

# Victoria in Future 2016

Population and household projections to 2051



**VICTORIA**  
State  
Government

Environment,  
Land, Water  
and Planning

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# Victoria in Future 2016

Population and household projections to 2051

## Top 5 Growth 2011 to 2031

Local Government Areas

### Largest Growth

METROPOLITAN

WYNDHAM 195,000

CASEY 176,000

MELTON 153,000

WHITTLESEA 153,000

MELBOURNE 130,000

REGIONAL

GREATER GEELONG 81,000

MITCHELL 46,000

GREATER BENDIGO 43,000

BALLARAT 42,000

BAW BAW 24,000

### Fastest growth

METROPOLITAN

MELTON 4.4%

MELBOURNE 4.2%

WYNDHAM 3.9%

CARDINIA 3.9%

WHITTLESEA 3.4%

REGIONAL

MITCHELL 4.3%

MOORABOOL 2.4%

BAW BAW 2.3%

GOLDEN PLAINS 2.1%

SURF COAST 2.0%

Victoria in Future 2016 (VIF2016) is the official state government projection of population and households. Projections are used by decision makers across government and in other areas. The results are driven by assumptions concerning demographic and land use trends.

Projections are based on the latest (30 June 2015) population estimates from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and incorporate the results of the 2011 Census. For Victoria and major regions, the projections cover the period from 2011 to 2051. For Local Government Areas (LGA) and Victoria in Future Small Areas (VIFSA), the projections extend to 2031.

# 10.1 Million

Projected Victorian  
population in 2051

## 8.0m

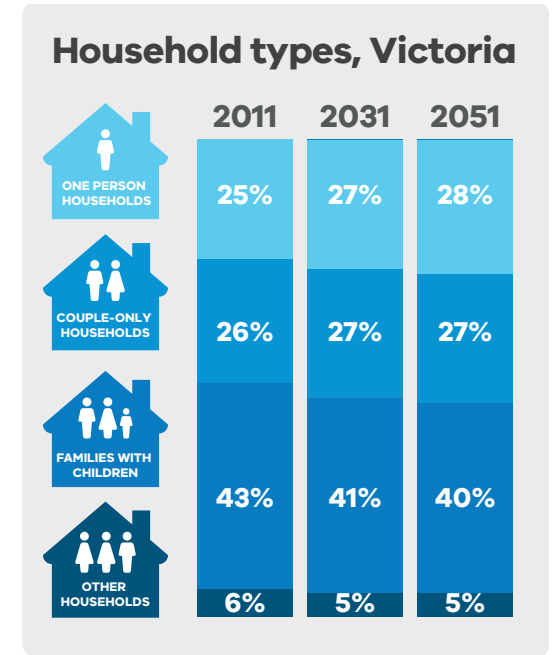
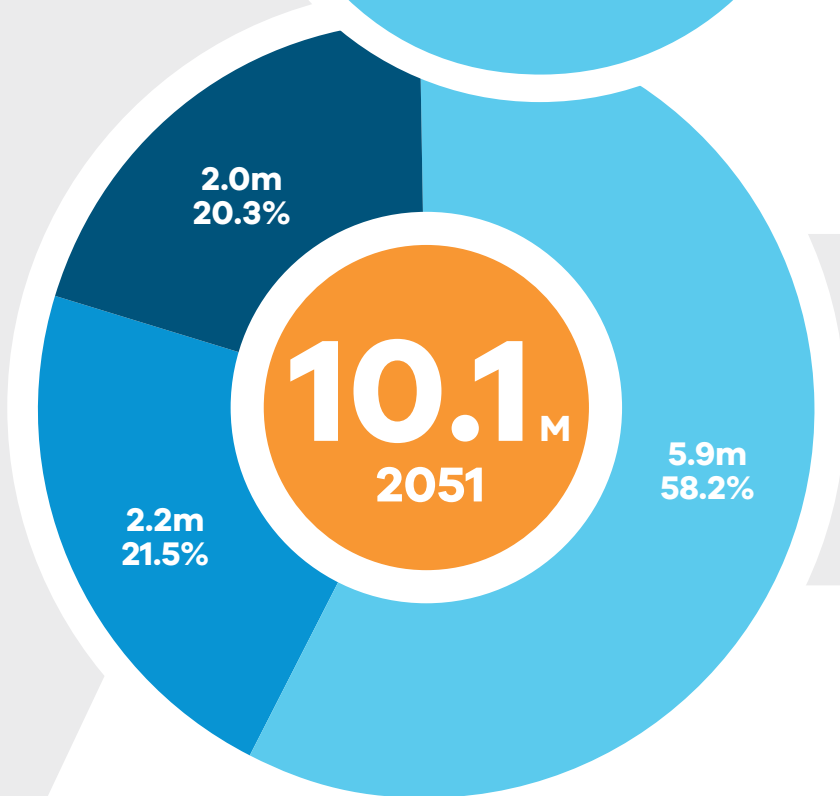
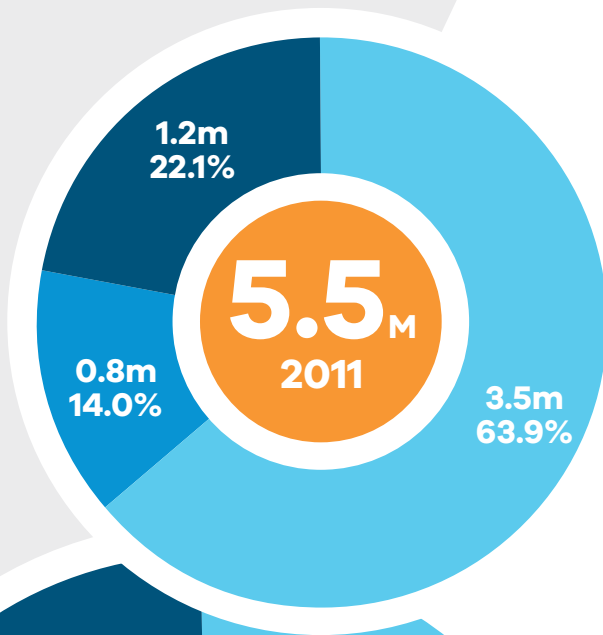
Greater Melbourne

## 2.1m

Victoria's  
regions



# Age Structure Victoria 2011 and 2051



### Age groups

- 0-17 YEARS
- 18-64 YEARS
- 65+ YEARS

## Projection principles

Population projections are estimates of the future size, distribution and characteristics of the population. They are developed by applying mathematical models and expert knowledge of likely population trends to the base population (see flow chart in Figure 11 on page 16).

Projections provide information about population change over space and time, but they are not predictions of the future. They are not targets, nor do they reflect the expected effects of current or future policies.

The projections show the likely future given continuation of current trends, incorporating known constraints and opportunities for growth. They may indicate a need for responses to manage change, to achieve preferred outcomes or to mitigate the impacts of non-preferred outcomes.

## Components of population change

Populations change over time through two basic processes. Natural increase or decrease occurs due to the balance of births and deaths. Net migration is the net effect of people moving in or out. The future population of Victoria and its major regions is determined using a model which takes into account these components of population change and applies them to a base (starting) population.

Figure 1 shows the contribution each component is projected to make to Victoria's population over the period of 2011 to 2051.

## Population characteristics

It is important to estimate the size of the future population, but it is often just as important to know how the make-up of the population will change. Many decisions are made, and services provided, based on the population's age, sex or living arrangements. VIF2016 modelling estimates the impacts of demographic changes on each section of the population.

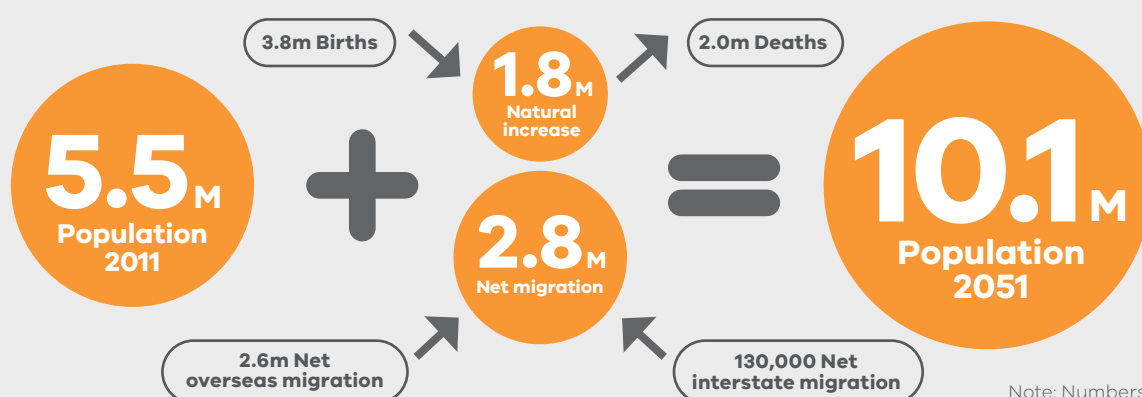
Analysis of the living arrangements of the population as revealed in the 2011 ABS Census allows VIF2016 to determine the likely household formation of future populations, given consistent behaviour. Once the number of future households is projected, future demands for housing, land and infrastructure can be estimated.

## Population distribution

At the state and regional level, demographic factors determine the likely distribution of the population. Areas which attract or retain more residents grow strongly, as do areas with younger populations and high numbers of births. Areas with older populations grow more slowly.

Within regions, the distribution of population growth is determined largely by the location of future dwelling construction. Analysis of trends in demand and likely future supply of land and dwellings determines each area's capacity for future growth. Application of different local rates for births, deaths, migration and household formation by age and sex completes the picture of population change.

**Figure 1. Components of population change, Victoria 2011 to 2051**



Note: Numbers may not add up due to rounding

## Assumptions and drivers of growth

The different components of population change – births, deaths and migration – affect the projected future population to different degrees. VIF2016 makes assumptions of the future changes in the components based on trend analysis and expert advice. Figure 2 shows the historic and projected contribution to population change in Victoria for each component.

### Net overseas migration

Net overseas migration (NOM) is the difference between the number of long-term arrivals and departures over a given period. NOM has been the strongest driver of population change in Victoria and Australia in recent years, accounting for up to 70 per cent of growth.

