

# Victorian Population Bulletin 2015

The *Victorian Population Bulletin* provides a 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 2014. 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 2013, and preliminary estimates for 2014.

## Highlights of population change 2013-14

- Australia's ERP reached 23.5 million at 30 June 2014, an increase of 364,900 people over the previous year. This represents a growth rate of 1.6 per cent (see Table 4).
- Victoria's ERP at 30 June 2014 was 5.84 million, an increase of 1.9 per cent (106,700 persons) since 30 June 2013. This is higher than the estimated growth over the previous year, 2012-13 (102,500 persons), but lower than the recent peak 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 2014 was 95,700 persons, a growth of over 1,800 persons per week.
- The population of the rest of Victoria increased by 11,000 persons, representing a growth rate of 0.8 per cent (see Table 2 and Figure 1).
- In the metropolitan area, defined by the 31 Melbourne LGAs, the population increased by 94,000 persons, a rate of 2.2 per cent, and just over 1,800 people each week.
- Regional Victoria, defined by the remaining 48 LGAs and Unincorporated Victoria, increased its population by 12,700 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 2014. These were Wyndham (10,600 persons or 5.6 per cent), Casey (8,500 or 3.1 per cent), Whittlesea (7,900 or 4.4 per cent) and Melbourne (5,900 or 5 per cent). All except the City of Melbourne are located on the urban fringe (see Table 1).

Table 1 – LGAs with the largest population growth in Australia, 2013-14

Local government	State	Growth 2013-2014 (persons)	Growth rate (%) 2013-2014
1 Brisbane (C)	QLD	16,941	1.5
2 Wyndham (C)	VIC	10,604	5.6
3 Gold Coast (C)	QLD	8,790	1.6
4 Casey (C)	VIC	8,508	3.1
5 Moreton Bay (R)	QLD	8,480	2.1
6 Whittlesea (C)	VIC	7,880	4.4
7 Wanneroo (C)	WA	7,299	4.1
8 Blacktown (C)	NSW	7,285	2.2
9 Sydney (C)	NSW	6,438	3.4
10 Melbourne (C)	VIC	5,847	5.0

Source: ABS. Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2013-14 (cat. no. 3218.0)



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Table 2 – Regional Victoria LGAs, ERP 2013-14

Local government		2013r (persons)	2014p (persons)	Change 2013r-2014p (persons) (%)	
1	Alpine (S)	12,036	12,028	-8	-0.1
2	Ararat (RC)	11,222	11,184	-38	-0.3
3	Ballarat (C)	98,590	100,283	1,693	1.7
4	Bass Coast (S)	30,980	31,623	643	2.1
5	Baw Baw (S)	45,174	45,945	771	1.7
6	Benalla (RC)	13,689	13,597	-92	-0.7
7	Buloke (S)	6,216	6,086	-130	-2.1
8	Campaspe (S)	36,890	36,881	-9	0.0
9	Central Goldfields (S)	12,617	12,606	-11	-0.1
10	Colac-Otway (S)	20,662	20,501	-161	-0.8
11	Corangamite (S)	16,113	15,996	-117	-0.7
12	East Gippsland (S)	43,389	43,772	383	0.9
13	Gannawarra (S)	10,314	10,145	-169	-1.6
14	Glenelg (S)	19,500	19,357	-143	-0.7
15	Golden Plains (S)	20,136	20,544	408	2.0
16	Greater Bendigo (C)	105,241	106,971	1,730	1.6
17	Greater Geelong (C)	221,355	224,926	3,571	1.6
18	Greater Shepparton (C)	62,751	63,269	518	0.8
19	Hepburn (S)	14,808	14,888	80	0.5
20	Hindmarsh (S)	5,694	5,644	-50	-0.9
21	Horsham (RC)	19,665	19,691	26	0.1
22	Indigo (S)	15,360	15,409	49	0.3
23	Latrobe (C)	73,771	73,653	-118	-0.2
24	Loddon (S)	7,425	7,365	-60	-0.8
25	Macedon Ranges (S)	44,067	44,715	648	1.5
26	Mansfield (S)	8,179	8,217	38	0.5
27	Mildura (RC)	52,646	53,036	390	0.7
28	Mitchell (S)	37,345	38,515	1,170	3.1
29	Moira (S)	28,653	28,833	180	0.6
30	Moorabool (S)	30,328	30,926	598	2.0
31	Mount Alexander (S)	17,977	18,102	125	0.7
32	Moyne (S)	16,302	16,344	42	0.3
33	Murrindindi (S)	13,480	13,595	115	0.9
34	Northern Grampians (S)	11,779	11,719	-60	-0.5
35	Pyrenees (S)	6,756	6,979	223	3.3
36	Queenscliffe (B)	3,047	3,027	-20	-0.7
37	South Gippsland (S)	27,931	27,937	6	0.0
38	Southern Grampians (S)	16,143	15,919	-224	-1.4
39	Strathbogie (S)	9,699	9,810	111	1.1
40	Surf Coast (S)	28,277	28,481	204	0.7

