

Victorian Population Bulletin

2014

The *Victorian Population Bulletin* provides a valuable snapshot of information on population change and the basic drivers behind that change. The data reported here are the latest estimates and figures from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), relating to the estimated resident population (ERP) at 30 June 2013. The *Victorian Population Bulletin* provides volume and growth rates for the states and capital cities, and for the 79 Local Government Areas (LGAs) of Victoria. This issue contains revised estimates for 2012, and preliminary estimates for 2013.

Highlights of population change 2012-13

- Australia's ERP reached 23.1 million at 30 June 2013, an increase of 407,000 people over the previous year. This represents a growth rate of 1.8 per cent (see Table 4).
- Victoria's ERP at 30 June 2013 was 5.74 million, an increase of 1.9 per cent (106,800 persons) since 30 June 2012. This is higher than the estimated growth over the previous year, 2011-12 (94,700 persons), but lower than the growth in 2008-09 (115,600 persons).
- The annual growth rate of the Melbourne Greater Capital City Statistical Area was 2.2 per cent (see Table 5). The absolute increase for the year ending 30 June 2013 was 95,500 persons, a growth of approximately 1,800 persons per week.
- The population of the rest of Victoria increased by 11,300 persons, representing a growth rate of 0.8 per cent (see Figure 1).
- In the metropolitan area, defined by the 31 Melbourne LGAs, the population increased by 93,400 persons, a rate of 2.2 per cent, and just under 1,800 people each week.
- Regional Victoria, defined by the remaining 48 LGAs plus unincorporated Victoria, increased its population by 13,400 at a rate of 0.9 per cent.
- There were four Victorian LGAs amongst the 10 largest growing municipalities in Australia for the year ending 30 June 2013. These were Melbourne (up 11,000 or 10.5 per cent), Wyndham (up 10,750 or 6 per cent), Whittlesea (up 9,300 or 5.5 per cent) and Casey (up 7,500 persons or 2.8 per cent). All except the City of Melbourne are located on the urban fringe (see Table 1 below).

