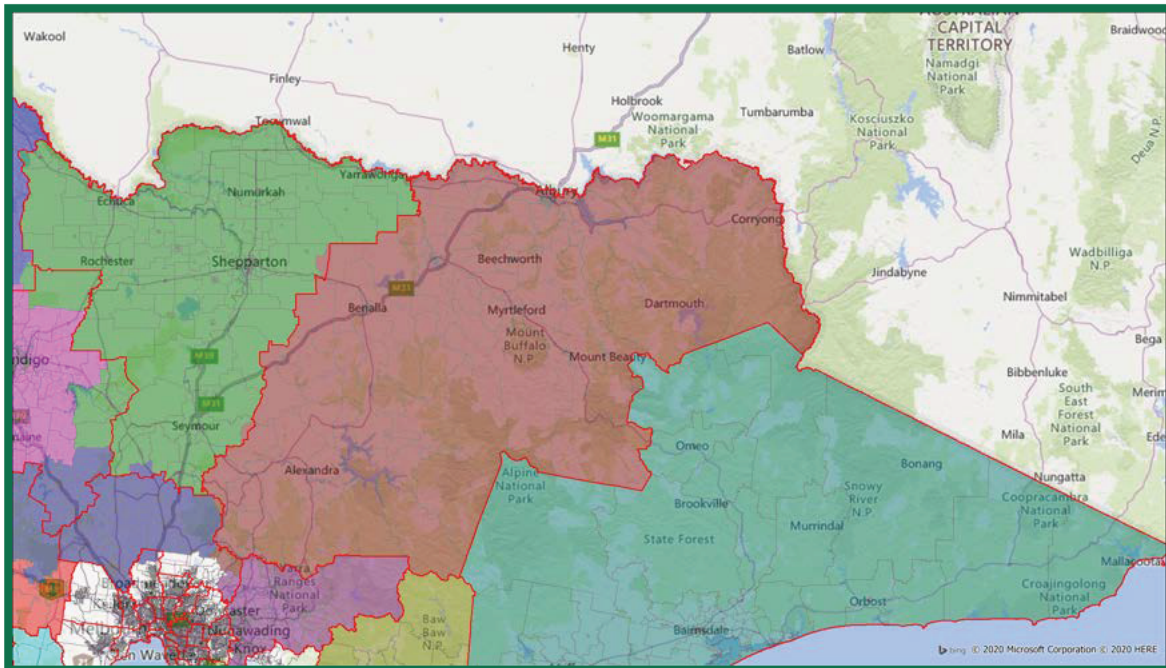
This division is bordered by the ocean to the south, New South Wales to the north-east, and mountains and the Division of Indi to the north-west. It is a proud Federation Division and The Nationals' suggested boundaries strengthen the division's coverage of Victoria's Gippsland region.

To bolster this division's quota, our Party suggests the addition of the communities between (and including) Mirboo North, Toora and Port Welshpool. While this splits the Gippsland South Shire between two divisions, it brings these communities into the division with whom they share the strongest overall community of interest.

The electors of Mirboo North share a community of interest with both Morwell and Traralgon, with significant commercial and employment links. Mirboo North is also strongly linked to Boolarra, with whom they share a schooling community. The electors of Welshpool, Port Welshpool and Toora are similarly connected to the Division of Gippsland, especially the township of Yarram, with all these communities having been a part of the Division of Gippsland at various times since the division was formed at Federation.

The Nationals do not suggest any further changes to this division and strongly support that its' name remains the Division of Gippsland.

DIVISION OF INDI

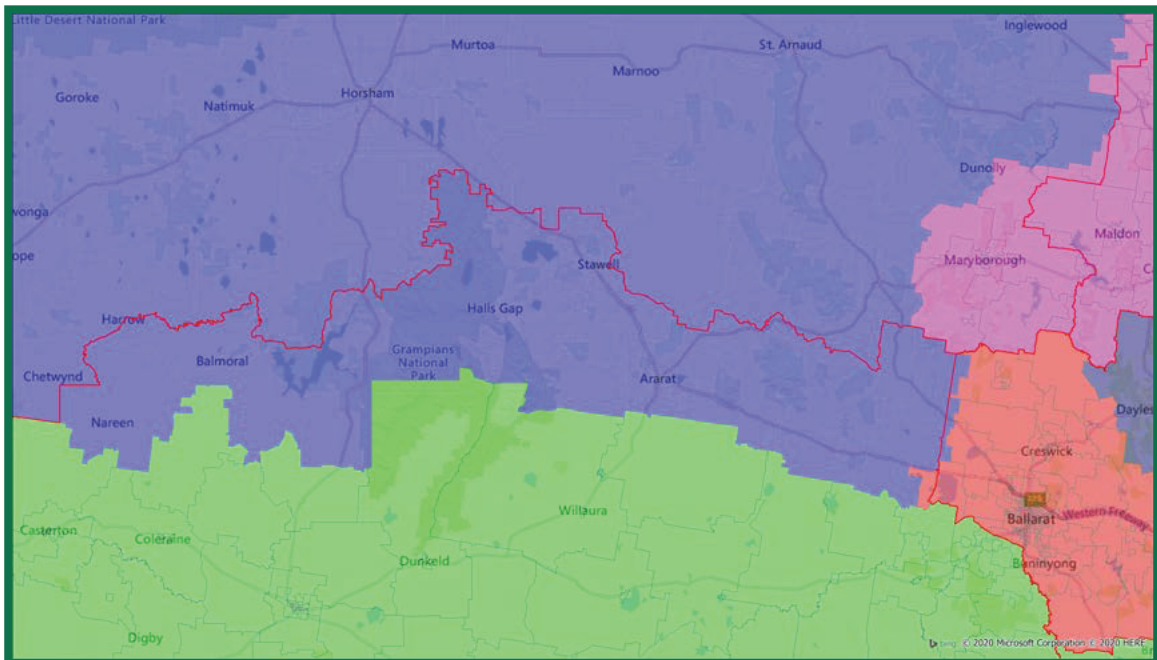
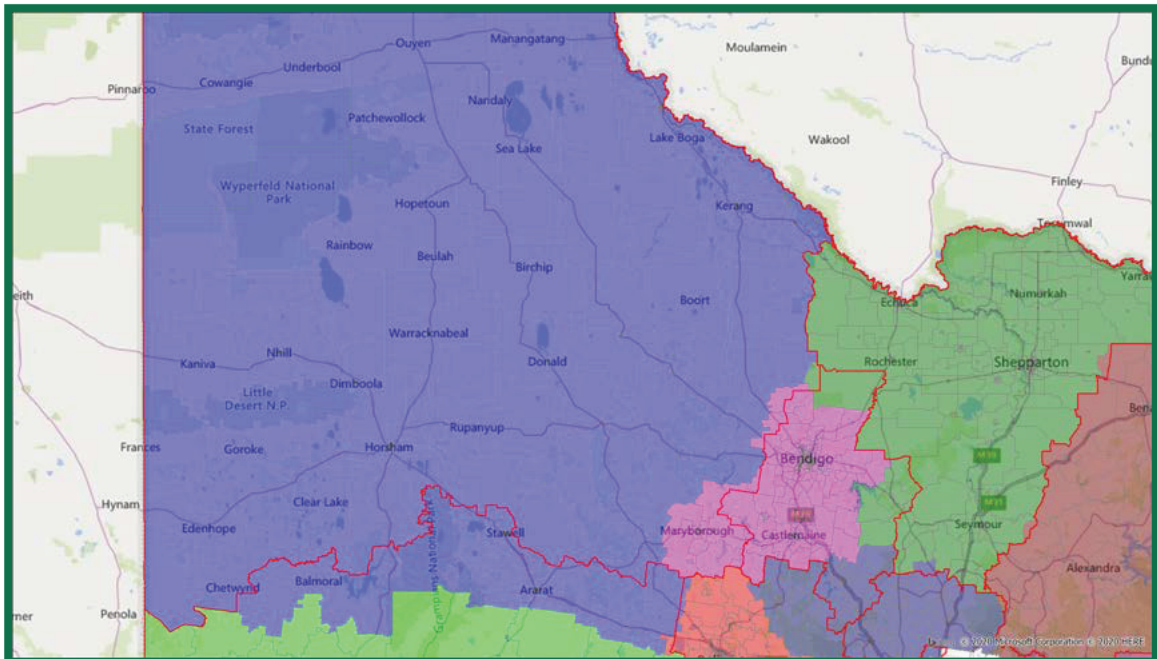