In the short term, VIF2016 relies on Commonwealth Government forecasts of arrivals and departures to Australia and allocates a share to Victoria based on recent trends. This results in NOM to Victoria increasing from approximately 57,000 in 2015-16 to 60,000 by 2018-19. VIF2016 assumes NOM remains between 60,000 and 65,000 per annum over the period to 2030, before increasing in line with the population to a level of approximately 75,000 in 2050-51. NOM therefore accounts for between 52 and 60 per cent of annual population growth over the projection period.

### Net interstate migration

Net interstate migration (NIM) makes a relatively small contribution to Victoria's population change over the long term. In recent years, Victoria has had net migration gains from all states and territories, with NIM contributing as much as 13,000 to growth in one recent calendar year. Over past decades NIM has resulted in a small positive or small negative contribution. VIF2016 takes account of recent high levels but assumes only a small positive NIM for the majority of the projection period.

### Fertility (births)

The number of births in the population is dependent on the age structure of the female population and the number of children each woman of a particular age is likely to have (age-specific fertility rates, or ASFR). Together these influence the Total Fertility Rate (TFR).

After decades of decline in TFR, recent analysis of age-specific rates supports assumptions which result in a steady future TFR for Victoria of approximately 1.8 children over the lifetime of the average woman. VIF2016 also takes into account regional and local differences in rates to prepare projections.

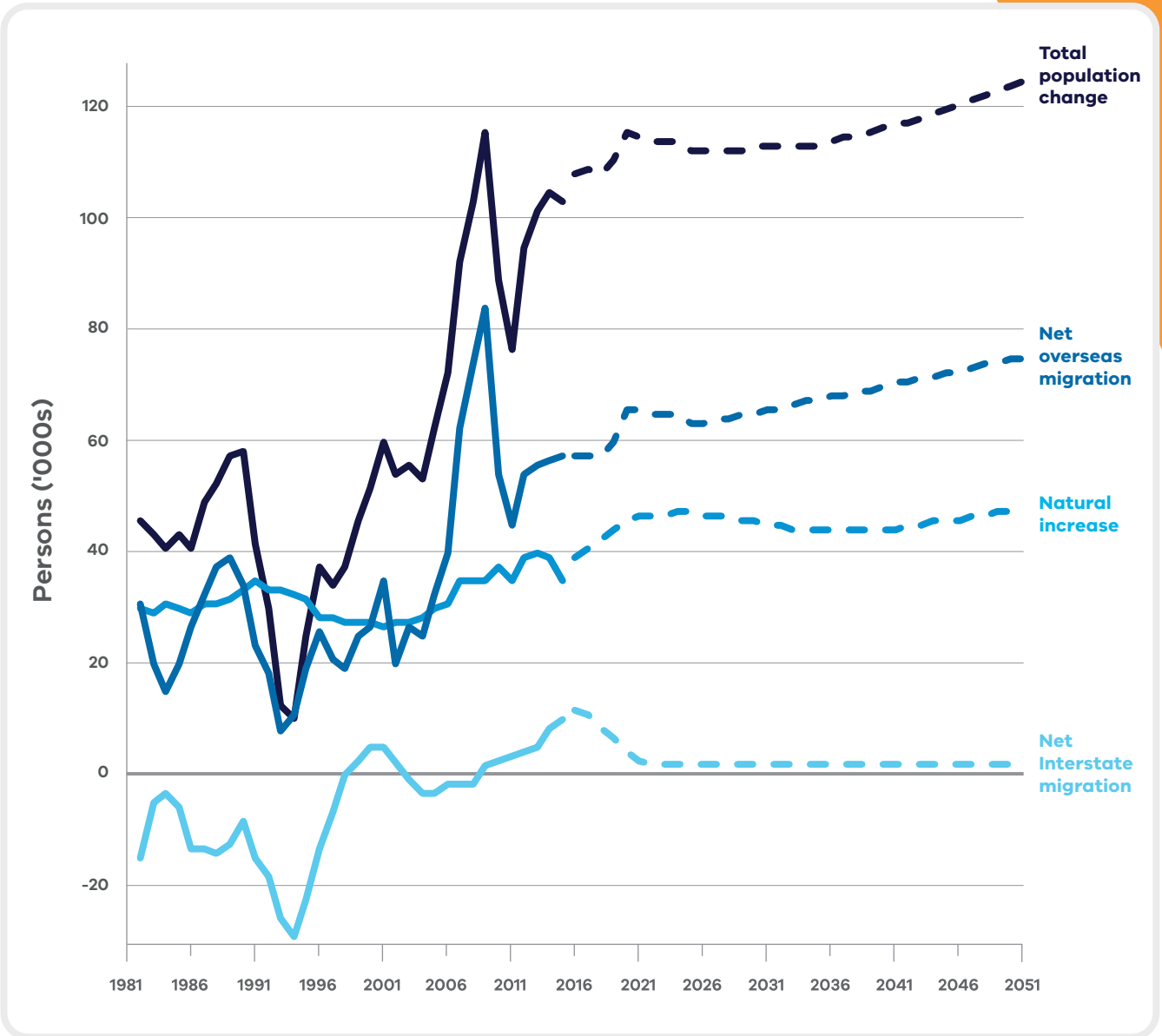
### Mortality (deaths) and life expectancy

Over time as the population grows and ages, the number of deaths is projected to increase. However, life expectancy for both males and females has increased consistently in the past, and this trend is expected to continue. In VIF2016, life expectancy at birth for males reaches 88 years by 2051, and for females 90 years.

### Movement within Victoria

Population change at regional and local level is influenced by migration within and between areas of Victoria. Households and individuals relocate in response to their changing lifecycle and needs, such as forming new households, downsizing or changing employment location. VIF2016 applies age-specific rates of migration determined from 2011 Census and more recent analysis to each population. This allows migration levels to change in response to the population size and age structure of individual areas.

Figure 2. Annual population change by component, Victoria 1981 to 2051



## Results of VIF2016 projections

The base year for the calculation of VIF2016 projections is 2015, the most recent year for which the ABS has published the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) for both Victoria and for LGAs. VIF2016 results include published or modelled estimates of population and components commencing with the year 2011.

### Total population change

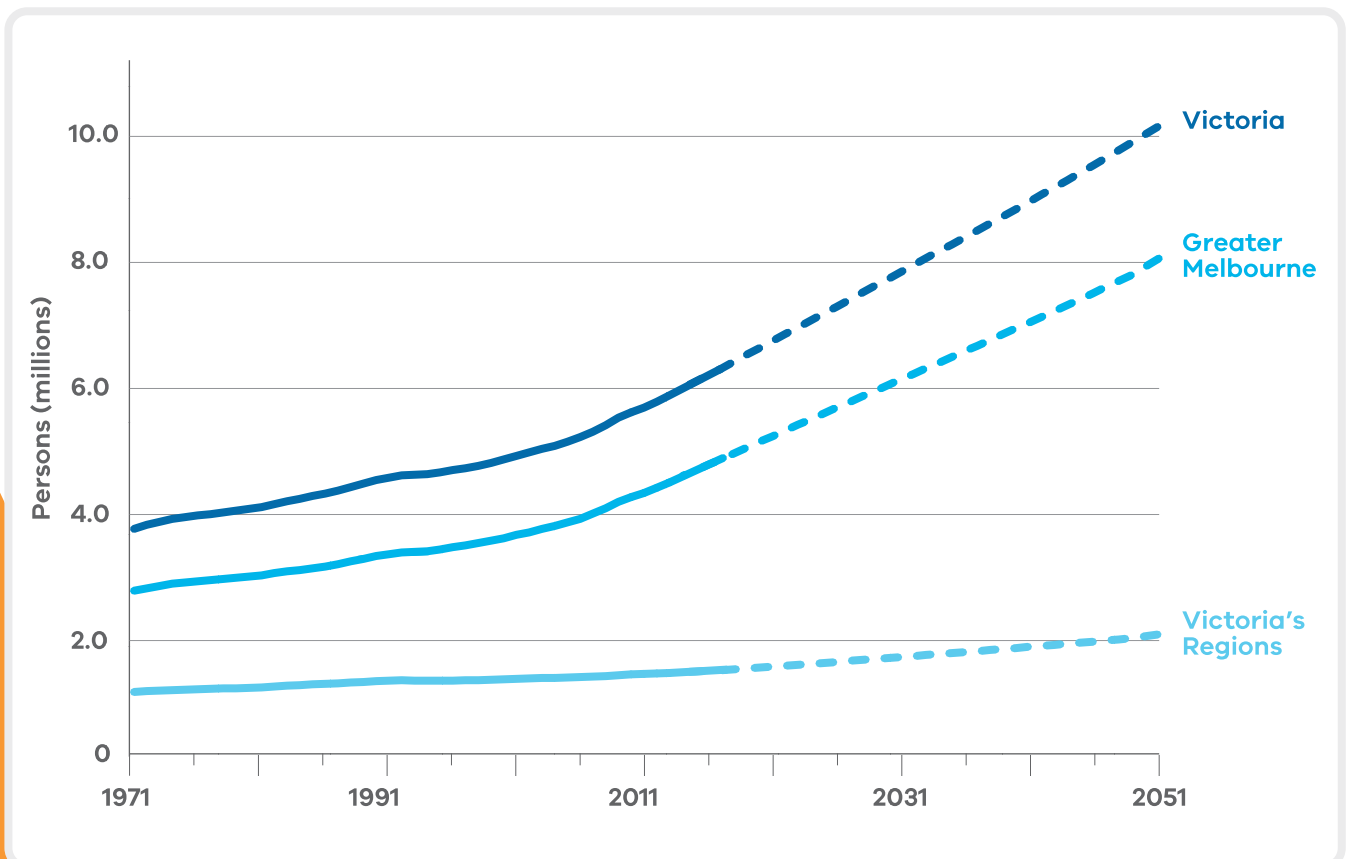
As at 30 June 2011, the ERP of Victoria was 5.5 million. By 30 June 2015 this had grown by approximately 400,000 to 5.9 million, at an annual average growth rate of 1.8 per cent. From 2015 to 2031, the population of Victoria is projected to grow by 1.8 million to 7.7 million, at a rate of 1.7 per cent per annum. As the contribution of NOM to population growth increases, Victoria is projected to add another 2.4 million people to reach a population of 10.1 million by 2051, growing over this period at a rate of 1.3

per cent per annum (see Figure 3). The total projected growth in Victoria's population of almost 4.6 million over the 40 years to 2051 is more than double the growth from the period 1971 to 2011 (1.9 million).