Table 1 LGAs with the largest population growth in Australia, 2012-13

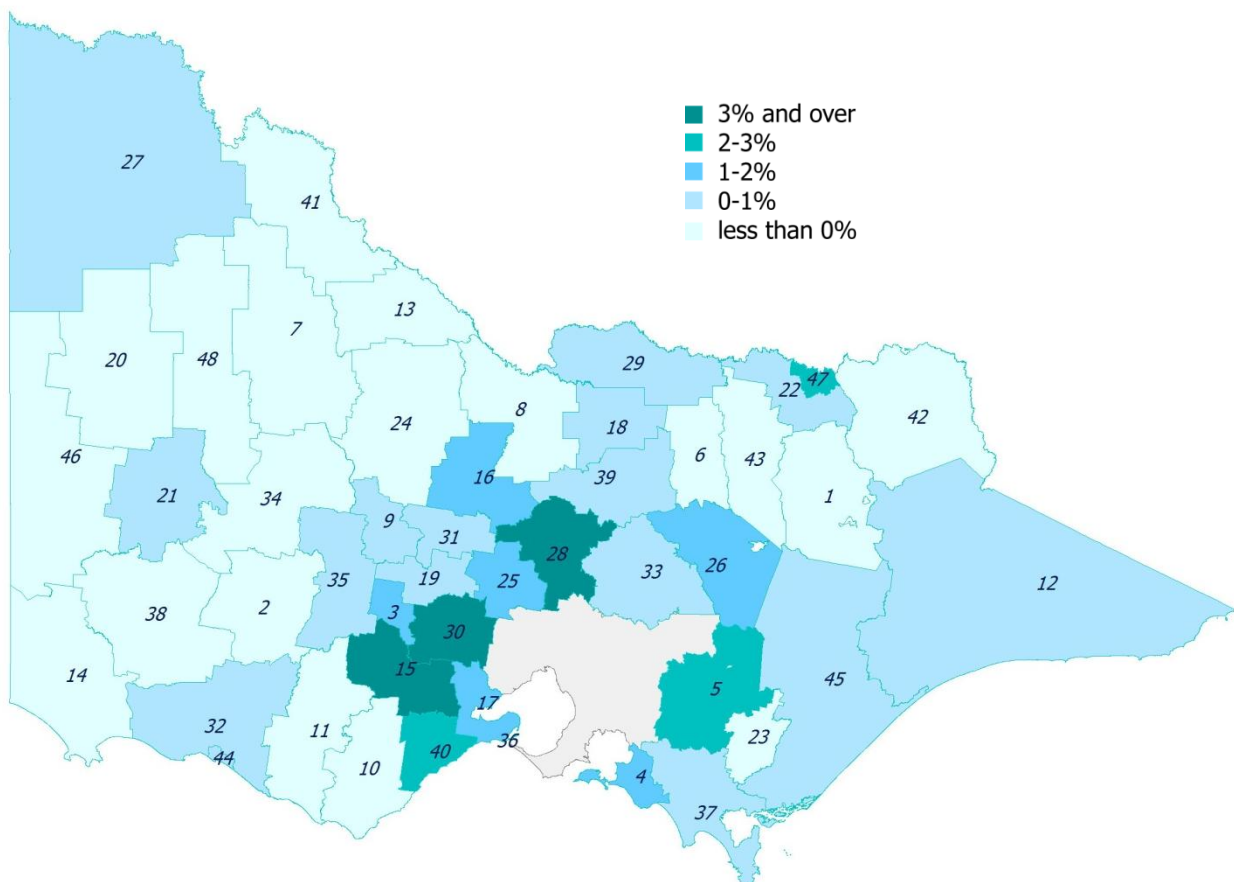
	Local government	State	Growth 2012-13 (persons)	Growth rate 2012-13 (%)
1	Brisbane (C)	QLD	20,859	1.9
2	Melbourne (C)	VIC	11,029	10.5
3	Gold Coast (C)	QLD	11,028	2.1
4	Wyndham (C)	VIC	10,759	6.0
5	Whittlesea (C)	VIC	9306	5.5
6	Wanneroo (C)	WA	8625	5.1
7	Moreton Bay (R)	QLD	8581	2.1
8	Casey (C)	VIC	7476	2.8
9	Blacktown (C)	NSW	7147	2.2
10	Stirling (C)	WA	6585	3.0

Source: ABS. Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2012-13 (cat. no. 3218.0)

Regional Victoria

- For the year ending 30 June 2013, the population of regional Victoria (48 LGAs plus unincorporated) grew to 1,455,936, an increase of 13,446 persons over the previous year, or 0.9 per cent.
- Several LGAs in regional Victoria recorded small population losses in 2012-13. Many of these were located in the dryland agricultural region in the west of the state. It should be noted that in numerical terms this amounted to losses of between one and 250 persons in any LGA.
- The fastest growing LGAs in regional Victoria were generally located in peri-urban areas close to Melbourne or Geelong. The highest rate recorded was in Golden Plains (3.5 per cent), Mitchell (3.4 per cent) and Moorabool (3.3 per cent), on the north and western edges of Melbourne. Surf Coast (2.9 per cent), Baw Baw and Wodonga (2.1 per cent) also experienced growth rates higher than the Victorian average.
- In terms of absolute growth, the LGAs with regional centres recorded the highest amounts. Largely because of their size, Greater Geelong (up 3,390 persons), Ballarat (up 1,749) and Greater Bendigo (up 1,727) recorded the highest volumes of growth. Combined, these three LGAs accounted for 51 per cent of regional Victoria's population growth.