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**Table 2 – Regional Victoria LGAs, ERP 2013-14  
(continued)**

Local government		2013r (persons)	2014p (persons)	Change 2013r-2014p (persons) (%)	
41	Swan Hill (RC)	20,855	20,580	-275	-1.3
42	Towong (S)	5,885	5,797	-88	-1.5
43	Wangaratta (RC)	27,176	27,117	-59	-0.2
44	Warrnambool (C)	33,244	33,501	257	0.8
45	Wellington (S)	42,279	42,220	-59	-0.1
46	West Wimmera (S)	4,086	3,982	-104	-2.5
47	Wodonga (RC)	37,317	38,131	814	2.2
48	Yarriambiack (S)	7,028	6,892	-136	-1.9
	Unincorporated Victoria	758	757	-1	-0.1
	<b>All regional LGAs</b>	<b>1,454,835</b>	<b>1,467,496</b>	<b>12,661</b>	<b>0.9</b>

Source: ABS. Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2013-14 (cat. no. 3218.0)

Note: Estimates for 2013 are revised (r) and estimates for 2014 are preliminary (p)

## Metropolitan Melbourne

- For the year ending 30 June 2014, the population of the 31 Metropolitan LGAs grew to 4.37 million persons. This represented an increase of 94,000 persons or 2.2 per cent.
- All LGAs in metropolitan Melbourne recorded population growth in the year ending 30 June 2014.
- Within the "top 5" LGAs in terms of growth, the City of Melbourne experienced the fourth largest and second fastest growth: 5,900 persons and 5 per cent.
- The other four LGAs with the largest volumes of growth were all on the urban fringe: Wyndham (10,600 persons), Casey (8,500), Whittlesea (7,900), and Hume (5,700).
- The other four LGAs with the highest growth rates in Victoria were also located on the urban fringe: Wyndham (5.6 per cent), Whittlesea (4.4 per cent), Melton (4 per cent) and Cardinia (3.6 per cent).

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Table 3 – Metropolitan Melbourne LGAs, ERP 2013-14

Local government		2013r (persons)	2014p (persons)	Change 2013r-2014p (persons) (%)	
1	Banyule (C)	124,382	125,503	1,121	0.9
2	Bayside (C)	98,295	99,947	1,652	1.7
3	Boroondara (C)	170,424	172,612	2,188	1.3
4	Brimbank (C)	195,322	197,701	2,379	1.2
5	Cardinia (S)	83,997	87,008	3,011	3.6
6	Casey (C)	274,907	283,415	8,508	3.1
7	Darebin (C)	146,687	148,728	2,041	1.4
8	Frankston (C)	133,459	135,243	1,784	1.3
9	Glen Eira (C)	141,413	144,059	2,646	1.9
10	Greater Dandenong (C)	146,615	149,518	2,903	2.0
11	Hobsons Bay (C)	89,406	91,148	1,742	1.9
12	Hume (C)	183,124	188,832	5,708	3.1
13	Kingston (C)	151,571	153,079	1,508	1.0
14	Knox (C)	154,797	155,508	711	0.5
15	Manningham (C)	117,435	118,521	1,086	0.9
16	Maribyrnong (C)	79,242	81,859	2,617	3.3
17	Maroondah (C)	109,493	111,223	1,730	1.6
18	Melbourne (C)	116,360	122,207	5,847	5.0
19	Melton (C)	122,817	127,677	4,860	4.0
20	Monash (C)	182,348	185,037	2,689	1.5
21	Moonee Valley (C)	115,009	117,337	2,328	2.0
22	Moreland (C)	159,909	163,488	3,579	2.2
23	Mornington Peninsula (S)	152,145	153,800	1,655	1.1
24	Nillumbik (S)	62,676	62,872	196	0.3
25	Port Phillip (C)	102,422	104,846	2,424	2.4
26	Stonnington (C)	103,110	105,981	2,871	2.8
27	Whitehorse (C)	161,602	163,697	2,095	1.3
28	Whittlesea (C)	179,126	187,006	7,880	4.4
29	Wyndham (C)	189,111	199,715	10,604	5.6
30	Yarra (C)	83,530	86,506	2,976	3.6
31	Yarra Ranges (S)	149,438	150,098	660	0.4
	<b>Metropolitan LGAs</b>	<b>4,280,172</b>	<b>4,374,171</b>	<b>93,999</b>	<b>2.2</b>