Due to stronger projections of NOM and fertility, the VIF2016 projection for Victoria at 2051 is larger than the 9.4 million projected by the ABS in its most recent projections (published November 2013).

The population of Greater Melbourne is projected to increase from 4.5 million in 2015 to 8.0 million in 2051. Over this period the population of Victoria's regions is expected to grow from 1.4 million to 2.1 million – stronger than the ABS projection due to VIF2016 assuming a larger total net migration from Greater Melbourne to Victoria's regions.

**Figure 3. Estimated Resident Population, Victoria and major regions 1971 to 2051**





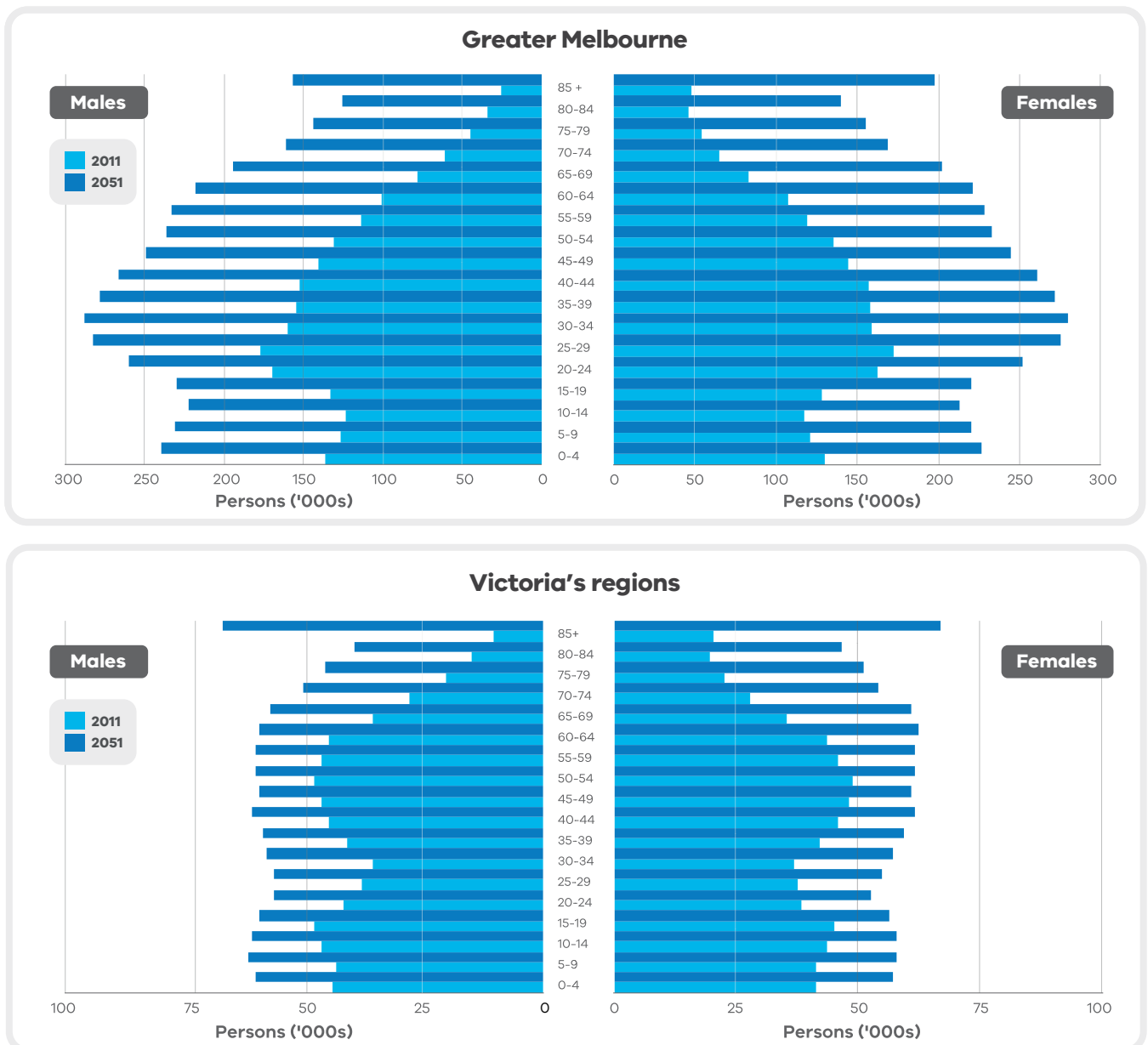
## Population age structure

Over time, the different impacts of each component of change on people of different ages change the age structure of the population. Figure 4 shows the projected age structures for Greater Melbourne and Victoria's regions in 2011 and 2051.

The number of people aged 65 years and over in Victoria is likely to almost triple from 2011 to 2051 as the

large population currently 45 to 65 ages with increasing life expectancies. The number of people aged 18 to 64 years is projected to increase, though as a proportion of the total population this age group is expected to decrease. The number of people in Victoria aged up to 17 years remained relatively constant from 1971 to 2011. Over the 40 years to 2051, VIF2016 projects a 67 per cent increase in this age group.

**Figure 4. Age structure, Greater Melbourne and Victoria's regions 2011 and 2051**



## Living arrangements, households and dwellings

Household formation is related to the age structure of the population, partnering and de-partnering trends, the age at which children leave the parental home and a range of socio-cultural factors.

By analysing the living arrangements of the population in 2011 by age and sex and assuming behaviour patterns continue in the future, VIF2016 projects there will be 4.1 million households in Victoria in 2051. Numbers of households of all types are projected to increase. Figure 5 shows the changing distribution of different household types from 2011 to 2051.

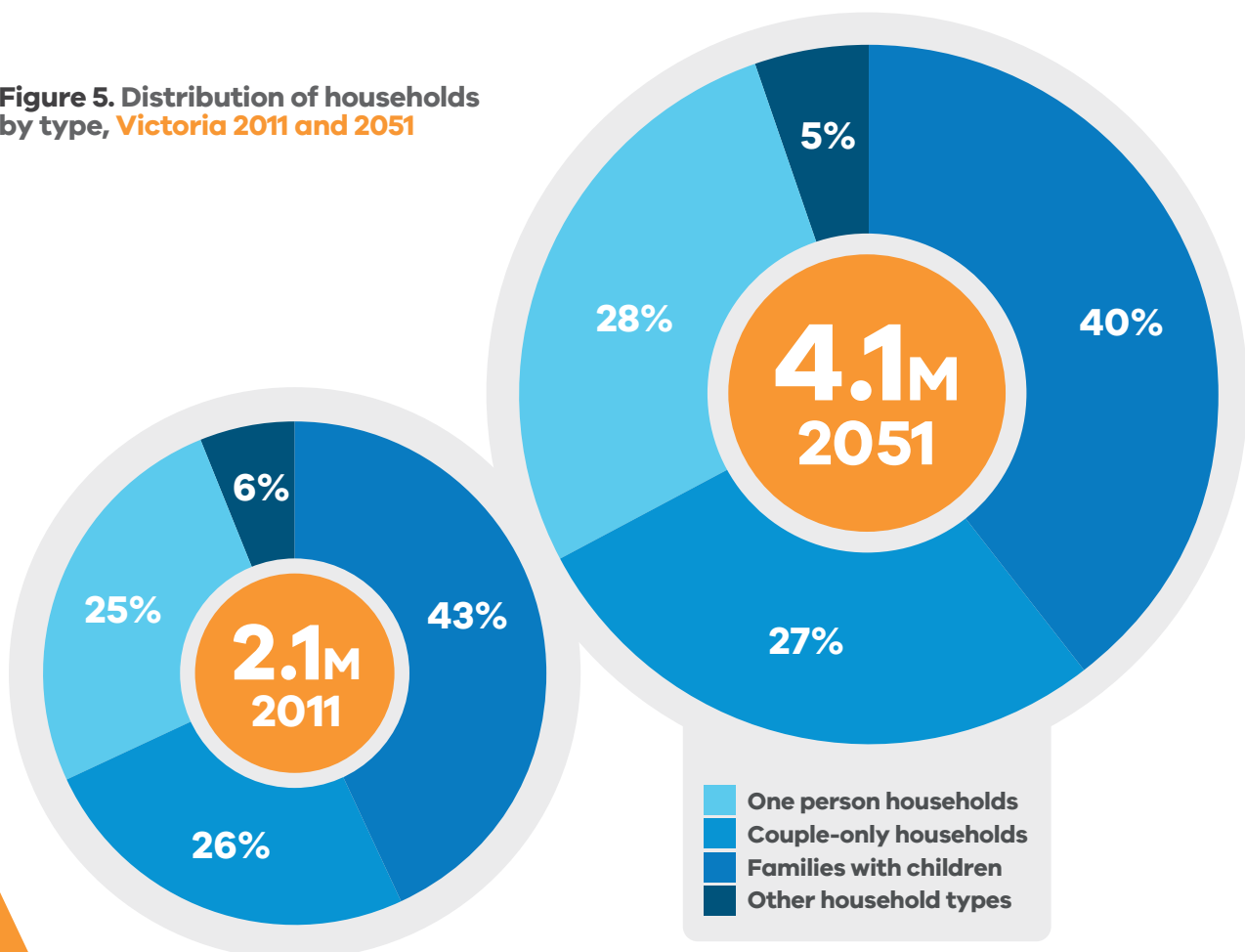
The older age structure projected in the future contributes to an increased proportion of

one- and two-person households in Victoria. In VIF2016, the overall average household size decreases from 2.53 in 2011 to 2.41 in 2051. The rate of growth of households is therefore faster than that of the population.

Whether households are made up of one person or many, they are assumed in VIF2016 to occupy one dwelling each. Making some allowance for vacancy rates, an additional 2.2 million dwellings is expected to be required to house the population by 2051.

