

Victorian Population Bulletin 2016

A snapshot of information on population change

The *Victorian Population Bulletin* reports on the volume and rate of population change for the states and capital cities, and for the 79 local government areas of Victoria. This issue contains revised estimates for 2014 and preliminary estimates for 2015. The data reported here are the latest from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), relating to the estimated resident population (ERP) at 30 June 2015.

Table 1: LGAs with the largest population growth in Australia, 2014-15

	Local Government Area	State	Growth 2014-15 (persons)	Growth 2014-15 (%)
1	Brisbane (C)	QLD	15,866	1.4
2	Wyndham (C)	VIC	10,202	5.1
3	Gold Coast (C)	QLD	9,757	1.8
4	Casey (C)	VIC	8,996	3.2
5	Whittlesea (C)	VIC	8,554	4.6
6	Moreton Bay (R)	QLD	8,512	2.0
7	Sydney (C)	NSW	7,126	3.6
8	Blacktown (C)	NSW	7,107	2.1
9	Melbourne (C)	VIC	6,813	5.6
10	Hume (C)	VIC	5,337	2.8

Source: ABS *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2014-15* (cat. 3218.0)

Highlights of population change 2014-15

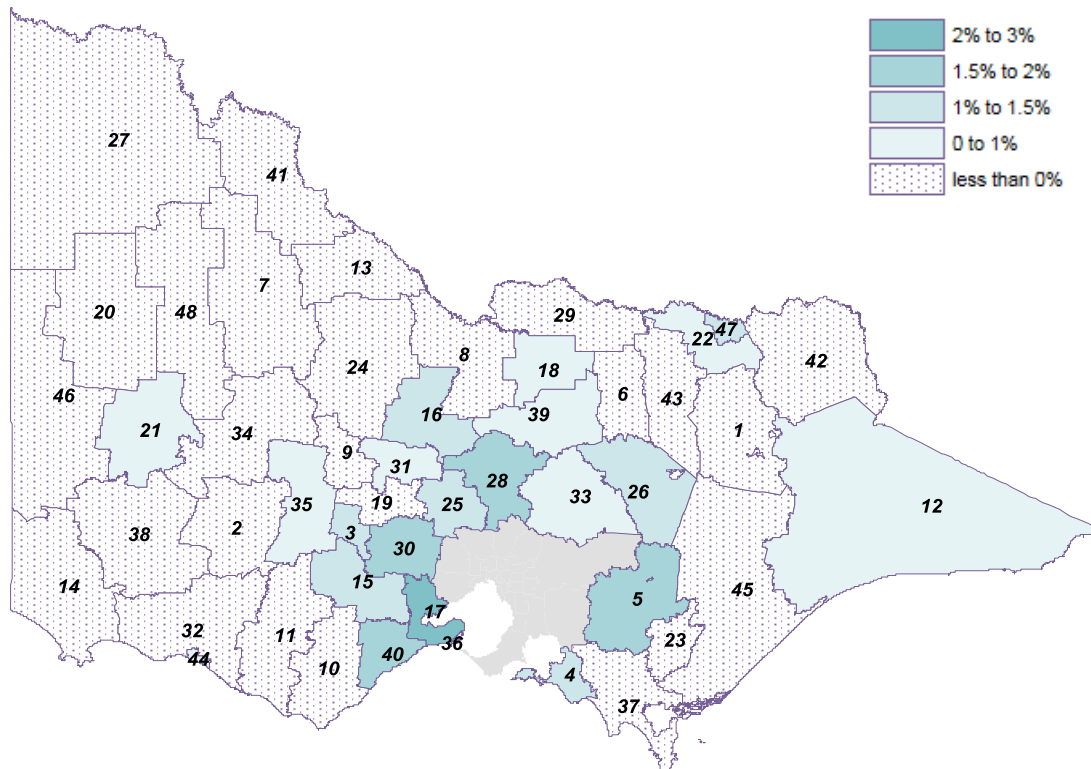
- According to newly published data in ABS *Australian Demographic Statistics, March 2016* (cat. 3101.0), Australia's ERP reached 23.8 million at 30 June 2015, an increase of 329,000 over the previous year at a growth rate of 1.4 per cent (see Table 4).
- Victoria's ERP at 30 June 2015 was 5.94 million, an annual increase of 1.8 per cent - 106,700 persons in total, or just over 2,000 per week. This is higher than the estimated growth over the previous year, 2013-14 (104,600 persons), but lower than the peak of growth in 2008-09 (115,600 persons).
- The annual growth rate of the Melbourne Greater Capital City Statistical Area was 2.1 per cent (see Table 5). The absolute increase for the year ending 30 June 2015 was 91,600 persons – a growth of over 1,760 persons per week.
- The population of the rest of Victoria increased by 7,800 persons, representing a growth rate of 0.6 per cent (see Figure 1).
- In the metropolitan area, defined by the 31 Melbourne Local Government Areas (LGA), the population increased by 89,900 persons at a rate of 2.1 per cent or just under 1,730 people each week.
- Regional Victoria, defined by the remaining 48 LGAs plus unincorporated Victoria, increased its population by 9,500 at a rate of 0.6 per cent.
- There were five Victorian LGAs among the 10 largest growing municipalities in Australia for the year ending 30 June 2015. These were Wyndham (up by 10,200 persons or 5.1 per cent), Casey (up by 9,000 persons or 3.2 per cent), Whittlesea (up by 8,600 or 4.6 per cent), Melbourne (up by 6,800 or 5.6 per cent) and Hume (up by 5,300 or 2.8 per cent). All except the City of Melbourne are located on the urban fringes (see Table 1 above).