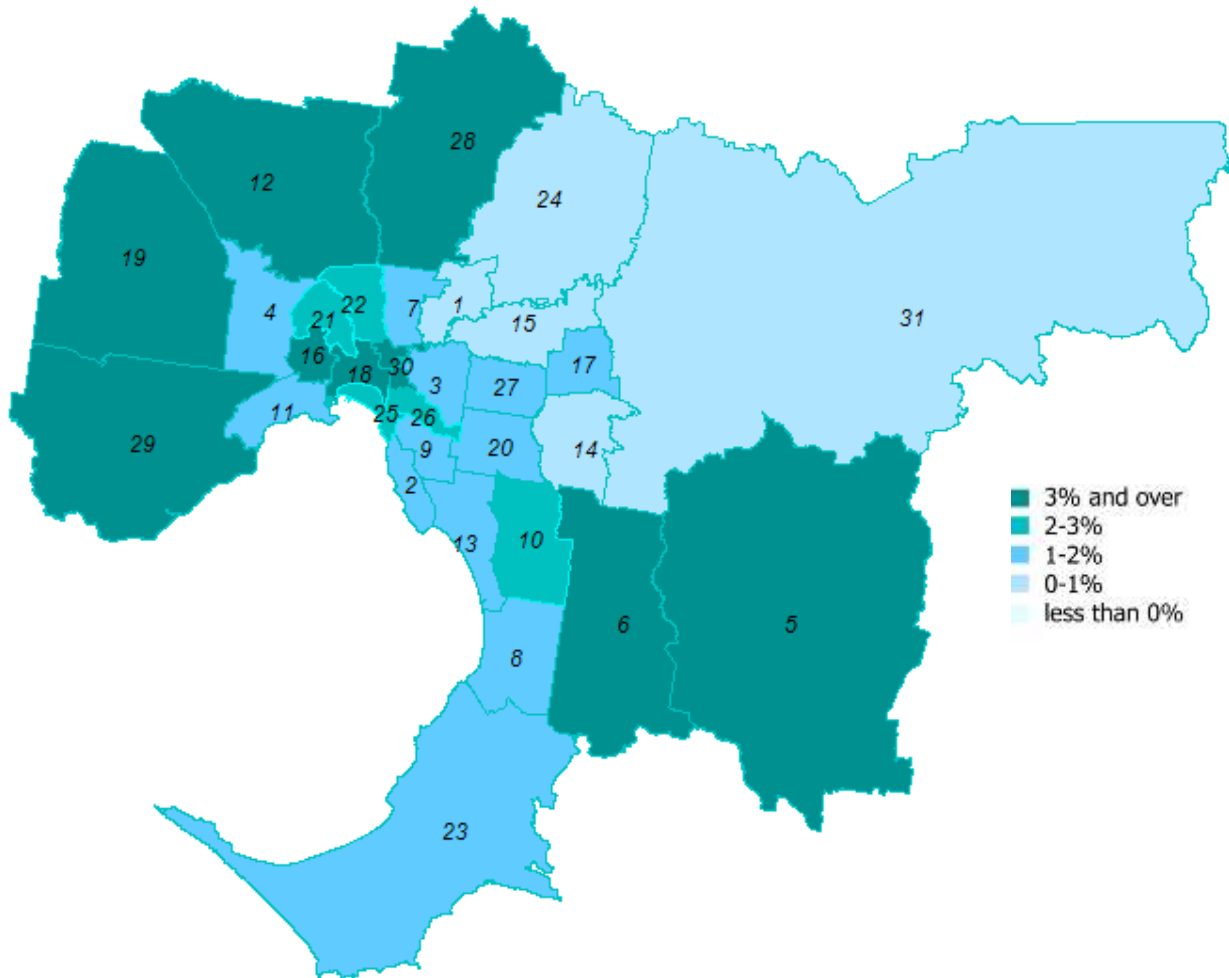
Source: ABS. Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2013-14 (cat. no. 3218.0)