Over the 20 years to 2031, Greater Melbourne is expected to add almost 850,000 additional dwellings, with approximately 210,000 added in Victoria's regions. The location of these dwellings influences the spatial distribution of the population.

**Figure 5. Distribution of households by type, Victoria 2011 and 2051**



## Population growth across Victoria

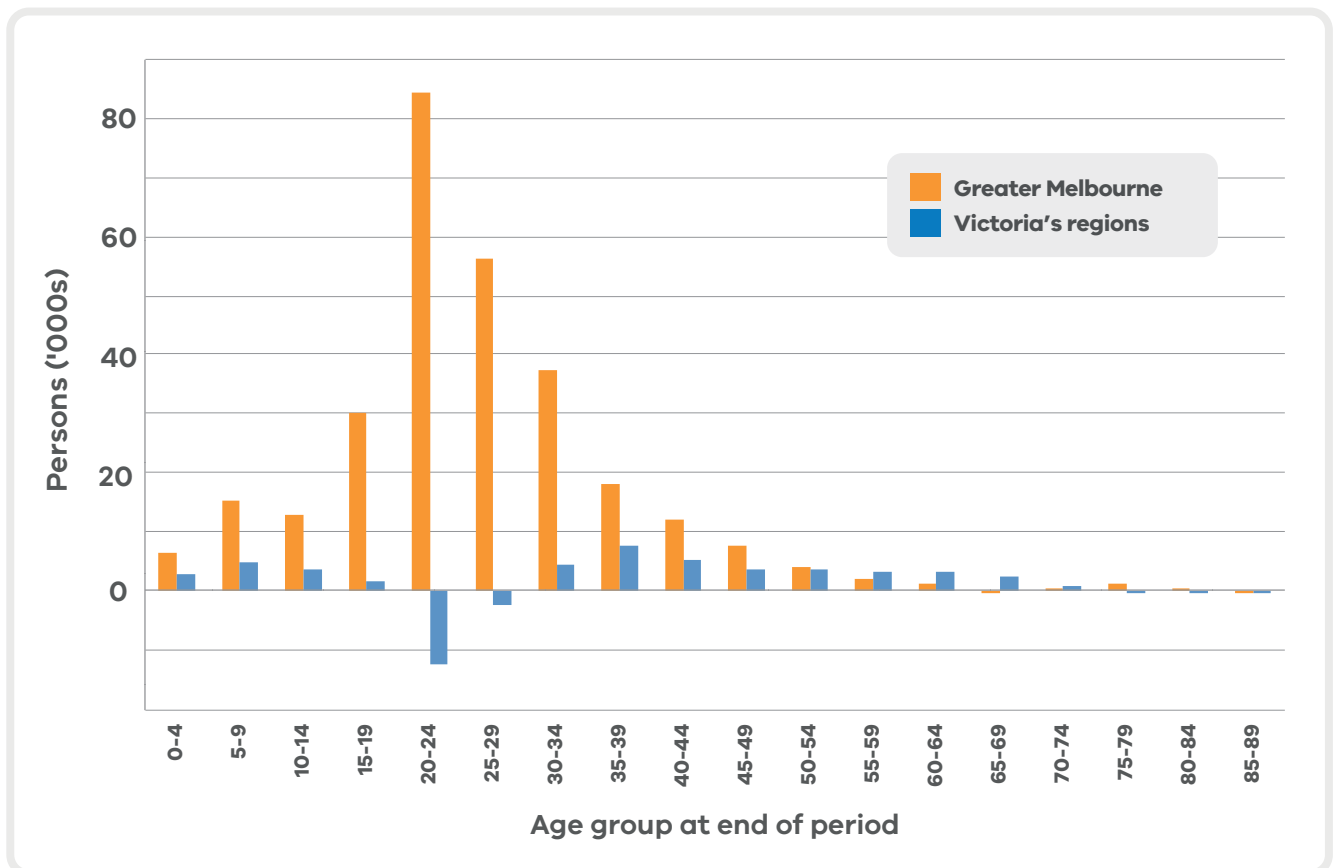
Population growth and change are not evenly distributed across Victoria. Greater Melbourne attracts the bulk of Victoria's overseas migrants, and due to its large share of the population (76 per cent in 2015) and its younger population, also accounts for the majority of the natural increase. These trends are likely to continue and Greater Melbourne is projected to have almost 85 per cent of the state's growth up to 2051.

Figure 6 shows the differences in the number and age profile of net migration to Greater Melbourne and Victoria's regions. VIF2016 assumes these patterns will continue. The larger numbers and younger age profile of Greater Melbourne's migrants contribute to the stronger growth in the capital over time.

Within Greater Melbourne, the areas with the greatest capacity for dwelling growth are the outer growth areas and the inner city. This is reflected in projected population growth. While the middle suburbs are expected to regenerate and increase steadily in population, the designated growth areas (49 per cent) and the five inner LGAs (16 per cent) are expected to account for around two thirds of population growth to 2031.

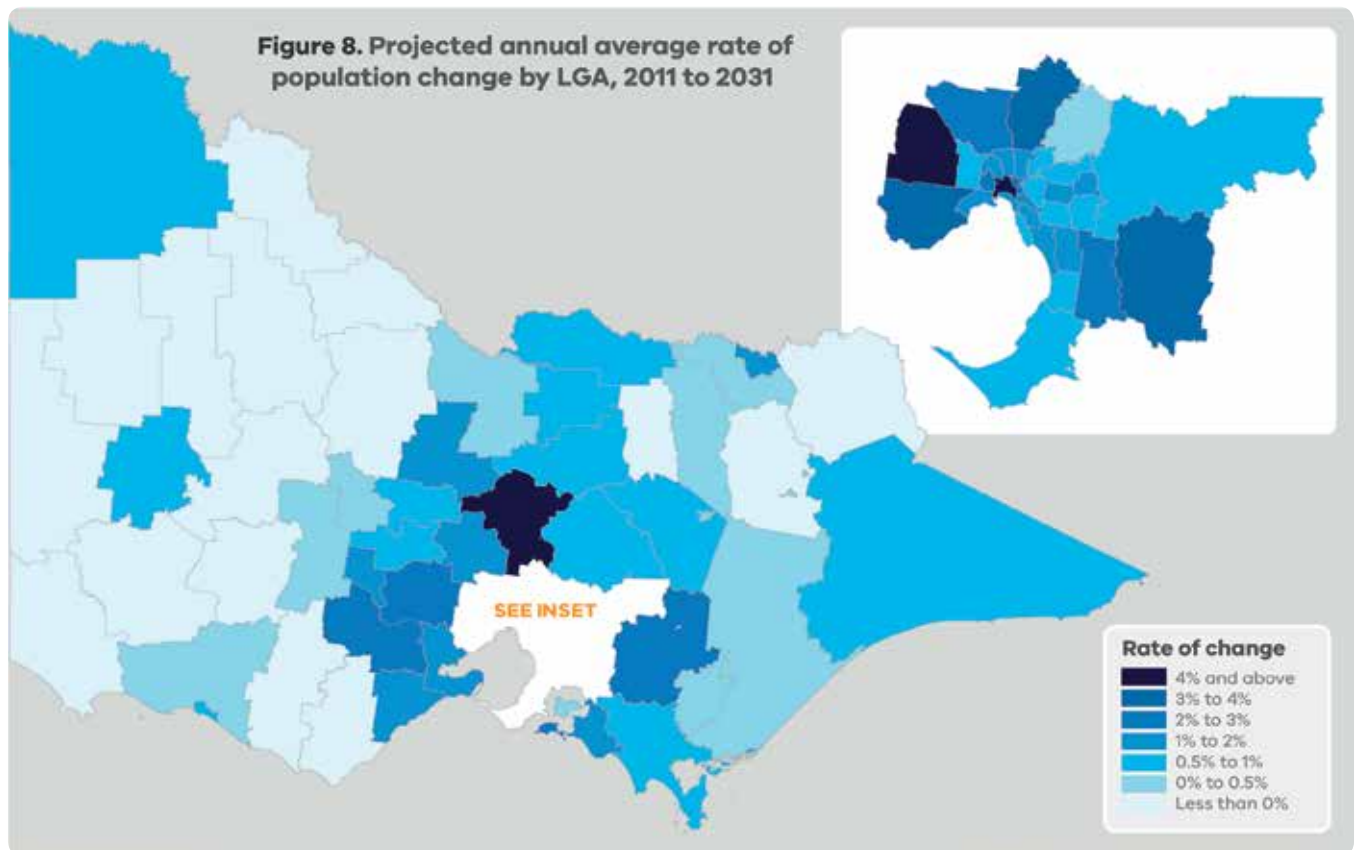
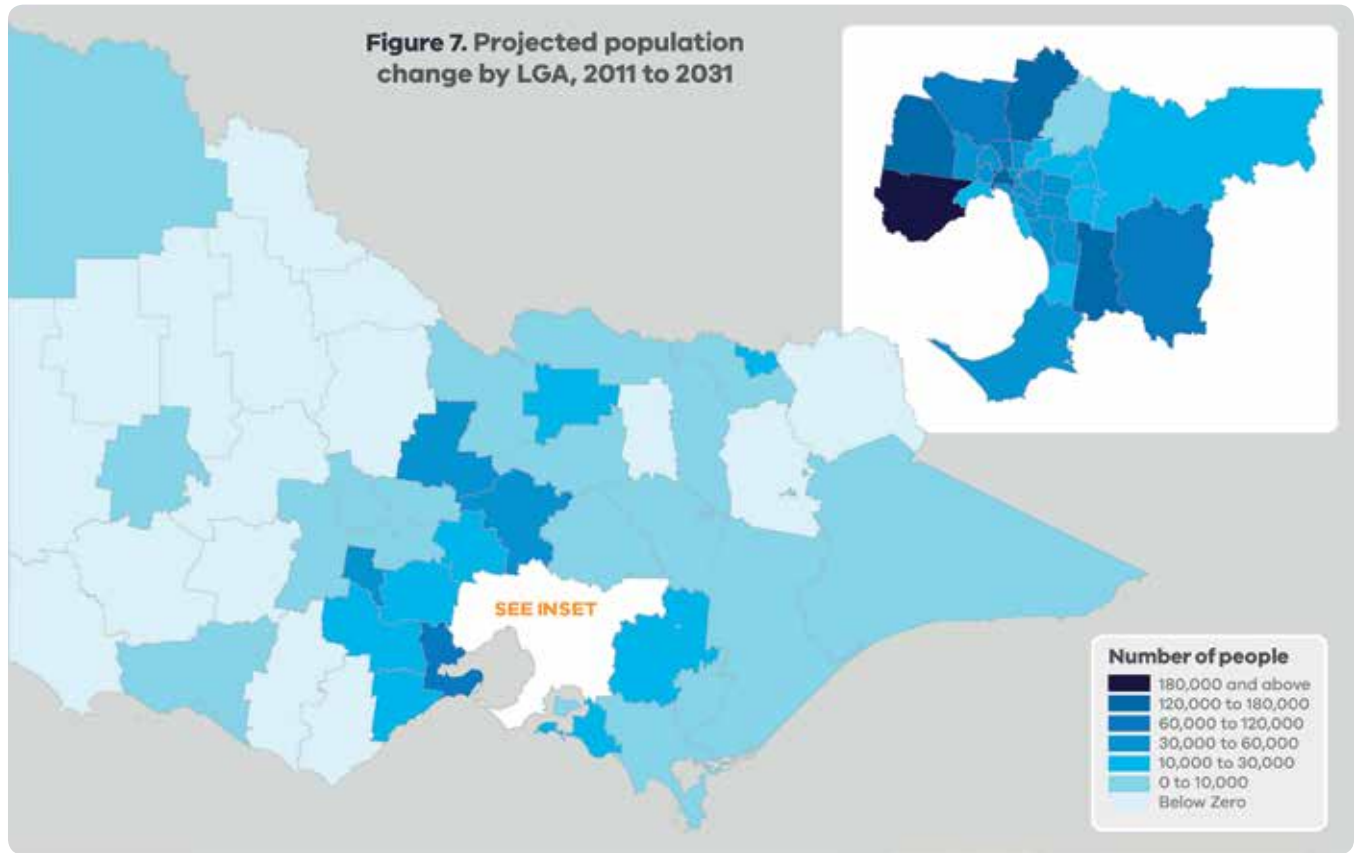
In Victoria's regions the largest numbers of projected extra dwellings, and thus largest concentrations of population growth, are in the major regional cities and in areas close to Melbourne. Between 2011 and 2031, the three largest LGAs by population (Greater Geelong, Greater Bendigo and Ballarat) are projected to account for approximately half of the population growth in Victoria's regions.