Figure 1 Regional Victoria, Change in ERP, LGAs, 2012-13



Source: ABS. Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2012-13 (cat. no. 3218.0)

Table 2 Regional Victoria ERP, LGAs, 2012-13

Local government		2012r (persons)	2013p (persons)	Change 2012r-2013p (persons) (%)	
1	Alpine (S)	12,109	12,044	-65	-0.5
2	Ararat (RC)	11,335	11,207	-128	-1.1
3	Ballarat (C)	96,935	98,684	1,749	1.8
4	Bass Coast (S)	30,616	31,010	394	1.3
5	Baw Baw (S)	44,296	45,205	909	2.1
6	Benalla (RC)	13,731	13,719	-12	-0.1
7	Buloke (S)	6,355	6,221	-134	-2.1
8	Campaspe (S)	36,967	36,919	-48	-0.1
9	Central Goldfields (S)	12,581	12,602	21	0.2
10	Colac-Otway (S)	20,767	20,694	-73	-0.4
11	Corangamite (S)	16,387	16,137	-250	-1.5
12	East Gippsland (S)	43,160	43,413	253	0.6
13	Gannawarra (S)	10,376	10,326	-50	-0.5
14	Glenelg (S)	19,758	19,521	-237	-1.2
15	Golden Plains (S)	19,470	20,151	681	3.5
16	Greater Bendigo (C)	103,605	105,332	1,727	1.7
17	Greater Geelong (C)	218,125	221,515	3,390	1.6
18	Greater Shepparton (C)	62,379	62,784	405	0.6
19	Hepburn (S)	14,728	14,843	115	0.8
20	Hindmarsh (S)	5,781	5,695	-86	-1.5
21	Horsham (RC)	19,631	19,687	56	0.3
22	Indigo (S)	15,373	15,372	-1	0.0
23	Latrobe (C)	74,001	73,846	-155	-0.2
24	Loddon (S)	7,506	7,443	-63	-0.8
25	Macedon Ranges (S)	43,517	44,098	581	1.3
26	Mansfield (S)	8,052	8,185	133	1.7
27	Mildura (RC)	52,197	52,685	488	0.9
28	Mitchell (S)	36,143	37,366	1,223	3.4
29	Moira (S)	28,647	28,675	28	0.1
30	Moorabool (S)	29,347	30,320	973	3.3
31	Mount Alexander (S)	17,896	17,994	98	0.5
32	Moyne (S)	16,226	16,277	51	0.3
33	Murrindindi (S)	13,423	13,494	71	0.5
34	Northern Grampians (S)	11,945	11,799	-146	-1.2
35	Pyrenees (S)	6,746	6,770	24	0.4
36	Queenscliffe (B)	3,085	3,058	-27	-0.9
37	South Gippsland (S)	27,756	27,930	174	0.6
38	Southern Grampians (S)	16,372	16,145	-227	-1.4
39	Strathbogie (S)	9,666	9,706	40	0.4
40	Surf Coast (S)	27,474	28,282	808	2.9
41	Swan Hill (RC)	20,950	20,867	-83	-0.4
42	Towong (S)	5,910	5,889	-21	-0.4
43	Wangaratta (RC)	27,221	27,197	-24	-0.1
44	Warrnambool (C)	33,004	33,300	296	0.9
45	Wellington (S)	42,294	42,319	25	0.1
46	West Wimmera (S)	4,195	4,089	-106	-2.5
47	Wodonga (RC)	36,576	37,345	769	2.1
48	Yarriambiack (S)	7,102	7,018	-84	-1.2
	Unincorporated Victoria	774	758	-16	-2.1
	All regional LGAs	1,442,490	1,455,936	13,446	0.9