PROJECTED POPULATION: 119,174

The Nationals suggest only minimal changes to the Division of Indi. The only suggested change is the absorption of a small area that is currently within the Division of McEwen. This change would ensure that Kinglake and Kinglake West (and surrounds) are within the same electorate, rather than being split between two divisions. This change keeps the Division of Indi within quota.

We note that this suggestion would bring a portion of the Whittlesea and Nillumbik Shires, mostly the Kinglake National Park, into the Division of Indi.

DIVISION OF MALLEE



PROJECTED POPULATION: 118,622

The Division of Mallee has two very distinct borders with New South Wales and South Australia. It cannot be moved northwards or westward, and its townships are spread out and of a relatively small size. Nonetheless, the utmost consideration must be given to ensure that a cohesive community of interest is maintained for the distinct populations that this division represents.

While The Nationals worked inwards from state borders to review the Division of Mallee's proposed borders, we were also cognisant of the needs of other regional electorates.

Consequently, we have suggested that Maryborough be moved into the Division of Bendigo, where that township's strongest community of interest is located. The electors of Maryborough share more of a community of interest with the electors of Bendigo than with townships like Mildura or Horsham. The move is logical both for its knock-on effects on other regional divisions and for the people of Maryborough themselves.

With Maryborough moving into the Division of Bendigo, and with the Division of Wannon needing to expand eastward, we propose that townships currently in the Division of Wannon be moved into the Division of Mallee. The towns (and surrounding areas) of Ararat, Stawell, Balmoral and Hall's Gap have been moved into the Division of Mallee under this proposal.

It is our view that these communities have more in common with towns like Horsham than Maryborough and are therefore an appropriate switch. As discussed below, the Division of Corangamite must move several towns into the Division of Wannon. The addition of these towns therefore adjusts the Division of Mallee and the Division of Wannon to within quota while also providing strong communities of interest to these North-Western and South-Western divisions.

With regards to Stawell, we note that the community has been constantly shifted between the Division of Mallee and the Division of Wannon. This constant movement is counterproductive to the community's interest and representation in the House of Representatives. While we are suggesting that Stawell be moved again, we believe that the Division of Mallee is their strongest community of interest and that the community should remain in Mallee after this and future redistributions.

For Stawell, locals travel to Horsham for their shopping and service needs. Their local Football and Netball teams play in the Wimmera Football & Netball League, whose teams are mostly located in the current Division of Mallee. Further to this, the provision of water to local farmers, business and residents comes from the current Division of Mallee and is a major factor in the town's community.

For Ararat, most locals consider the town to be the southernmost area of the Wimmera region and adding it to the Division of Mallee would bring the entire region into the same division. This connection is underscored by their participation in the Wimmera Football & Netball League which, along with Stawell's movement, brings the entire league (and the communities to which the league enhances connection) into the same division. The local economy is also predicated on the manufacturing of broad scale farm equipment (among other

things) used especially in Northern Victoria, and its makeup as a small regional town make the town a logical fit for the Division of Mallee.

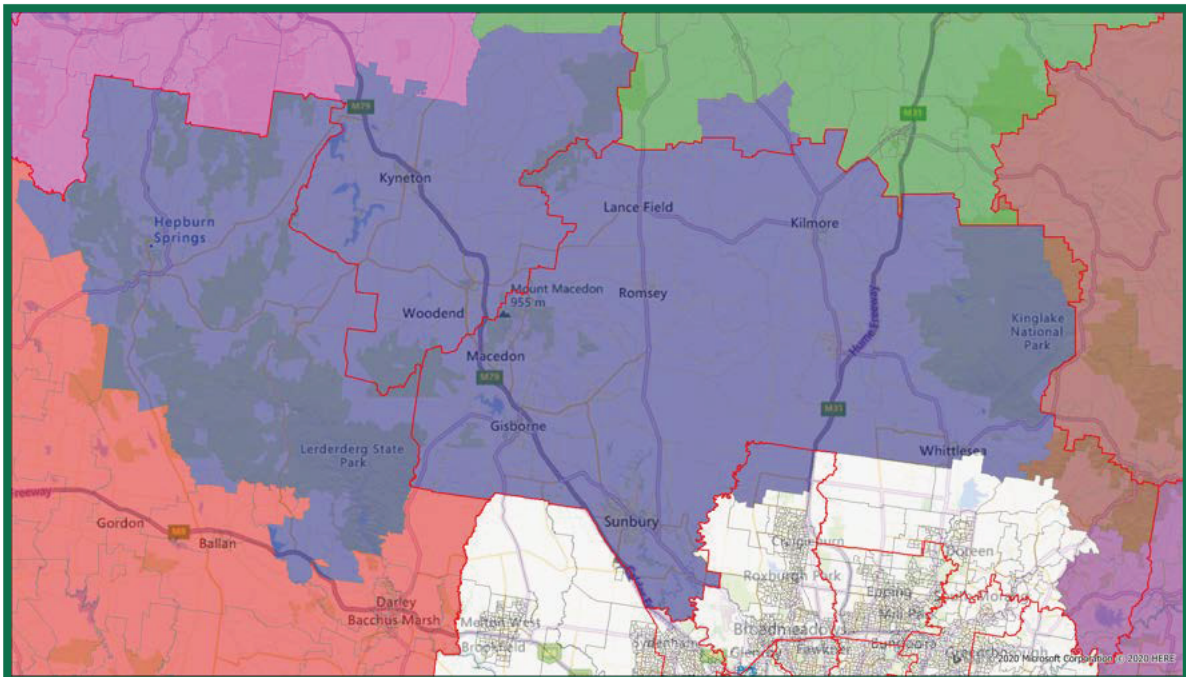
The remainder of the Northern Grampians Shire is moved into one division (Mallee) under this proposal along with more of the Pyrenees Shire. Portions of the Southern Grampians Shire and the Ararat Shire also join Mallee, while a portion of the Central Goldfields Shire moves to Bendigo.