**Figure 6. Net migration profile, Greater Melbourne and Victoria's regions 2011 to 2016**

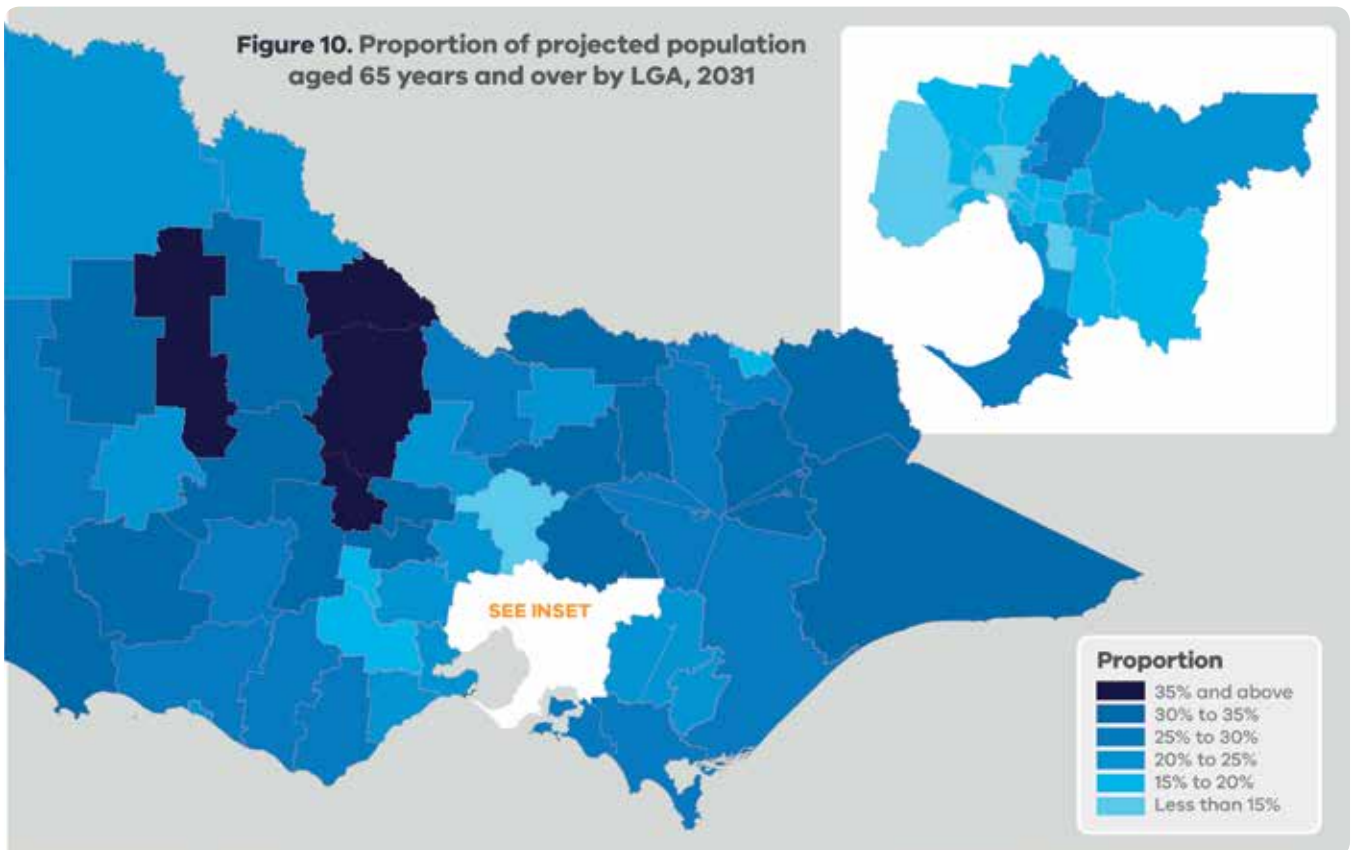
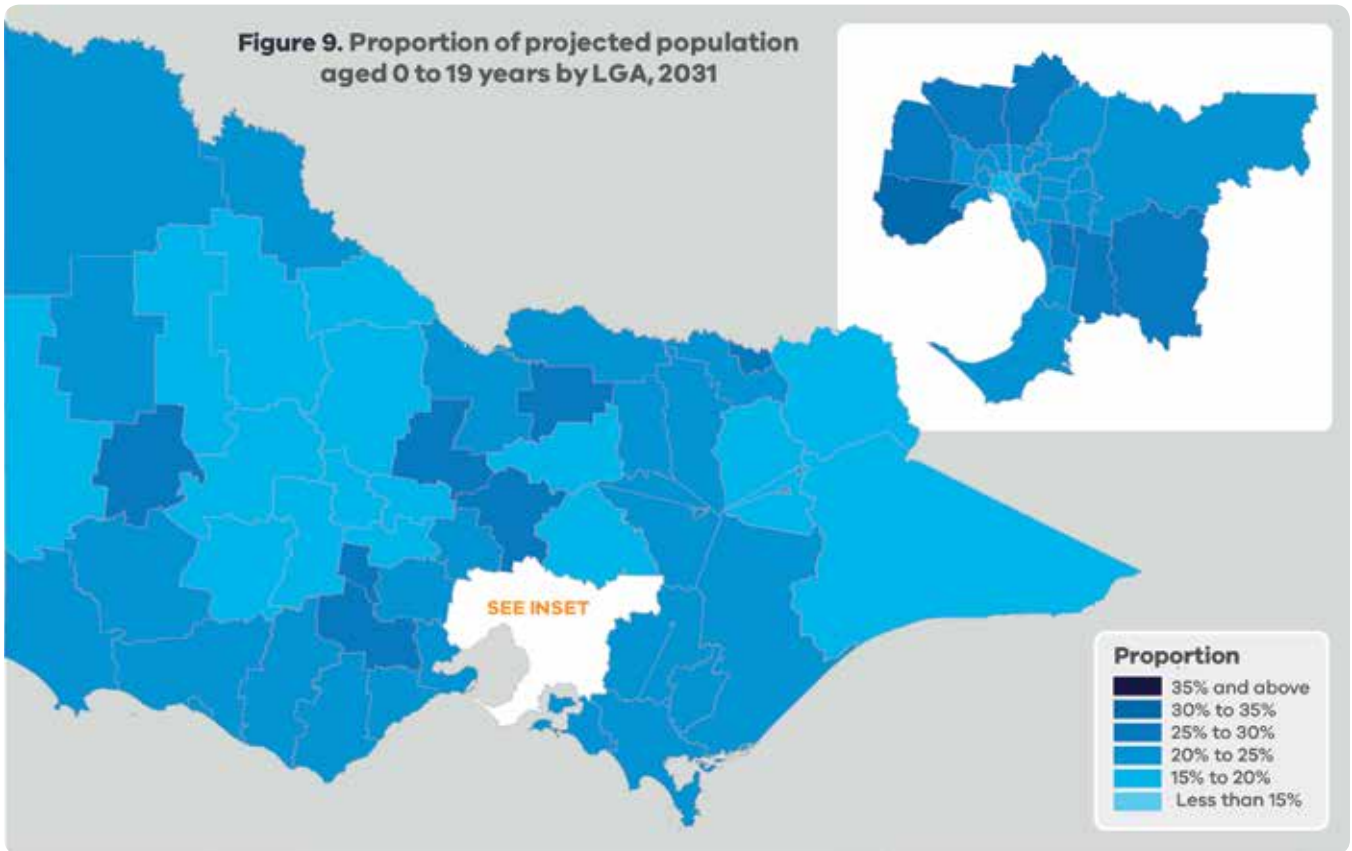


## Maps of population change

The size and rate of population change vary across Victoria, as illustrated in Figures 7 and 8.



Figures 9 and 10 illustrate the spatial variability of population age structures.