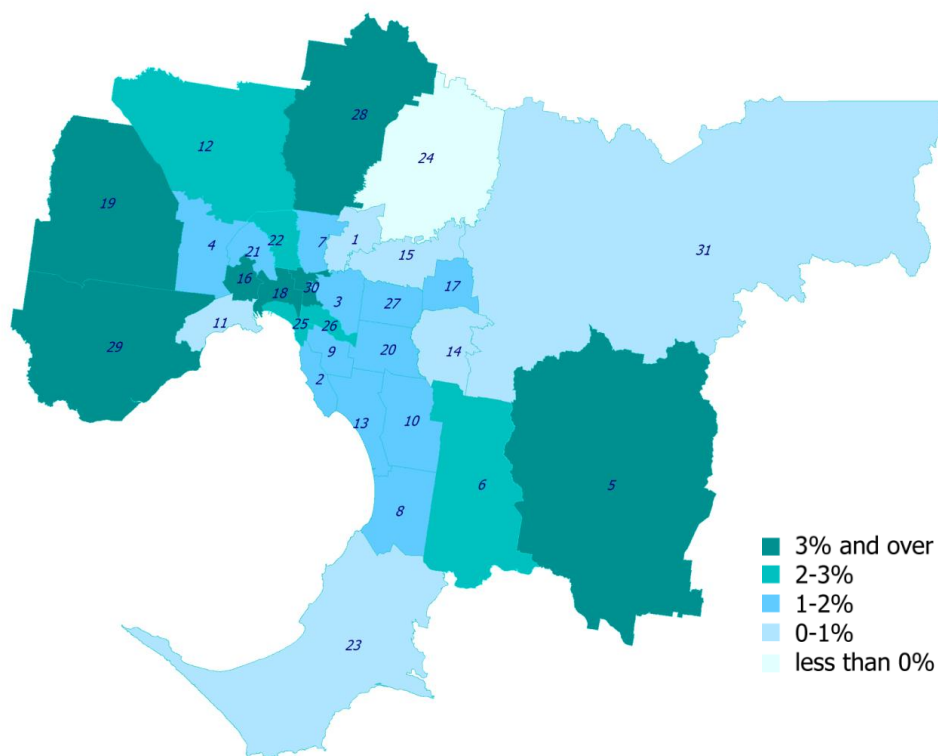
Source: ABS. Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2012-13 (cat. no. 3218.0)

Note: Estimates for 2012 are revised (r) and estimates for 2013 are preliminary (p)

Metropolitan Melbourne

- For the year ending 30 June 2013, the population of the 31 Metropolitan LGAs grew to nearly 4.3 million persons (4,283,405). This represented an increase of 93,374 persons or 2.2 per cent.
- All but one LGA in metropolitan Melbourne recorded population growth in the year ending 30 June 2013.
- After the City of Melbourne, the LGAs with the largest volumes of growth were all on the urban fringe: Wyndham (10,759), Whittlesea (9,306), Casey (7,476) and Hume (5,229).
- The City of Melbourne experienced the largest and fastest growth: 11,029 persons and 10.5 per cent. It is the fastest growth of any LGA in Australia. The four LGAs with the next highest growth rates in Victoria were located on the urban fringe: Wyndham (6 per cent), Whittlesea (5.5 per cent), Cardinia (4.8 per cent) and Melton (4.3 per cent).
- Nillumbik experienced a small loss of population (less than 30 persons).

Figure 2 Metropolitan Melbourne, Change in ERP, LGAs, 2012-13



Source: ABS. Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2012-13 (cat. no. 3218.0)