While our proposal puts a boundary through the Grampians National Park by suggesting that the northern half is placed in the Division of Mallee, national parks are predominantly a state responsibility and the needs of electors in the House of Representatives should be the priority. Further to this, the northern area of the Grampians National Park that we suggest is moved into the Division of Mallee is serviced by and economically linked to many towns that are already in the Division of Mallee, whereas the southern area is linked to Dunkeld, Hamilton and other towns that we suggest remain in the Division of Wannon.

Our proposed boundary through the Grampians National Park and along Mallee's southern end is also indicative of the rough geographical line separating broadscale farming in the north and smaller scale grazing and dairy in the south. Further to this, our proposed boundary reflects a change in the direction in which river systems flow north in the proposed Division of Mallee and south in the proposed Division of Wannon.

We note that the shared border with the Division of Nicholls is unchanged under our proposal. We strongly believe that this boundary should be maintained. While the Murray River is a feature for communities on both sides of this boundary, there are specific needs that differ greatly along this waterway. All communities along the Murray deserve strong parliamentary representation, and we believe that this is achievable under our proposal to maintain the current boundary.

DIVISION OF MCEWEN



PROJECTED POPULATION: 117,659

As discussed in this submission's introduction, divisions containing both rural and metropolitan electors should be actively avoided in order to ensure that both urban and regional electors are appropriately represented in the House of Representatives. As it stands, the Division of McEwen represents regional towns as well as a large population from Melbourne's urban sprawl.

The Nationals' strongly suggest that this division be redrawn to wholly represent townships with self-sufficient economies while moving the urban growth around Yan Yean and Mernda to within one or more urban divisions.

Our suggested boundaries create a division that covers regional townships with self-sufficient economies that are directly north of Melbourne. All areas within these proposed boundaries have a strong tourism sector and are within a day's trip for Melbournians.

As a more wholly regional division, the electors of the proposed McEwen all share more in common than the peri-urban electors of the current division. The electors of Yan Yean and Mernda will also share more in common with other suburban electors than with the people of (for example) Kilmore.

The moving of Kyneton and Daylesford also solves quota problems for the Division of Bendigo and the Division of Ballarat, respectively. Both towns and are

also part of a strong community of interest with other townships in the Macedon Ranges like Gisborne and Macedon. Much of this community of interest would be in the Division of McEwen under our proposed boundaries.

Additionally, our suggested boundaries for those adjacent divisions ensures that they directly represent their namesake cities (Bendigo and Ballarat) and directly related townships (like Maryborough, for example) while the Division of McEwen provides inner regional electors with direct representation in the House of Representatives.

We note that a boundary around Lederderg State Park should be drawn, with the park and its' small communities included in the Division of McEwen, but with the Western Freeway remaining in the Division of Ballarat wherein it is a major travel artery.

DIVISION OF MONASH

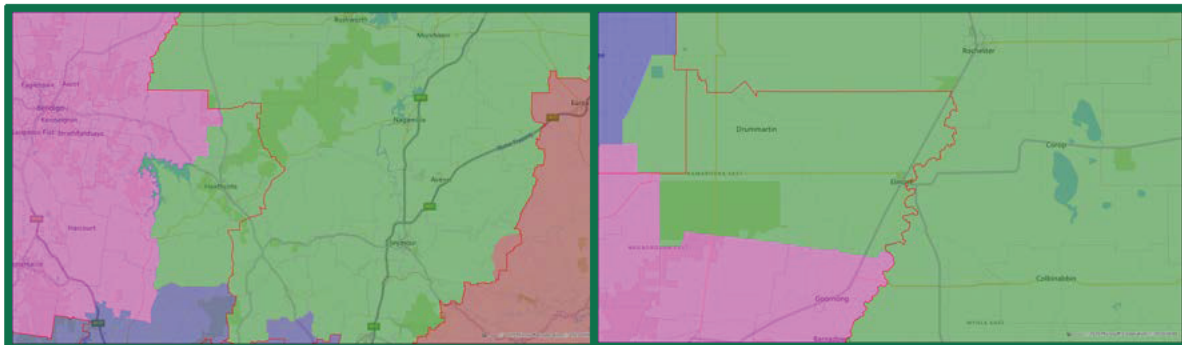
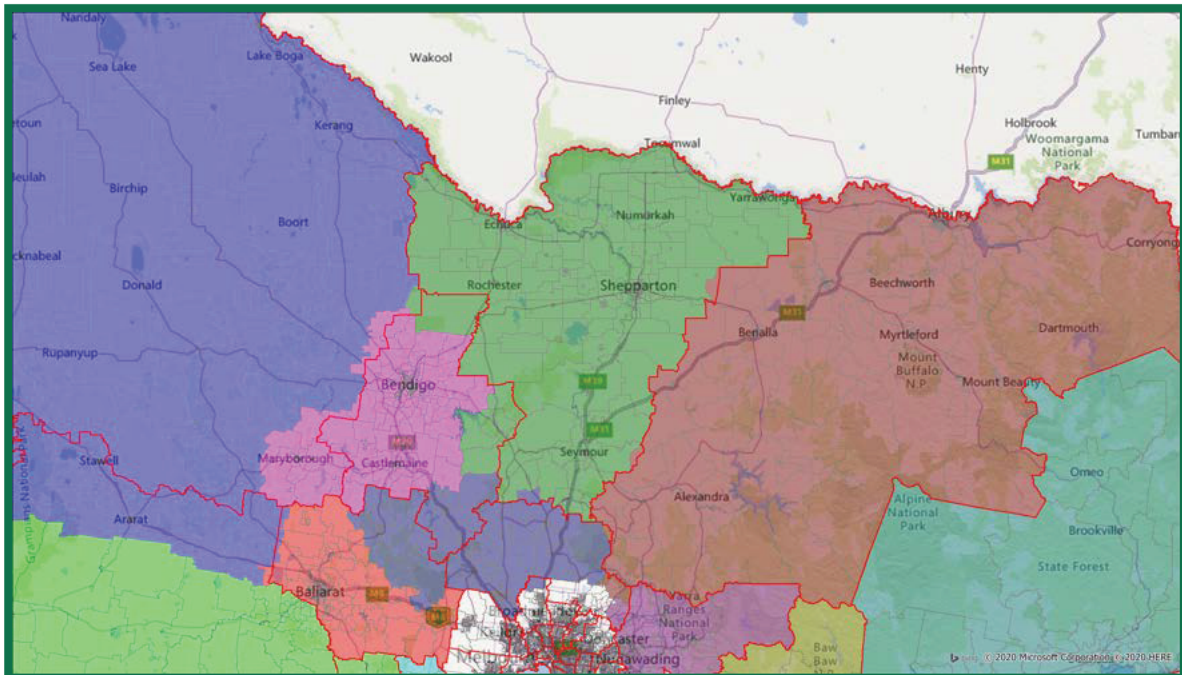
PROJECTED POPULATION: 118,736

This division is projected to experience large growth in population and must therefore be adjusted in this redistribution.