## Data tables

Tables 1, 2 and 3 show summary projections for Victoria and major regions from 2011 to 2051 and for Local Government Areas from 2011 to 2031. Rounded numbers may not sum to totals.

The base population and age structure as at 30 June 2011 is the Estimated Resident Population as finalised by the ABS following the 2011 Census. Households in 2011 are VIF2016 estimates based on Census data.

**Table 1: Projections for Victoria, 2011 to 2051**

	2011	2021	2031	2041	2051
<b>Total population</b>	5,537,800	6,605,700	7,733,300	8,876,000	10,086,500
<b>Total households</b>	2,154,400	2,609,900	3,082,700	3,579,600	4,094,200
<b>Average household size</b>	2.53	2.49	2.46	2.43	2.41
<b>Change in population</b>	<b>2011-51</b>	<b>2011-21</b>	<b>2021-31</b>	<b>2031-41</b>	<b>2041-51</b>
<b>Net (persons)</b>	4,548,700	1,067,800	1,127,600	1,142,700	1,210,500
<b>Average annual rate</b>	1.5%	1.8%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%
<b>Change in households</b>	<b>2011-51</b>	<b>2011-21</b>	<b>2021-31</b>	<b>2031-41</b>	<b>2041-51</b>
<b>Net (households)</b>	1,939,700	455,500	472,800	497,000	514,500
<b>Average annual rate</b>	1.6%	1.9%	1.7%	1.5%	1.4%

Age Distribution	2011		2021		2031		2041		2051	
	No. of people	Share of total (%)	No. of people	Share of total (%)	No. of people	Share of total (%)	No. of people	Share of total (%)	No. of people	Share of total (%)
0 to 4	352,000	6.4	423,500	6.4	465,800	6.0	513,700	5.8	584,100	5.8
5 to 9	332,700	6.0	403,900	6.1	470,400	6.1	504,300	5.7	570,300	5.7
10 to 14	330,100	6.0	389,100	5.9	459,100	5.9	503,800	5.7	554,900	5.5
15 to 19	354,600	6.4	386,000	5.8	459,300	5.9	528,900	6.0	567,400	5.6
20 to 24	412,400	7.4	425,900	6.4	493,300	6.4	569,800	6.4	621,400	6.2
25 to 29	424,800	7.7	483,700	7.3	510,400	6.6	591,200	6.7	669,600	6.6
30 to 34	391,800	7.1	505,200	7.6	525,700	6.8	598,800	6.7	682,900	6.8
35 to 39	395,300	7.1	492,300	7.5	550,200	7.1	582,900	6.6	668,500	6.6
40 to 44	400,400	7.2	433,500	6.6	547,700	7.1	573,300	6.5	650,100	6.4
45 to 49	379,300	6.8	421,500	6.4	518,000	6.7	578,300	6.5	614,800	6.1
50 to 54	363,800	6.6	413,400	6.3	446,600	5.8	561,000	6.3	590,100	5.9
55 to 59	325,600	5.9	384,500	5.8	426,000	5.5	521,900	5.9	584,300	5.8
60 to 64	297,600	5.4	361,400	5.5	411,600	5.3	446,100	5.0	560,800	5.6
65 to 69	232,900	4.2	315,700	4.8	375,500	4.9	418,700	4.7	515,400	5.1
70 to 74	181,800	3.3	277,500	4.2	343,000	4.4	395,500	4.5	433,500	4.3
75 to 79	143,100	2.6	205,500	3.1	287,600	3.7	349,600	3.9	396,900	3.9
80 to 84	115,300	2.1	142,500	2.2	230,500	3.0	296,600	3.3	352,700	3.5
85 and over	104,400	1.9	140,600	2.1	212,900	2.8	341,500	3.8	468,800	4.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,537,800</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,605,700</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7,733,300</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8,876,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10,086,500</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Household types	2011		2021		2031		2041		2051	
	No. of households	Share of total (%)	No. of households	Share of total (%)	No. of households	Share of total (%)	No. of households	Share of total (%)	No. of households	Share of total (%)
One person	539,200	25.0	671,000	25.7	820,200	26.6	978,400	27.3	1,139,200	27.8
Couple-only	556,600	25.8	700,600	26.8	830,400	26.9	968,600	27.1	1,119,700	27.3
Family with children	930,800	43.2	1,090,000	41.8	1,265,200	41.0	1,442,100	40.3	1,623,700	39.7
Other	127,900	5.9	148,200	5.7	166,800	5.4	190,400	5.3	211,500	5.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,154,400</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,609,900</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,082,600</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,579,600</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,094,100</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Components of population change	2011-51	2011-21	2021-31	2031-41	2041-51
Births (persons)	3,780,300	791,800	900,100	977,600	1,110,900
Deaths (persons)	2,002,600	381,400	436,300	536,300	648,600
Natural increase	1,777,700	410,400	463,800	441,200	462,300
Net overseas migration (persons)	2,640,700	587,100	643,800	681,500	728,300
Net interstate migration (persons)	130,400	70,400	20,000	20,000	20,000
Net migration	2,771,000	657,500	663,800	701,500	748,300

**Table 2. Projections for Greater Melbourne and Victoria's regions, 2011 to 2051**

Total population	2011	2021	2031	2041	2051	Average annual percentage change			
						2011-2021	2021-2031	2031-2041	2041-2051
<b>Greater Melbourne Capital City Area</b>	4,169,400	5,106,700	6,058,800	7,016,000	8,024,100	2.0%	1.7%	1.5%	1.4%
<b>Ballarat</b>	148,700	170,300	197,600	225,500	255,400	1.4%	1.5%	1.3%	1.3%
<b>Bendigo</b>	142,700	164,700	190,700	217,300	245,400	1.4%	1.5%	1.3%	1.2%
<b>Geelong</b>	256,600	303,400	358,300	418,300	485,600	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%	1.5%
<b>Hume</b>	161,300	172,500	188,100	206,200	227,100	0.7%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%
<b>Latrobe - Gippsland</b>	260,000	284,800	321,900	359,300	399,600	0.9%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%
<b>North West</b>	149,600	147,700	150,100	153,400	157,400	-0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
<b>Shepparton</b>	127,000	134,200	144,500	154,800	165,600	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
<b>Warrnambool and South West</b>	122,600	121,400	123,400	125,200	126,400	-0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
<b>All Regional SA4s</b>	1,368,500	1,499,000	1,674,500	1,859,900	2,062,400	0.9%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%
<b>Victoria</b>	5,537,800	6,605,700	7,733,300	8,876,000	10,086,500	1.8%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%

Total households	2011	2021	2031	2041	2051	Average annual percentage change			
						2011-2021	2021-2031	2031-2041	2041-2051
<b>Greater Melbourne Capital City Area</b>	1,588,000	1,974,200	2,363,100	2,775,900	3,201,900	2.2%	1.8%	1.6%	1.4%
<b>Ballarat</b>	61,700	72,000	84,200	96,800	110,100	1.6%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%
<b>Bendigo</b>	58,700	69,100	80,900	92,900	105,400	1.6%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%
<b>Geelong</b>	104,000	123,700	146,600	171,800	199,700	1.8%	1.7%	1.6%	1.5%
<b>Hume</b>	67,100	74,100	82,200	90,400	99,200	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%
<b>Latrobe - Gippsland</b>	109,700	123,400	141,500	159,300	177,800	1.2%	1.4%	1.2%	1.1%
<b>North West</b>	62,900	64,400	66,900	69,000	70,800	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
<b>Shepparton</b>	51,400	56,200	62,000	67,300	72,400	0.9%	1.0%	0.8%	0.7%
<b>Warrnambool and South West</b>	50,900	52,700	55,100	56,300	56,800	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%
<b>All Regional SA4s</b>	566,400	635,700	719,500	803,700	892,200	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%
<b>Victoria</b>	2,154,400	2,609,900	3,082,700	3,579,600	4,094,200	1.9%	1.7%	1.5%	1.4%

Components of population change	2011-2031					2031-2051				
	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net migration	Total population change	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net migration	Total population change
<b>Greater Melbourne Capital City Area</b>	1,337,200	555,100	782,200	1,107,200	1,889,400	1,665,400	820,100	845,300	1,120,000	1,965,300
<b>Ballarat</b>	41,700	28,400	13,300	35,600	48,900	53,100	41,200	11,900	45,900	57,800
<b>Bendigo</b>	40,100	27,200	12,900	35,100	48,000	49,800	40,000	9,800	44,900	54,700
<b>Geelong</b>	75,800	46,500	29,200	72,400	101,700	101,200	67,900	33,400	93,900	127,300
<b>Hume</b>	38,100	31,400	6,700	20,000	26,700	45,400	44,400	1,100	38,000	39,100
<b>Latrobe - Gippsland</b>	64,700	51,200	13,600	48,300	61,900	77,500	73,100	4,400	73,300	77,700
<b>North West</b>	34,600	30,000	4,600	-4,200	500	34,300	35,600	-1,300	8,600	7,300
<b>Shepparton</b>	32,700	24,500	8,300	9,200	17,500	34,900	33,000	1,900	19,200	21,100
<b>Warrnambool and South West</b>	27,000	23,400	3,500	-2,700	800	26,800	29,700	-2,900	5,900	3,000
<b>All Regional SA4s</b>	354,700	262,700	92,100	214,000	306,000	423,100	364,900	58,300	329,700	387,900
<b>Victoria</b>	1,691,800	817,700	874,200	1,321,300	2,195,500	2,088,500	1,185,000	903,500	1,449,700	2,353,200