Table 3 Metropolitan Melbourne ERP, LGAs, 2012-13

Local government		2012r (persons)	2013p (persons)	Change 2012r-2013p (persons)	(%)
1	Banyule (C)	123,600	124,475	875	0.7
2	Bayside (C)	96,992	98,368	1,376	1.4
3	Boroondara (C)	168,458	170,553	2,095	1.2
4	Brimbank (C)	193,334	195,469	2,135	1.1
5	Cardinia (S)	80,188	84,065	3,877	4.8
6	Casey (C)	267,640	275,116	7,476	2.8
7	Darebin (C)	144,641	146,797	2,156	1.5
8	Frankston (C)	131,754	133,560	1,806	1.4
9	Glen Eira (C)	139,242	141,519	2,277	1.6
10	Greater Dandenong (C)	144,312	146,727	2,415	1.7
11	Hobsons Bay (C)	88,275	89,111	836	0.9
12	Hume (C)	178,034	183,263	5,229	2.9
13	Kingston (C)	150,014	151,686	1,672	1.1
14	Knox (C)	154,583	154,909	326	0.2
15	Manningham (C)	117,036	117,537	501	0.4
16	Maribyrnong (C)	76,866	79,302	2,436	3.2
17	Maroondah (C)	108,168	109,575	1,407	1.3
18	Melbourne (C)	105,418	116,447	11,029	10.5
19	Melton (C)	117,881	122,909	5,028	4.3
20	Monash (C)	179,931	182,485	2,554	1.4
21	Moonee Valley (C)	113,513	115,097	1,584	1.4
22	Moreland (C)	156,657	160,029	3,372	2.2
23	Mornington Peninsula (S)	150,830	152,260	1,430	0.9
24	Nillumbik (S)	62,751	62,724	-27	-0.0
25	Port Phillip (C)	100,394	102,501	2,107	2.1
26	Stonnington (C)	101,187	103,187	2,000	2.0
27	Whitehorse (C)	159,296	161,724	2,428	1.5
28	Whittlesea (C)	169,955	179,261	9,306	5.5
29	Wyndham (C)	178,859	189,618	10,759	6.0
30	Yarra (C)	80,987	83,593	2,606	3.2
31	Yarra Ranges (S)	149,235	149,538	303	0.2
	Metropolitan LGAs	4,190,031	4,283,405	93,374	2.2

Source: ABS. Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2012-13 (cat. no. 3218.0)

Note: Estimates for 2012 are revised (r) and estimates for 2013 are preliminary (p)

National, state and territory population growth

- For the year ending 30 June 2013, Australia's population reached 23,135,281 persons. This was a growth of 407,027 or 1.8 per cent.
- Western Australia (3.3 per cent) recorded the fastest population growth of all states and territories, continuing trends associated with the minerals boom. The population of the Northern Territory increased by 2.1 per cent. Queensland and Victoria also grew strongly, at a rate of 1.9 per cent, followed by the Australian Capital Territory at 1.7 per cent.
- In terms of absolute numbers, Victoria recorded the largest growth (106,820 persons), followed by New South Wales (up 103,216), Queensland (up 88,598) and Western Australia (up 81,327).
- Western Australia recorded the largest gain in interstate migration (8,333 persons), ahead of Queensland (8,196) and Victoria (5,443). The other states and territories recorded losses; New South Wales (14,463 persons), South Australia (3,973 persons), Tasmania (1,942 persons), the Northern Territory (1,220 persons) and the Australian Capital Territory (374 persons). (Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, September Quarter 2013, cat. no. 3101.0)

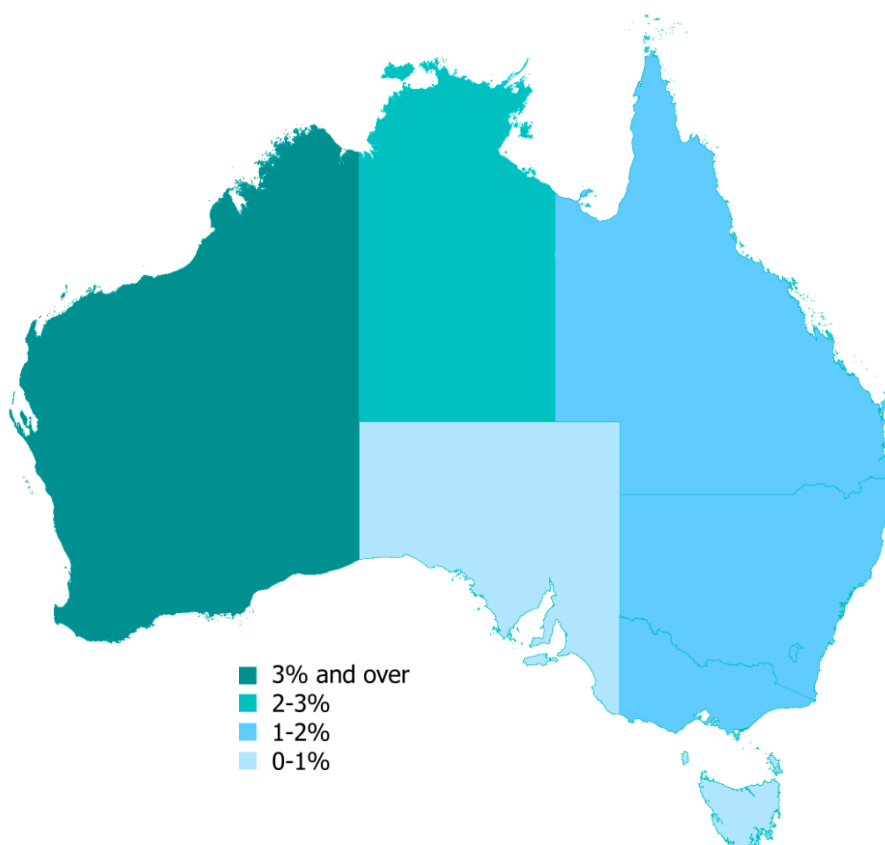
Table 4 Australian states and territories ERP, 2012-13