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Figure 2 – Metropolitan Melbourne, change in ERP, 2013-14

Figure 2 maps the data presented in Table 3



Source: ABS. Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2013-14 (cat. no. 3218.0).

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## National, State and Territory Population Change

- For the year ending 30 June 2014, Australia's population was 23.49 million. This was a growth of 365,900 or 1.6 per cent.
- Western Australia (2.2 per cent) recorded the fastest population growth of all states and territories, but trends associated with the minerals boom are abating. Victoria recorded the second fastest growth (1.9 per cent). The populations of Queensland and New South Wales increased by 1.5 per cent.
- In terms of absolute numbers, New South Wales recorded the largest growth (109,100 persons), followed by Victoria (106,700), Queensland (70,500) and Western Australia (54,400).
- Victoria recorded the largest gain in interstate migration (8,800 persons), ahead of Queensland (5,800) and Western Australia (1,000). The other states and territories recorded losses: New South Wales (loss of 6,900 persons), Northern Territory (3,300), South Australia (3,000), the Australian Capital Territory (1,200) and Tasmania (1,200). (Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, September Quarter 2014, cat. no. 3101.0).

**Table 4 – Australian States and Territories,**

**ERP 2013-14**

	ERP at 30 June		Change	
	2013r (persons)	2014p (persons)	2013r-2014p (persons)	(%)
New South Wales	7,409,337	7,518,472	109,135	1.5
Victoria	5,735,007	5,841,667	106,660	1.9
Queensland	4,651,912	4,722,447	70,535	1.5
South Australia	1,670,498	1,685,714	15,216	0.9
Western Australia	2,519,007	2,573,389	54,382	2.2
Tasmania	513,100	514,762	1,662	0.3
Northern Territory	242,541	245,079	2,538	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	381,291	385,996	4,705	1.2
Other Territories	3,175	3,210	35	1.1
<b>Australia</b>	<b>23,125,868</b>	<b>23,490,736</b>	<b>364,868</b>	<b>1.6</b>