Age distribution	2011						2051					
	0 to 19		20 to 64		65 and over		0 to 19		20 to 64		65 and over	
	Persons	Share (%)	Persons	Share (%)	Persons	Share (%)	Persons	Share (%)	Persons	Share (%)	Persons	Share (%)
<b>Greater Melbourne Capital City Area</b>	1,015,000	24.3	2,613,900	62.7	540,400	13.0	1,802,000	22.5	4,575,600	57.0	1,646,500	20.5
<b>Ballarat</b>	38,700	26.0	86,000	57.8	24,000	16.2	60,700	23.8	136,400	53.4	58,200	22.8
<b>Bendigo</b>	36,900	25.9	82,000	57.5	23,700	16.6	55,600	22.7	129,800	52.9	60,000	24.4
<b>Geelong</b>	64,900	25.3	149,800	58.4	41,900	16.3	116,700	24.0	257,100	53.0	111,700	23.0
<b>Hume</b>	41,700	25.9	91,300	56.6	28,300	17.5	52,100	22.9	115,200	50.7	59,800	26.3
<b>Latrobe - Gippsland</b>	65,600	25.2	146,600	56.4	47,700	18.4	88,900	22.2	203,300	50.9	107,400	26.9
<b>North West</b>	39,200	26.2	82,400	55.1	27,900	18.7	35,200	22.4	80,100	50.9	42,100	26.7
<b>Shepparton</b>	34,600	27.3	70,300	55.3	22,100	17.4	37,500	22.6	83,100	50.2	45,100	27.2
<b>Warrnambool and South West</b>	32,600	26.6	68,600	56.0	21,400	17.4	28,000	22.2	61,700	48.8	36,600	29.0
<b>All Regional SA4s</b>	354,300	25.9	777,100	56.8	237,000	17.3	474,700	23.0	1,066,800	51.7	520,900	25.3
<b>Victoria</b>	1,369,300	24.7	3,391,000	61.2	777,500	14.0	2,276,700	22.6	5,642,400	55.9	2,167,400	21.5

**Table 3. Projections by LGA, 2011 to 2031**

Local Government Area	Total population					Total households					% Aged under 20 years		% Aged 65 years or older	
	2011	2021	2031	Annual % change 2011-21	Annual % change 2021-31	2011	2021	2031	Annual % change 2011-21	Annual % change 2021-31	2011	2031	2011	2031

**Central Melbourne**

Melbourne (C)	100,200	177,000	229,800	5.9	2.6	48,900	87,100	114,400	5.9	2.8	13.4	16.2	6.5	11.2
Maribyrnong (C)	75,200	101,300	130,400	3.0	2.6	30,200	40,300	52,300	2.9	2.7	20.8	23.5	10.0	11.5
Port Phillip (C)	97,300	118,900	143,100	2.0	1.9	49,900	59,700	71,000	1.8	1.8	13.3	16.6	9.9	13.4
Stonnington (C)	98,900	120,700	135,600	2.0	1.2	45,600	56,000	63,100	2.1	1.2	17.2	19.1	14.3	16.4
Yarra (C)	78,900	103,800	122,000	2.8	1.6	36,500	47,500	56,000	2.7	1.7	14.8	18.3	9.6	14.4

**Eastern Melbourne**

Boroondara (C)	167,100	185,900	199,300	1.1	0.7	63,900	72,800	79,600	1.3	0.9	24.2	21.7	14.6	19.5
Knox (C)	154,600	164,100	180,300	0.6	0.9	56,100	63,000	71,300	1.2	1.2	25.4	21.8	12.6	23.5
Manningham (C)	116,700	128,500	139,100	1.0	0.8	42,200	47,800	52,300	1.2	0.9	22.5	20.7	19.2	25.2
Maroondah (C)	107,300	119,100	132,200	1.1	1.0	41,800	47,700	53,800	1.3	1.2	24.9	22.9	14.7	19.9
Monash (C)	177,300	199,800	216,000	1.2	0.8	65,200	73,500	79,800	1.2	0.8	21.6	22.0	17.1	17.6
Whitehorse (C)	157,500	178,100	193,600	1.2	0.8	60,700	68,900	75,300	1.3	0.9	22.9	22.5	17.1	18.8
Yarra Ranges (S)	148,900	156,300	170,300	0.5	0.9	55,300	60,900	68,200	1.0	1.1	26.9	23.9	12.3	22.5

**Northern Melbourne**

Banyule (C)	123,000	133,300	145,000	0.8	0.8	47,700	52,600	57,900	1.0	1.0	23.4	22.8	15.6	20.7
Darebin (C)	142,900	167,200	191,900	1.6	1.4	57,600	67,600	78,000	1.6	1.4	20.6	21.3	14.4	14.5
Hume (C)	174,300	228,700	293,900	2.8	2.5	57,100	77,200	101,300	3.1	2.8	30.1	28.7	9.0	15.0
Moreland (C)	154,200	187,700	216,300	2.0	1.4	62,400	76,100	87,700	2.0	1.4	20.5	22.0	14.7	13.4
Nillumbik (S)	62,700	64,200	67,600	0.2	0.5	21,000	23,100	25,500	1.0	1.0	28.6	22.3	9.4	25.0
Whittlesea (C)	160,800	240,400	314,000	4.1	2.7	54,300	82,700	108,900	4.3	2.8	27.0	27.7	10.5	16.0

**Southern Melbourne**

Bayside (C)	96,100	107,600	116,800	1.1	0.8	37,300	42,700	47,900	1.4	1.2	25.5	21.3	17.5	24.5
Cardinia (S)	75,800	118,000	161,700	4.5	3.2	27,200	42,600	59,500	4.6	3.4	30.3	29.5	10.5	16.0
Casey (C)	261,300	349,100	437,500	2.9	2.3	87,000	120,300	153,700	3.3	2.5	30.4	27.6	8.8	16.2
Frankston (C)	130,400	142,500	155,200	0.9	0.9	52,200	58,400	64,600	1.1	1.0	25.6	24.1	13.6	20.3
Glen Eira (C)	137,200	156,000	170,400	1.3	0.9	55,500	62,700	68,700	1.2	0.9	23.0	23.3	14.5	16.4
Greater Dandenong (C)	142,200	169,700	193,600	1.8	1.3	50,000	59,500	67,700	1.8	1.3	24.1	26.3	13.9	14.6
Kingston (C)	148,300	165,100	182,700	1.1	1.0	58,900	66,800	75,300	1.3	1.2	23.0	21.5	15.9	20.3
Mornington Peninsula (S)	149,300	164,400	181,800	1.0	1.0	61,400	69,000	77,300	1.2	1.1	24.4	22.6	21.4	27.9

**Western Melbourne**

Brimbank (C)	191,500	210,900	227,500	1.0	0.8	65,200	75,000	83,000	1.4	1.0	25.5	23.3	11.3	18.7
Hobsons Bay (C)	87,400	98,600	109,400	1.2	1.1	34,400	39,500	44,100	1.4	1.1	23.6	23.5	13.6	18.9
Melton (C)	112,600	171,000	266,000	4.3	4.5	37,800	59,000	92,600	4.6	4.6	30.9	28.9	6.5	11.8
Moonee Valley (C)	112,200	129,900	146,400	1.5	1.2	45,000	52,300	59,200	1.5	1.2	22.2	23.0	15.3	18.0
Wyndham (C)	166,700	267,400	361,400	4.8	3.1	57,700	91,400	125,600	4.7	3.2	29.8	31.0	6.7	12.1



Local Government Area	Total population					Total households					% Aged under 20 years		% Aged 65 years or older	
	2011	2021	2031	Annual % change 2011-21	Annual % change 2021-31	2011	2021	2031	Annual % change 2011-21	Annual % change 2021-31	2011	2031	2011	2031

### Central Highlands Region

Ararat (RC)	11,300	10,700	10,600	-0.6	-0.1	4,700	4,600	4,700	-0.1	0.2	23.4	19.4	20.0	28.5
Ballarat (C)	95,200	113,800	136,900	1.8	1.9	39,200	47,000	56,600	1.8	1.9	26.7	26.6	15.0	18.5
Golden Plains (S)	19,000	23,600	29,000	2.2	2.1	6,700	8,400	10,500	2.3	2.2	30.3	27.5	10.6	17.6
Hepburn (S)	14,600	15,300	16,500	0.4	0.7	6,400	7,100	7,900	1.0	1.1	22.9	17.8	18.9	33.2
Moorabool (S)	28,700	36,100	46,100	2.3	2.5	10,900	14,400	18,700	2.8	2.7	28.4	24.9	12.8	21.6
Pyrenees (S)	6,800	7,000	7,400	0.4	0.5	3,000	3,200	3,500	0.9	0.9	22.3	17.2	20.8	32.9

### G21 Region

Colac-Otway (S)	20,800	19,900	20,000	-0.4	0.0	8,800	8,800	9,100	0.1	0.3	25.5	20.9	18.5	29.1
Greater Geelong (C)	215,800	253,200	296,400	1.6	1.6	88,300	104,400	122,400	1.7	1.6	24.9	24.4	16.7	21.9
Queenscliffe (B)	3,100	3,000	3,100	-0.2	0.2	1,400	1,400	1,500	0.1	0.6	19.5	15.2	31.7	43.2
Surf Coast (S)	26,700	32,300	39,600	1.9	2.0	10,500	12,700	16,000	2.0	2.3	27.2	24.7	14.1	20.6

### Gippsland Region

Bass Coast (S)	30,200	37,000	44,800	2.0	1.9	13,600	16,800	20,300	2.1	1.9	22.1	21.8	23.4	26.2
Baw Baw (S)	43,400	54,300	67,700	2.3	2.2	17,400	22,500	28,400	2.6	2.4	27.1	24.5	16.4	23.1
East Gippsland (S)	42,800	47,100	52,200	1.0	1.0	18,800	21,400	24,200	1.3	1.2	23.2	19.6	23.0	31.7
Latrobe (C)	73,800	75,000	81,200	0.2	0.8	30,900	32,200	35,200	0.4	0.9	26.5	24.8	15.4	23.9
South Gippsland (S)	27,500	28,500	30,700	0.3	0.7	11,600	12,300	13,500	0.6	0.9	24.8	22.0	19.5	28.2
Wellington (S)	42,100	42,700	45,200	0.1	0.6	17,300	18,200	19,800	0.5	0.8	25.8	23.0	16.6	26.7

### Great South Coast Region

Corangamite (S)	16,500	15,100	14,200	-0.9	-0.6	6,800	6,600	6,500	-0.3	-0.2	27.8	20.6	19.0	29.9
Glenelg (S)	19,800	18,700	18,300	-0.6	-0.3	8,600	8,500	8,600	-0.1	0.1	25.6	20.6	17.3	32.4
Moyno (S)	16,200	16,600	17,400	0.3	0.5	6,400	6,900	7,600	0.8	0.9	27.9	22.1	15.9	26.7
Southern Grampians (S)	16,600	15,400	14,800	-0.8	-0.4	7,100	6,800	6,800	-0.4	-0.1	25.8	22.3	19.6	30.4
Warrnambool (C)	32,700	35,700	38,700	0.9	0.8	13,300	15,000	16,600	1.2	1.0	27.1	24.7	15.7	22.5