The Nationals note that our suggestions for the Division of Gippsland will bring the Division of Monash into quota, and that the remaining boundaries of the latter be largely maintained – barring some adjustments on the division's western boundary – to ensure as much consistency for electors as possible.

When the Committee considers the division's western boundary, we suggest that any changes take out areas of expected urban expansion to consolidate the Division of Monash as a regional division.

DIVISION OF NICHOLLS



PROJECTED POPULATION: 118,650

The Nationals’ suggest that no major changes be made to this division. We recommend that its’ borders with the Division of Mallee, the Division of McEwen and the Division of Indi be maintained to ensure consistency of representation for electors in those areas of regional Victoria.

However, we suggest that the townships of Heathcote and Elmore are best served by being moved out of the Division of Bendigo and into the Division of Nicholls. These townships are best suited to a more rural electorate, while strong and specific communities of interest are shared with communities in the Division of Nicholls.

The town of Heathcote is the namesake for the Heathcote Football League, for whom most teams are in the Division of Nicholls. Many students in this area travel to Seymour for their schooling, and the local economy has a large wine and

dryland farming economy with strong links to similar industries in the Division of Nicholls. Further to this, Heathcote and the township of Tooborac are heavily connected and would benefit from both being in the Division of Nicholls.

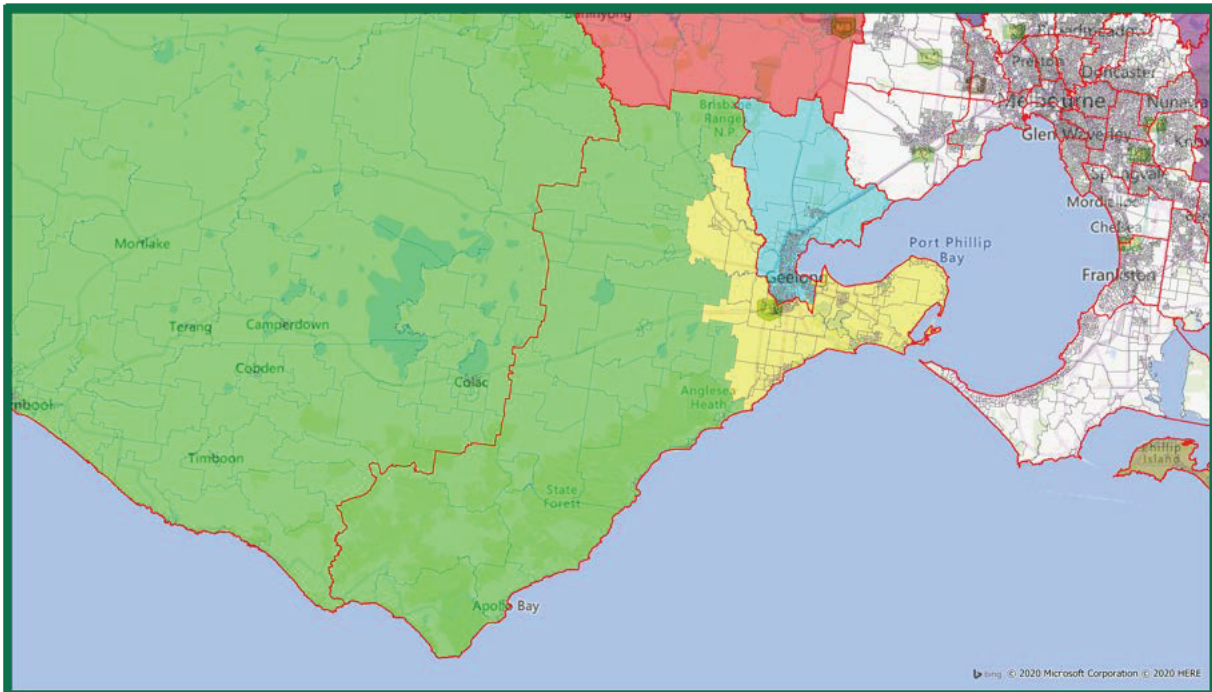
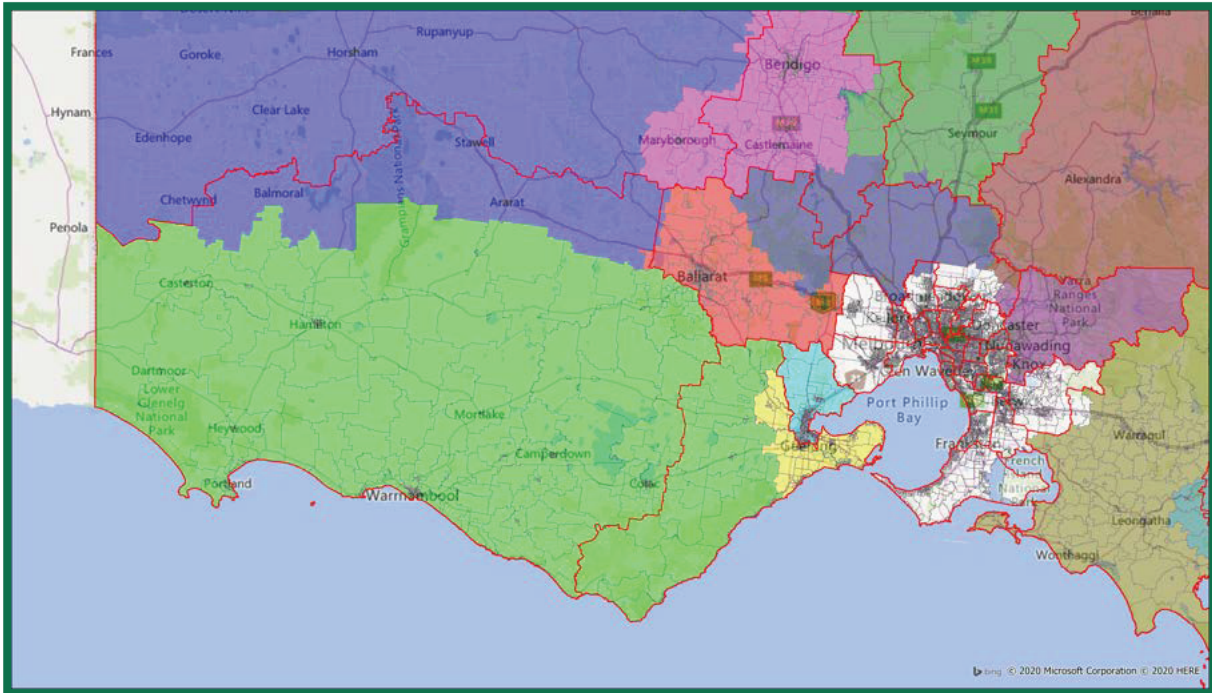
We suggest that the new boundary west of Heathcote specifically follow the Mia Mia-Derrinal Road, keeping Eppalock and Lake Eppalock (and surrounds) within the Division of Bendigo.