	ERP at 30 June		Change	
	2012r (persons)	2013p (persons)	2012r-2013p (persons)	(%)
New South Wales	7,307,183	7,410,399	103,216	1.4
Victoria	5,632,521	5,739,341	106,820	1.9
Queensland	4,568,205	4,656,803	88,598	1.9
South Australia	1,656,035	1,670,827	14,792	0.9
Western Australia	2,437,994	2,519,321	81,327	3.3
Tasmania	512,106	513,159	1,053	0.2
Northern Territory	235,881	240,759	4,878	2.1
Australian Capital Territory	375,183	381,488	6,305	1.7
Other Territories	3,146	3,184	38	1.2
Australia	22,728,254	23,135,281	407,027	1.8

Source: ABS. Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2012-13 (cat. no. 3218.0).

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Figure 3 Australian states and territories, Growth in ERP, 2012-13



Source: ABS. Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2012-13 (cat. no. 3218.0).

Capital city population growth

- The majority of Australia's population lives in the state and territory capital cities and their associated socioeconomic areas. At 30 June 2013, 15.3 million people or 66 per cent of the Australian population lived in the seven Greater Capital City Statistical Areas and the Australian Capital Territory.
- The bulk of each state or territory's population growth also occurred in the capital cities - with the exception of Queensland.
- Queensland has strong growth in other areas adjoining Brisbane (the Sunshine and Gold Coasts), leading to the capital accounting for only 51 per cent of the population growth in the year to 30 June 2013.
- Greater Perth was the fastest growing state capital, increasing by 3.5 per cent, or 67,500 persons. However, the volume of growth was largest in Greater Melbourne (95,497 persons) and Greater Sydney (80,965 persons).

Table 5 Estimated Resident Population, Greater Capital City Statistical Areas , 2012-13

	Population 30 June 2013p	Share of State (%)	Change 2012r-13p	Growth Rate (%)	Share of State's growth (%)
Greater Sydney	4,757,083	64.2	80,965	1.7	78.4
Greater Melbourne	4,347,955	75.8	95,497	2.2	89.4
Greater Brisbane	2,238,394	48.1	45,078	2.1	50.9
Greater Adelaide	1,291,666	77.3	13,066	1.0	88.3
Greater Perth	1,972,358	78.3	67,500	3.5	83.0
Greater Hobart	217,973	42.5	1,052	0.5	99.9
Greater Darwin	136,245	56.6	3,924	3.0	80.4
Australian Capital Territory	381,488	100.0	6,305	1.7	100.0
All Capital Cities	15,343,162	66.3	313,387	2.1	77.0

Source: ABS. Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2012-13 (cat. no. 3218.0).

Note: Estimates for 2012 are revised (r) and estimates for 2013 are preliminary (p)

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