### Hume Region

Alpine (S)	12,100	11,800	11,900	-0.2	0.1	5,200	5,300	5,400	0.1	0.3	22.6	19.2	20.7	33.3
Benalla (RC)	13,800	13,300	13,400	-0.4	0.1	6,000	6,000	6,200	-0.1	0.3	24.6	21.1	21.2	32.6
Greater Shepparton (C)	61,800	67,000	73,700	0.8	1.0	24,300	26,900	30,200	1.1	1.2	28.4	25.9	14.6	20.7
Indigo (S)	15,300	15,700	16,300	0.2	0.4	6,200	6,600	7,100	0.7	0.7	26.2	21.3	16.7	29.5
Mansfield (S)	7,900	8,700	9,600	0.9	1.0	3,300	3,700	4,100	1.0	1.0	25.4	24.0	18.0	27.0
Mitchell (S)	35,100	47,100	81,600	3.0	5.6	12,900	18,000	30,100	3.4	5.3	29.6	28.5	11.6	14.9
Moira (S)	28,400	29,900	32,000	0.5	0.7	11,900	13,100	14,500	0.9	1.0	25.5	20.9	21.3	31.3
Murrindindi (S)	13,300	14,300	15,600	0.7	0.9	5,700	6,400	7,100	1.1	1.0	22.9	19.2	18.6	30.7
Strathbogie (S)	9,600	10,200	10,800	0.6	0.6	4,300	4,700	5,100	0.9	0.8	20.9	18.6	25.0	34.3
Towong (S)	5,900	5,700	5,500	-0.4	-0.3	2,600	2,500	2,500	0.0	0.0	24.2	19.5	21.5	32.8
Wangaratta (RC)	27,200	27,200	27,800	0.0	0.2	11,600	11,900	12,500	0.3	0.5	25.5	21.8	19.1	28.6
Wodonga (RC)	36,000	43,400	52,100	1.9	1.8	14,400	17,800	21,700	2.2	2.0	29.3	26.8	12.0	18.6

### Loddon Mallee North Region

Buloke (S)	6,500	5,500	4,900	-1.6	-1.1	2,900	2,600	2,400	-1.1	-0.9	24.3	19.7	23.8	34.5
Campaspe (S)	36,900	37,400	38,800	0.1	0.4	15,200	16,200	17,300	0.6	0.7	26.7	21.8	19.1	29.8
Gannawarra (S)	10,500	9,500	8,800	-1.0	-0.8	4,600	4,400	4,200	-0.4	-0.4	24.6	19.3	24.1	38.1
Mildura (RC)	51,800	55,300	59,400	0.6	0.7	21,200	23,600	26,100	1.1	1.0	28.1	23.8	15.9	24.5
Swan Hill (RC)	20,900	20,400	20,700	-0.2	0.1	8,400	8,600	8,900	0.2	0.3	27.5	24.0	16.3	22.4

### Loddon Mallee South Region

Central Goldfields (S)	12,600	12,700	13,100	0.1	0.3	5,700	6,000	6,400	0.6	0.6	22.8	17.8	24.7	35.4
Greater Bendigo (C)	102,000	121,700	144,600	1.8	1.7	41,600	50,000	59,800	1.9	1.8	26.6	25.4	15.5	20.6
Loddon (S)	7,500	7,100	6,700	-0.7	-0.5	3,400	3,300	3,300	-0.1	0.0	22.7	15.2	23.4	39.7
Macedon Ranges (S)	42,900	49,600	57,500	1.5	1.5	15,900	19,300	23,000	2.0	1.8	28.2	23.2	13.4	23.8
Mount Alexander (S)	17,900	18,700	20,000	0.5	0.6	7,800	8,600	9,500	1.0	1.0	22.4	17.4	20.5	32.5

### Wimmera South Mallee Region

Hindmarsh (S)	5,900	5,100	4,600	-1.3	-1.0	2,500	2,300	2,100	-1.0	-0.8	24.8	21.1	23.3	31.2
Horsham (RC)	19,500	20,500	21,800	0.5	0.6	8,300	8,900	9,500	0.6	0.7	26.4	25.4	17.7	21.8
Northern Grampians (S)	12,100	11,100	10,800	-0.8	-0.3	5,300	5,100	5,100	-0.3	0.0	23.6	19.4	20.2	34.2
West Wimmera (S)	4,300	3,500	3,000	-2.1	-1.5	1,900	1,600	1,400	-1.7	-1.1	23.4	17.8	23.0	29.9
Yarriambiack (S)	7,200	6,300	5,600	-1.4	-1.1	3,200	2,900	2,700	-0.9	-0.8	24.0	19.1	24.7	36.9

### Unincorporated

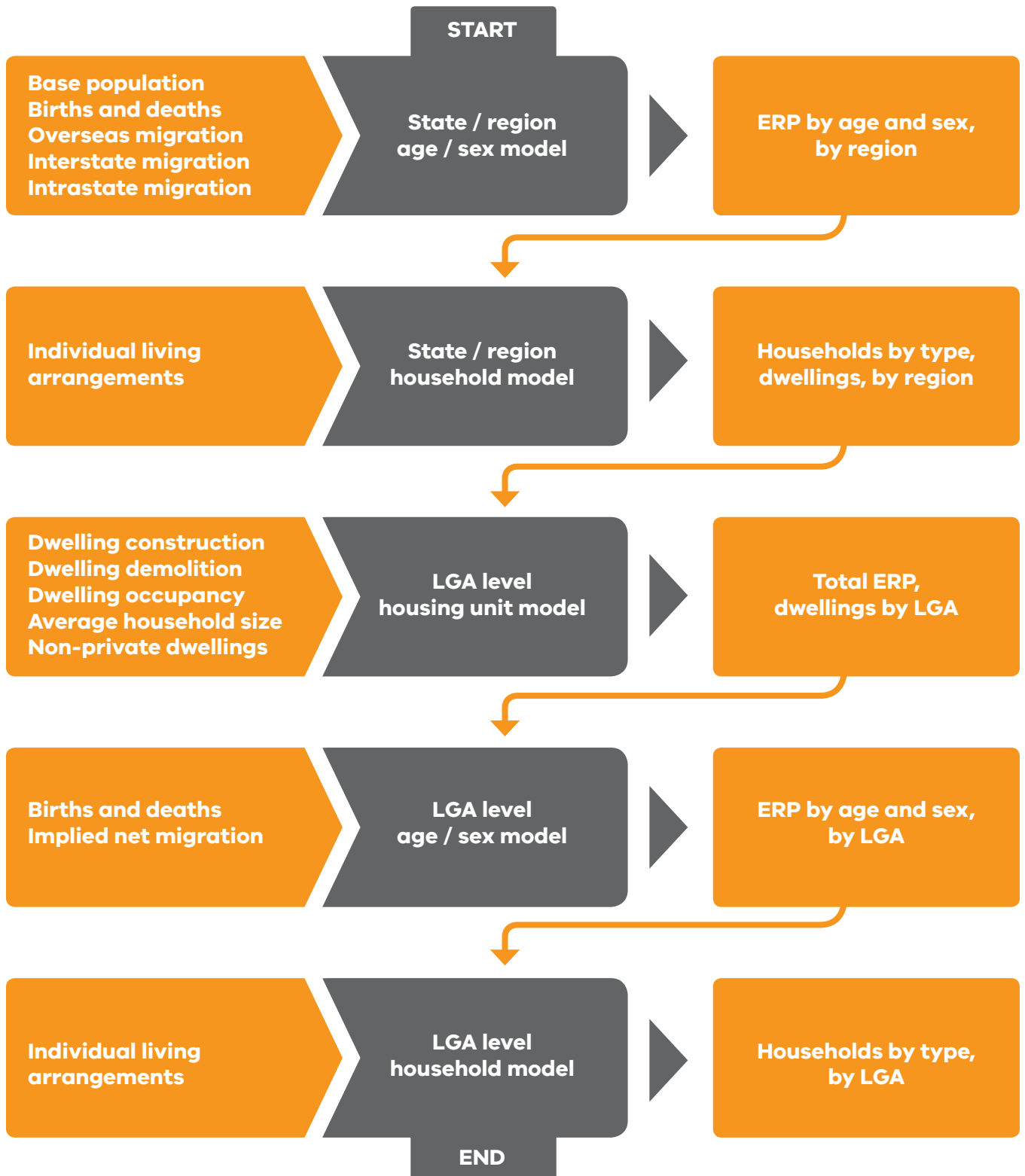
Unincorporated Vic	800	800	800	0.2	0.5	300	300	400	0.2	0.5	23.6	23.0	19.8	27.1
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## Flow chart of projection process

Figure 11 below illustrates the process by which projections are produced. From the top left of the flow chart follow the analysis, assumptions, models and outputs from state level to LGA projections.



**Figure 11. Flow chart of projections process**



## VIF2016 online products

The following profiles and data products are available to be viewed or downloaded online at:  
[www.delwp.vic.gov.au/victoria-in-future](http://www.delwp.vic.gov.au/victoria-in-future)

## VIF2016 data products

### **Projections for Victoria for individual years from 2011 to 2051**

- Population by single year of age and sex
- Total population and components of population change

### **Projections for Victoria, Greater Melbourne and Statistical Areas level 4 (SA4) in Victoria's regions for every fifth year from 2011 to 2051**

- Population by five-year age group and sex
- Total population and components of population change
- Total population, households and dwellings
- Households by household type

### **Projections for Local Government Areas and Victoria in Future Small Areas (VIFSAs) in Victoria for individual years from 2011 to 2031**

- Total population

### **Projections for Local Government Areas and Victoria in Future Small Areas (VIFSAs) in Victoria for every fifth year from 2011 to 2031**

- Population by five-year age group and sex
- Total population, households and dwellings
- Households by type

## VIF2016 one-page profiles

Summaries of VIF2016 data for Local Government Areas including information on population by age and sex, households and dwellings from 2011 to 2031.



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