The town of Elmore is currently split from the site of its Elmore Field Days, along with its' Elmore Airport (YELM). Our proposed move of Elmore into the Division of Nicholls brings the town into the same division as this major tourist attraction and economic contributor. Further to this, electors in Elmore travel to Rochester for their shopping and the local farming economy has strong links to the industry in the current Division of Nicholls.

In this area, we suggest the boundary specifically follow along Carrs Road, Bellholme Road, Rutherford Lane, Rassmussens Road and Campbell Road (etc.), and then north along Bendigo-Tennyson Road.

Overall, the communities of Heathcote and Elmore are best suited to being in a division that is majority rural, has a strong farming makeup, is not dominated by a large city like Bendigo, and where they are represented by the same Member of Parliament that represents their local economic drivers.

DIVISION OF WANNON



PROJECTED POPULATION: 118,691

Our submission makes significant suggested changes to this division that are necessary for the integrity of neighbouring divisions while also maintaining its integrity as a rural division.

Most significantly, the Division of Corangamite is projected to experience enormous population growth and must logically shrink on its western side. The Nationals suggest that all of that division's surplus population should find their home in the Division of Wannon where they will share a strong community of interest with other rural townships in the west and south-west of the division, particularly along the Hamilton Highway, Princes Highway and Great Ocean Road population corridors.

Specifically, this will involve the moving of the entire Colac Otways Shire, the majority of the Golden Plains Shire, and the majority of the Surf Coast Shire. While the latter two shires would be partially split between divisions, it is The Nationals view that these communities have the strongest shared community of interest with other townships in the Division of Wannon. For example, Bannockburn (Golden Plains Shire) and Torquay (Surf Coast Shire) are effectively satellite towns of Geelong with large growth projection and should therefore be kept within the Division of Corangamite. Contrastingly, Rokewood (Golden Plains Shire) and Lorne (Surf Coast Shire) are self-sufficient rural communities of a significant distance from Geelong and with little in common with the city's electors. They are also not expecting significant growth due to being restricted by the surrounding Otways Forrest.

The move of towns in this division's north to the Division of Mallee ensures that the Division of Wannon's projected population is within quota after taking in much of the Division of Corangamite's surplus rural population. For specific justification of those area's compatibility with the Division of Mallee, please refer to our suggestions in detail for that division and discussion of the boundary following the general divide of river flows and farming practices. We also note that this submission maintains Dunkeld with in the Division of Wannon along with the southern Grampians, for which they largely service and are the gateway.

CONCLUSION

The Nationals have represented rural and regional communities since first being elected to the Australian Parliament in 1920. The suggestions made within this submission reflect our intimate knowledge of regional Victoria and were developed in collaboration with our Federal Parliamentary Team and our grassroots members.

Victoria's future population growth and distribution is uncertain due to decreased migration and other factors relating to COVID-19. While we accept that projections had to be produced for this redistribution and that the AEC is bound to them, our Party requests that the Redistribution Committee prioritises the protection of regional electors and avoids contrived peri-urban divisions.

To this end, our submission provides the Committee with a logical proposal that protects the interests of 1,421,502 rural and regional electors within twelve within-quota non-urban divisions. We have also provided the Committee with an urban area within which 3,145,689 urban electors can be divided into 27 appropriate and within-quota urban divisions.

We thank the AEC, ABS and the Redistribution Committee for their tireless work in ensuring that divisions in the House of Representatives are appropriately drawn.

SA1 LISTS

Please find below a breakdown of specific SA1s that would be moved between divisions under our proposal. For simplicities sake, we have presented these SA1's in groups defined by their proposed new divisions (as defined by this submission).

SA1s MOVING TO THE DIVISION OF BENDIGO					
Current Division	Proposed Division	SA1 MAINCODE 2016	SA2 NAME 2016	Actual	Proj
MALLEE	BENDIGO	20103101601	Maryborough (Vic.)	153	156
MALLEE	BENDIGO	20103101602	Maryborough (Vic.)	430	445
MALLEE	BENDIGO	20103101603	Maryborough (Vic.)	272	269
MALLEE	BENDIGO	20103101604	Maryborough (Vic.)	274	275
MALLEE	BENDIGO	20103101605	Maryborough (Vic.)	195	200
MALLEE	BENDIGO	20103101606	Maryborough (Vic.)	306	304
MALLEE	BENDIGO	20103101607	Maryborough (Vic.)	383	403
MALLEE	BENDIGO	20103101608	Maryborough (Vic.)	287	298
MALLEE	BENDIGO	20103101609	Maryborough (Vic.)	274	293
MALLEE	BENDIGO	20103101610	Maryborough (Vic.)	392	406
MALLEE	BENDIGO	20103101611	Maryborough (Vic.)	236	232
MALLEE	BENDIGO	20103101612	Maryborough (Vic.)	414	408
MALLEE	BENDIGO	20103101613	Maryborough (Vic.)	388	380
MALLEE	BENDIGO	20103101614	Maryborough (Vic.)	453	492
MALLEE	BENDIGO	20103101615	Maryborough (Vic.)	155	155
MALLEE	BENDIGO	20103101616	Maryborough (Vic.)	315	306
MALLEE	BENDIGO	20103101617	Maryborough (Vic.)	289	308
MALLEE	BENDIGO	20103101618	Maryborough (Vic.)	282	297
MALLEE	BENDIGO	20103101619	Maryborough (Vic.)	365	382
MALLEE	BENDIGO	20103101620	Maryborough (Vic.)	227	227
MALLEE	BENDIGO	20103101621	Maryborough (Vic.)	188	185
MALLEE	BENDIGO	20103101702	Maryborough Region	216	228
MALLEE	BENDIGO	20103101703	Maryborough Region	251	267
MALLEE	BENDIGO	20103101706	Maryborough Region	239	239
MALLEE	BENDIGO	20103101707	Maryborough Region	364	349
MALLEE	BENDIGO	20103101708	Maryborough Region	231	233
MALLEE	BENDIGO	20103101709	Maryborough Region	351	384
MALLEE	BENDIGO	20103101710	Maryborough Region	385	368
MALLEE	BENDIGO	20103101711	Maryborough Region	300	312
MALLEE	BENDIGO	20103101712	Maryborough Region	431	453
MALLEE	BENDIGO	20103101714	Maryborough Region	270	270
MALLEE	BENDIGO	20103101715	Maryborough Region	219	236

SA1s MOVING TO THE DIVISION OF CASEY					
Current Division	Proposed Division	SA1 MAINCODE 2016	SA2 NAME 2016	Actual	Proj
MCEWEN	CASEY	20903121202	Panton Hill - St Andrews	216	225
MCEWEN	CASEY	20903121204	Panton Hill - St Andrews	298	322
MCEWEN	CASEY	20903121205	Panton Hill - St Andrews	169	186
MCEWEN	CASEY	20903121212	Panton Hill - St Andrews	250	270
MCEWEN	CASEY	20903121213	Panton Hill - St Andrews	286	306