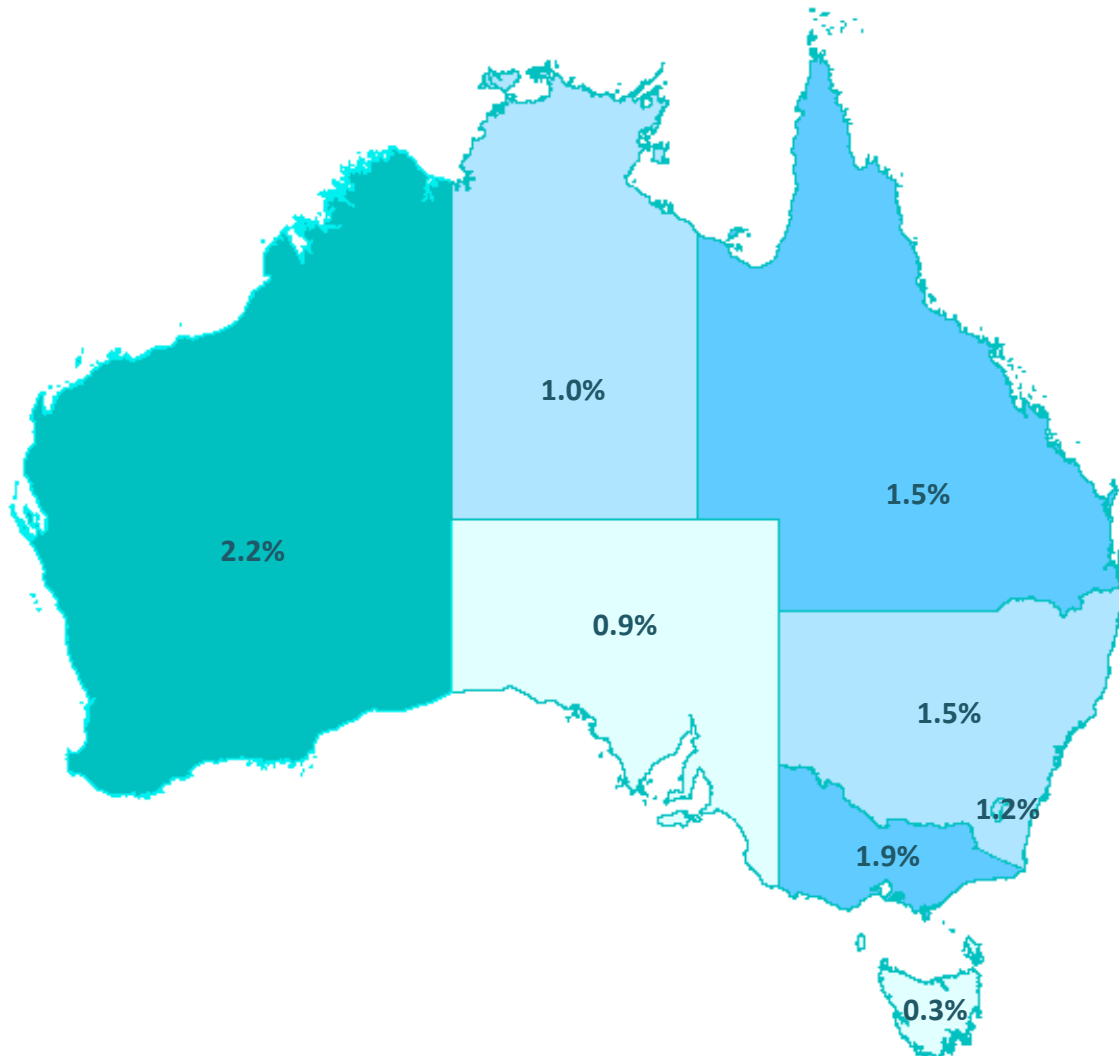
Source: ABS. Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2013-14 (cat. no. 3218.0)

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**Figure 3 – Australian States and Territories, change in ERP, 2013-14**

*Figure 3 maps the data presented in Table 4*



Source: ABS. Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2013-14 (cat. no. 3218.0).



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## Capital City Population Change

- The majority of Australia's population lives in the state and territory capital cities and their associated socioeconomic areas. At 30 June 2014, 15.63 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 and Tasmania.
- Queensland has strong growth in areas adjoining Brisbane (the Sunshine and Gold Coasts), leading to the capital accounting for only 55 per cent of the population growth in the year to 30 June 2014.
- Greater Perth was the fastest growing state capital, increasing by 2.5 per cent, or 48,400 persons. However, the volume of growth was largest in Greater Melbourne (95,700) and Greater Sydney (84,200).

**Table 5 – Greater Capital City Statistical Areas, ERP 2013-14**

Capital City Statistical Area	Population 30 June 2014 (p)	Share of State (%)	Change 2013-14	Growth Rate (%)	Share of State's growth (%)
Greater Sydney	4,840,628	64.4	84,230	1.8	77.2
Greater Melbourne	4,440,328	76.0	95,655	2.2	89.7
Greater Brisbane	2,274,560	48.2	38,516	1.7	54.6
Greater Adelaide	1,304,631	77.4	13,254	1.0	87.1
Greater Perth	2,021,203	78.5	48,354	2.5	88.9
Greater Hobart	219,243	42.6	1,247	0.6	75.0
Greater Darwin	140,386	57.3	3,033	2.2	119.5
Australian Capital Territory	385,996	100.0	4,705	1.2	100.0
<b>All Capital Cities</b>	<b>15,626,975</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>288,994</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>79.2</b>

Source: ABS. Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2013-14 (cat. no. 3218.0)

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