SA1s MOVING TO THE DIVISION OF GIPPSLAND					
Current Division	Proposed Division	SA1 MAINCODE 2016	SA2 NAME 2016	Actual	Proj
MONASH	GIPPSLAND	20503108708	Foster	138	136
MONASH	GIPPSLAND	20503108709	Foster	386	398
MONASH	GIPPSLAND	20503108710	Foster	149	150
MONASH	GIPPSLAND	20503108711	Foster	365	367
MONASH	GIPPSLAND	20503108713	Foster	351	350
MONASH	GIPPSLAND	20503108717	Foster	204	195
MONASH	GIPPSLAND	20503109001	Leongatha	276	287
MONASH	GIPPSLAND	20503109008	Leongatha	303	319
MONASH	GIPPSLAND	20503109009	Leongatha	252	259
MONASH	GIPPSLAND	20503109019	Leongatha	424	467
MONASH	GIPPSLAND	20503109020	Leongatha	281	300
MONASH	GIPPSLAND	20503109024	Leongatha	235	246
MONASH	GIPPSLAND	20503109025	Leongatha	214	221
MONASH	GIPPSLAND	20503109026	Leongatha	201	212

SA1s MOVING TO THE DIVISION OF INDI					
Current Division	Proposed Division	SA1 MAINCODE 2016	SA2 NAME 2016	Actual	Proj
MCEWEN	INDI	20903121207	Panton Hill - St Andrews	205	219
MCEWEN	INDI	20903121208	Panton Hill - St Andrews	127	133
MCEWEN	INDI	20903121209	Panton Hill - St Andrews	0	0
MCEWEN	INDI	20903121210	Panton Hill - St Andrews	0	0

SA1s MOVING TO THE DIVISION OF MALLEE					
Current Division	Proposed Division	SA1 MAINCODE 2016	SA2 NAME 2016	Actual	Proj
WANNON	MALLEE	20103101308	Avoca	382	399
WANNON	MALLEE	20103101309	Avoca	194	193
WANNON	MALLEE	20103101401	Beaufort	366	377
WANNON	MALLEE	20103101402	Beaufort	232	221
WANNON	MALLEE	20103101403	Beaufort	386	423
WANNON	MALLEE	20103101404	Beaufort	376	408
WANNON	MALLEE	20103101406	Beaufort	229	249
WANNON	MALLEE	20103101412	Beaufort	305	304
WANNON	MALLEE	20103101413	Beaufort	9	9
WANNON	MALLEE	21501138601	Ararat	107	113
WANNON	MALLEE	21501138602	Ararat	240	240
WANNON	MALLEE	21501138603	Ararat	205	201
WANNON	MALLEE	21501138604	Ararat	266	270
WANNON	MALLEE	21501138605	Ararat	190	183
WANNON	MALLEE	21501138606	Ararat	294	280
WANNON	MALLEE	21501138607	Ararat	198	189
WANNON	MALLEE	21501138608	Ararat	265	272
WANNON	MALLEE	21501138609	Ararat	211	197
WANNON	MALLEE	21501138610	Ararat	225	233
WANNON	MALLEE	21501138611	Ararat	173	173
WANNON	MALLEE	21501138612	Ararat	400	389
WANNON	MALLEE	21501138613	Ararat	268	257
WANNON	MALLEE	21501138614	Ararat	367	385
WANNON	MALLEE	21501138615	Ararat	209	209
WANNON	MALLEE	21501138616	Ararat	285	281
WANNON	MALLEE	21501138617	Ararat	231	238
WANNON	MALLEE	21501138618	Ararat	175	176
WANNON	MALLEE	21501138619	Ararat	262	253
WANNON	MALLEE	21501138620	Ararat	210	215
WANNON	MALLEE	21501138621	Ararat	317	311
WANNON	MALLEE	21501138622	Ararat	188	201
WANNON	MALLEE	21501138623	Ararat	351	350
WANNON	MALLEE	21501138624	Ararat	35	36
WANNON	MALLEE	21501138701	Ararat Region	294	277
WANNON	MALLEE	21501138702	Ararat Region	330	326
WANNON	MALLEE	21501138703	Ararat Region	205	208
WANNON	MALLEE	21501138704	Ararat Region	207	207

WANNON	MALLEE	21501139201	Stawell	135	134
WANNON	MALLEE	21501139202	Stawell	324	311
WANNON	MALLEE	21501139203	Stawell	198	199
WANNON	MALLEE	21501139204	Stawell	331	295
WANNON	MALLEE	21501139205	Stawell	289	287
WANNON	MALLEE	21501139207	Stawell	159	171
WANNON	MALLEE	21501139208	Stawell	249	235
WANNON	MALLEE	21501139209	Stawell	258	259
WANNON	MALLEE	21501139210	Stawell	212	212
WANNON	MALLEE	21501139211	Stawell	292	287
WANNON	MALLEE	21501139213	Stawell	196	185
WANNON	MALLEE	21501139214	Stawell	245	250
WANNON	MALLEE	21501139215	Stawell	187	190
WANNON	MALLEE	21501139216	Stawell	262	262
WANNON	MALLEE	21501139217	Stawell	278	270
WANNON	MALLEE	21501139218	Stawell	266	266
WANNON	MALLEE	21501139219	Stawell	264	263
WANNON	MALLEE	21501139220	Stawell	413	400
WANNON	MALLEE	21501139221	Stawell	154	154
WANNON	MALLEE	21501139222	Stawell	267	237
WANNON	MALLEE	21501139223	Stawell	298	267
WANNON	MALLEE	21501139224	Stawell	202	181
WANNON	MALLEE	21501139225	Stawell	154	147
WANNON	MALLEE	21501139226	Stawell	148	155
WANNON	MALLEE	21701142307	Southern Grampians	105	104
WANNON	MALLEE	21701142314	Southern Grampians	171	158
WANNON	MALLEE	21701142318	Southern Grampians	134	129
WANNON	MALLEE	21701142320	Southern Grampians	145	153

SA1s MOVING TO THE DIVISION OF MCEWEN					
Current Division	Proposed Division	SA1 MAINCODE 2016	SA2 NAME 2016	Actual	Proj
BALLARAT	MCEWEN	20102100903	Bacchus Marsh Region	299	304
BALLARAT	MCEWEN	20102100905	Bacchus Marsh Region	253	262
BALLARAT	MCEWEN	20102100907	Bacchus Marsh Region	301	313
BALLARAT	MCEWEN	20102101101	Daylesford	369	393
BALLARAT	MCEWEN	20102101104	Daylesford	163	171
BALLARAT	MCEWEN	20102101105	Daylesford	235	242
BALLARAT	MCEWEN	20102101106	Daylesford	372	387
BALLARAT	MCEWEN	20102101107	Daylesford	386	403
BALLARAT	MCEWEN	20102101108	Daylesford	221	230
BALLARAT	MCEWEN	20102101109	Daylesford	243	257
BALLARAT	MCEWEN	20102101110	Daylesford	357	381
BALLARAT	MCEWEN	20102101111	Daylesford	228	237
BALLARAT	MCEWEN	20102101112	Daylesford	465	502
BALLARAT	MCEWEN	20102101113	Daylesford	414	393
BALLARAT	MCEWEN	20102101114	Daylesford	278	304
BALLARAT	MCEWEN	20102101115	Daylesford	349	337
BALLARAT	MCEWEN	20102101116	Daylesford	292	247
BALLARAT	MCEWEN	20102101117	Daylesford	254	273
BALLARAT	MCEWEN	20102101118	Daylesford	321	329
BALLARAT	MCEWEN	20102101119	Daylesford	286	309
BALLARAT	MCEWEN	20102101120	Daylesford	283	300
BALLARAT	MCEWEN	20102101121	Daylesford	289	311
BALLARAT	MCEWEN	20102101122	Daylesford	366	393
BALLARAT	MCEWEN	20102101123	Daylesford	233	241
BALLARAT	MCEWEN	20102101124	Daylesford	179	192
BALLARAT	MCEWEN	20102101125	Daylesford	436	461
BENDIGO	MCEWEN	20202103001	Kyneton	352	396
BENDIGO	MCEWEN	20202103002	Kyneton	355	383
BENDIGO	MCEWEN	20202103003	Kyneton	438	488
BENDIGO	MCEWEN	20202103004	Kyneton	380	415
BENDIGO	MCEWEN	20202103005	Kyneton	233	265
BENDIGO	MCEWEN	20202103006	Kyneton	260	270
BENDIGO	MCEWEN	20202103007	Kyneton	311	336
BENDIGO	MCEWEN	20202103008	Kyneton	173	186
BENDIGO	MCEWEN	20202103009	Kyneton	299	324
BENDIGO	MCEWEN	20202103010	Kyneton	315	364
BENDIGO	MCEWEN	20202103011	Kyneton	236	252

BENDIGO	MCEWEN	20202103012	Kyneton	388	402
BENDIGO	MCEWEN	20202103013	Kyneton	419	451
BENDIGO	MCEWEN	20202103014	Kyneton	191	197
BENDIGO	MCEWEN	20202103015	Kyneton	269	274
BENDIGO	MCEWEN	20202103016	Kyneton	338	363
BENDIGO	MCEWEN	20202103018	Kyneton	379	391
BENDIGO	MCEWEN	20202103019	Kyneton	457	488
BENDIGO	MCEWEN	20202103020	Kyneton	659	714
BENDIGO	MCEWEN	20202103021	Kyneton	324	352
BENDIGO	MCEWEN	20202103022	Kyneton	5	5
BENDIGO	MCEWEN	20202103023	Kyneton	254	259
BENDIGO	MCEWEN	20202103024	Kyneton	289	316
BENDIGO	MCEWEN	20202103025	Kyneton	175	194
BENDIGO	MCEWEN	20202103101	Woodend	482	521
BENDIGO	MCEWEN	20202103102	Woodend	649	736
BENDIGO	MCEWEN	20202103103	Woodend	387	423
BENDIGO	MCEWEN	20202103104	Woodend	372	437
BENDIGO	MCEWEN	20202103105	Woodend	424	472
BENDIGO	MCEWEN	20202103106	Woodend	275	312
BENDIGO	MCEWEN	20202103107	Woodend	393	407
BENDIGO	MCEWEN	20202103108	Woodend	135	165
BENDIGO	MCEWEN	20202103109	Woodend	223	240
BENDIGO	MCEWEN	20202103110	Woodend	258	280
BENDIGO	MCEWEN	20202103111	Woodend	366	410
BENDIGO	MCEWEN	20202103112	Woodend	216	235
BENDIGO	MCEWEN	20202103113	Woodend	333	370
BENDIGO	MCEWEN	20202103114	Woodend	237	263
BENDIGO	MCEWEN	20202103115	Woodend	409	462
BENDIGO	MCEWEN	20202103116	Woodend	372	409
CALWELL	MCEWEN	21005144504	Mickleham - Yuroke	3939	6786
GORTON	MCEWEN	21004124140	Sunbury - South	734	1081
GORTON	MCEWEN	21004124142	Sunbury - South	254	373
GORTON	MCEWEN	21004124147	Sunbury - South	143	169

SA1s MOVING TO THE DIVISION OF NICHOLLS					
Current Division	Proposed Division	SA1 MAINCODE 2016	SA2 NAME 2016	Actual	Proj
BENDIGO	NICHOLLS	20202102901	Heathcote	398	409
BENDIGO	NICHOLLS	20202102902	Heathcote	263	278
BENDIGO	NICHOLLS	20202102904	Heathcote	288	302
BENDIGO	NICHOLLS	20202102905	Heathcote	259	277
BENDIGO	NICHOLLS	20202102906	Heathcote	248	267
BENDIGO	NICHOLLS	20202102907	Heathcote	397	425
BENDIGO	NICHOLLS	20202102908	Heathcote	345	364
BENDIGO	NICHOLLS	20202102909	Heathcote	237	252
BENDIGO	NICHOLLS	20202102910	Heathcote	262	266
BENDIGO	NICHOLLS	20202102912	Heathcote	303	337
BENDIGO	NICHOLLS	20203103202	Bendigo Region - North	289	304
BENDIGO	NICHOLLS	20203103204	Bendigo Region - North	263	294
BENDIGO	NICHOLLS	20203103213	Bendigo Region - North	262	282

SA1s MOVING TO THE DIVISION OF WANNON					
Current Division	Proposed Division	SA1 MAINCODE 2016	SA2 NAME 2016	Actual	Proj
CORANGAMITE	WANNON	20301103501	Golden Plains - South	242	280
CORANGAMITE	WANNON	20301103502	Golden Plains - South	275	302
CORANGAMITE	WANNON	20301103503	Golden Plains - South	455	496
CORANGAMITE	WANNON	20301103504	Golden Plains - South	192	218
CORANGAMITE	WANNON	20301103505	Golden Plains - South	362	410
CORANGAMITE	WANNON	20301103506	Golden Plains - South	597	664
CORANGAMITE	WANNON	20301103508	Golden Plains - South	224	248
CORANGAMITE	WANNON	20301103509	Golden Plains - South	348	403
CORANGAMITE	WANNON	20301103510	Golden Plains - South	285	312
CORANGAMITE	WANNON	20301103511	Golden Plains - South	271	311
CORANGAMITE	WANNON	20301103514	Golden Plains - South	421	466
CORANGAMITE	WANNON	20301103515	Golden Plains - South	244	286
CORANGAMITE	WANNON	20301103516	Golden Plains - South	390	435

CORANGAMITE	WANNON	20301103601	Winchelsea	216	207
CORANGAMITE	WANNON	20301103602	Winchelsea	500	521
CORANGAMITE	WANNON	20301103603	Winchelsea	272	280
CORANGAMITE	WANNON	20301103604	Winchelsea	291	286
CORANGAMITE	WANNON	20301103605	Winchelsea	243	248
CORANGAMITE	WANNON	20301103609	Winchelsea	217	188
CORANGAMITE	WANNON	20301103610	Winchelsea	294	314
CORANGAMITE	WANNON	20301103611	Winchelsea	415	440
CORANGAMITE	WANNON	20301103612	Winchelsea	222	231
CORANGAMITE	WANNON	20301103613	Winchelsea	241	247
CORANGAMITE	WANNON	20301103614	Winchelsea	241	270
CORANGAMITE	WANNON	20301103615	Winchelsea	349	362
CORANGAMITE	WANNON	20301103616	Winchelsea	514	522
CORANGAMITE	WANNON	20303104901	Lorne - Anglesea	331	356
CORANGAMITE	WANNON	20303104902	Lorne - Anglesea	335	342
CORANGAMITE	WANNON	20303104903	Lorne - Anglesea	359	376
CORANGAMITE	WANNON	20303104904	Lorne - Anglesea	540	547
CORANGAMITE	WANNON	20303104905	Lorne - Anglesea	539	577
CORANGAMITE	WANNON	20303104906	Lorne - Anglesea	472	434
CORANGAMITE	WANNON	20303104907	Lorne - Anglesea	269	290
CORANGAMITE	WANNON	20303104908	Lorne - Anglesea	527	552
CORANGAMITE	WANNON	20303104909	Lorne - Anglesea	405	437
CORANGAMITE	WANNON	20303104910	Lorne - Anglesea	370	388
CORANGAMITE	WANNON	20303104911	Lorne - Anglesea	312	339
CORANGAMITE	WANNON	21703147301	Colac Region	308	322
CORANGAMITE	WANNON	21703147302	Colac Region	214	217
CORANGAMITE	WANNON	21703147306	Colac Region	429	391
CORANGAMITE	WANNON	21703147315	Colac Region	227	232
CORANGAMITE	WANNON	21703147601	Otway	429	438
CORANGAMITE	WANNON	21703147602	Otway	175	171
CORANGAMITE	WANNON	21703147603	Otway	233	246
CORANGAMITE	WANNON	21703147604	Otway	365	330
CORANGAMITE	WANNON	21703147605	Otway	366	373
CORANGAMITE	WANNON	21703147606	Otway	138	141
CORANGAMITE	WANNON	21703147607	Otway	422	421
CORANGAMITE	WANNON	21703147608	Otway	217	188
CORANGAMITE	WANNON	21703147609	Otway	261	261
CORANGAMITE	WANNON	21703147610	Otway	306	317

SA1s MOVING TO THE DIVISION OF URBAN DIVISIONS					
Current Division	Proposed Division	SA1 MAINCODE 2016	SA2 NAME 2016	Actual	Proj
MCEWEN	URBAN	20903121001	Hurstbridge	235	248
MCEWEN	URBAN	20903121002	Hurstbridge	385	362
MCEWEN	URBAN	20903121003	Hurstbridge	191	201
MCEWEN	URBAN	20903121004	Hurstbridge	333	349
MCEWEN	URBAN	20903121005	Hurstbridge	180	186
MCEWEN	URBAN	20903121006	Hurstbridge	341	321
MCEWEN	URBAN	20903121007	Hurstbridge	173	191
MCEWEN	URBAN	20903121008	Hurstbridge	272	270
MCEWEN	URBAN	20903121009	Hurstbridge	253	271
MCEWEN	URBAN	20903121010	Hurstbridge	340	365
MCEWEN	URBAN	20903121201	Panton Hill - St Andrews	321	311
MCEWEN	URBAN	20903121203	Panton Hill - St Andrews	156	165
MCEWEN	URBAN	20903121206	Panton Hill - St Andrews	227	232
MCEWEN	URBAN	20903121211	Panton Hill - St Andrews	299	313
MCEWEN	URBAN	20903121214	Panton Hill - St Andrews	290	308
MCEWEN	URBAN	20903121215	Panton Hill - St Andrews	294	307
MCEWEN	URBAN	20903121216	Panton Hill - St Andrews	236	234
MCEWEN	URBAN	20903121217	Panton Hill - St Andrews	201	216
MCEWEN	URBAN	20903121218	Panton Hill - St Andrews	184	204
MCEWEN	URBAN	20903121219	Panton Hill - St Andrews	114	126
MCEWEN	URBAN	20903121220	Panton Hill - St Andrews	163	175
MCEWEN	URBAN	20903121320	Plenty - Yarrambat	192	206
MCEWEN	URBAN	20903121321	Plenty - Yarrambat	159	162
MCEWEN	URBAN	20903121322	Plenty - Yarrambat	164	168
MCEWEN	URBAN	20903121323	Plenty - Yarrambat	271	279
MCEWEN	URBAN	20903121324	Plenty - Yarrambat	217	228
MCEWEN	URBAN	20903121325	Plenty - Yarrambat	273	305
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904122503	Whittlesea	215	229
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904122511	Whittlesea	374	379
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143001	Doreen	884	1153
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143002	Doreen	1311	1732
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143003	Doreen	300	348
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143004	Doreen	604	780
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143005	Doreen	292	337
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143006	Doreen	490	618
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143007	Doreen	350	440
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143008	Doreen	561	769

MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143009	Doreen	517	769
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143010	Doreen	411	472
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143011	Doreen	555	671
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143012	Doreen	581	869
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143013	Doreen	581	756
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143014	Doreen	194	216
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143015	Doreen	172	229
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143016	Doreen	134	156
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143017	Doreen	293	355
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143018	Doreen	276	313
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143019	Doreen	274	362
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143020	Doreen	399	486
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143021	Doreen	592	770
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143022	Doreen	249	303
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143023	Doreen	469	584
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143024	Doreen	382	497
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143025	Doreen	271	325
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143026	Doreen	166	193
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143027	Doreen	343	471
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143028	Doreen	612	769
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143029	Doreen	273	349
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143030	Doreen	169	228
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143031	Doreen	339	387
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143032	Doreen	196	265
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143033	Doreen	217	291
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143035	Doreen	240	308
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143036	Doreen	787	1146
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143037	Doreen	202	285
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143038	Doreen	0	0
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143039	Doreen	224	334
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143040	Doreen	147	208
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143041	Doreen	209	258
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143042	Doreen	312	378
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143043	Doreen	304	406
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143401	Mernda	246	396
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143402	Mernda	481	674
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143403	Mernda	660	854
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143404	Mernda	343	430
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143407	Mernda	419	520

MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143408	Mernda	311	376
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143410	Mernda	271	380
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143412	Mernda	394	626
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143415	Mernda	312	447
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143416	Mernda	596	875
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143418	Mernda	378	466
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143421	Mernda	405	569
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143424	Mernda	222	333
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143425	Mernda	438	555
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143426	Mernda	316	476
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143427	Mernda	433	565
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143428	Mernda	725	1022
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143429	Mernda	1860	2727
MCEWEN	URBAN	20904143430	Mernda	144	183
MONASH	URBAN	21201128803	Bunyip - Garfield	160	163
MONASH	URBAN	21201128807	Bunyip - Garfield	278	304
MONASH	URBAN	21201128808	Bunyip - Garfield	444	479
MONASH	URBAN	21201128810	Bunyip - Garfield	224	246
MONASH	URBAN	21201128812	Bunyip - Garfield	329	358
MONASH	URBAN	21201128813	Bunyip - Garfield	726	728
MONASH	URBAN	21201128814	Bunyip - Garfield	389	415
MONASH	URBAN	21201128820	Bunyip - Garfield	250	271

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