Victorian Population Bulletin 2016

Regional Victoria

- For the year ending 30 June 2015, the population of regional Victoria (48 LGAs plus unincorporated Victoria) grew to 1,475,859, an increase of 9,515 persons over the previous year or 0.6 per cent.
- Several LGAs in regional Victoria recorded small population losses in 2014-15. Many of these were located in the dryland agricultural region in the west of the state. The losses ranged from three to 250 persons.
- The fastest growing LGAs in regional Victoria were generally located in peri-urban areas close to Melbourne or Geelong. The highest rates of recorded were in Greater Geelong and Mitchell (2.0 per cent) followed by Moorabool (1.9 per cent), Baw Baw (1.6 per cent) and Macedon Ranges (1.4 per cent).
- Largely due to their size, the LGAs with major regional centres recorded the largest volumes of growth for the year. Greater Geelong grew by 4,514 persons, Greater Bendigo by 1,386 persons and Ballarat by 1,338 persons.

Figure 1: Regional Victoria, Change in ERP, LGAs, 2014-15 [Figure 1 shows on a map the data presented in Table 2]



Source: ABS *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2014-15* (cat. 3218.0)

Victorian Population Bulletin 2016

Table 2: Regional Victoria, ERP, LGAs, 2014-15

Local Government Area	2014r (persons)	2015p (persons)	Change 2014-15 (persons)	Change 2014-15 (%)
1 Alpine (S)	12,019	11,858	-161	-1.3
2 Ararat (RC)	11,139	11,028	-111	-1.0
3 Ballarat (C)	100,240	101,578	1,338	1.3
4 Bass Coast (S)	31,610	32,033	423	1.3
5 Baw Baw (S)	45,912	46,638	726	1.6
6 Benalla (RC)	13,603	13,496	-107	-0.8
7 Buloke (S)	6,084	5,952	-132	-2.2
8 Campaspe (S)	36,889	36,747	-142	-0.4
9 Central Goldfields (S)	12,609	12,575	-34	-0.3
10 Colac-Otway (S)	20,504	20,255	-249	-1.2
11 Corangamite (S)	15,920	15,671	-249	-1.6
12 East Gippsland (S)	43,678	43,995	317	0.7
13 Gannawarra (S)	10,142	10,019	-123	-1.2
14 Glenelg (S)	19,355	19,158	-197	-1.0
15 Golden Plains (S)	20,538	20,809	271	1.3
16 Greater Bendigo (C)	107,051	108,437	1,386	1.3
17 Greater Geelong (C)	224,906	229,420	4,514	2.0
18 Greater Shepparton (C)	63,131	63,366	235	0.4
19 Hepburn (S)	14,885	14,794	-91	-0.6
20 Hindmarsh (S)	5,642	5,494	-148	-2.6
21 Horsham (RC)	19,691	19,774	83	0.4
22 Indigo (S)	15,341	15,431	90	0.6
23 Latrobe (C)	73,619	73,548	-71	-0.1
24 Loddon (S)	7,353	7,283	-70	-1.0
25 Macedon Ranges (S)	44,702	45,308	606	1.4
26 Mansfield (S)	8,217	8,300	83	1.0
27 Mildura (RC)	53,018	53,015	-3	0.0
28 Mitchell (S)	38,393	39,143	750	2.0

Victorian Population Bulletin 2016

Local Government Area	2014r (persons)	2015p (persons)	Change 2014-15 (persons)	Change 2014-15 (%)
29 Moira (S)	28,825	28,820	-5	0.0
30 Moorabool (S)	30,911	31,496	585	1.9
31 Mount Alexander (S)	18,087	18,130	43	0.2
32 Moyne (S)	16,336	16,229	-107	-0.7
33 Murrindindi (S)	13,589	13,693	104	0.8
34 Northern Grampians (S)	11,715	11,509	-206	-1.8
35 Pyrenees (S)	6,791	6,822	31	0.5
36 Queenscliffe (B)	3,033	3,017	-16	-0.5
37 South Gippsland (S)	27,838	27,706	-132	-0.5
38 Southern Grampians (S)	15,906	15,751	-155	-1.0
39 Strathbogie (S)	9,814	9,826	12	0.1
40 Surf Coast (S)	28,460	28,941	481	1.7
41 Swan Hill (RC)	20,574	20,409	-165	-0.8
42 Towong (S)	5,795	5,762	-33	-0.6
43 Wangaratta (RC)	27,108	27,065	-43	-0.2
44 Warrnambool (C)	33,508	33,644	136	0.4
45 Wellington (S)	42,174	41,965	-209	-0.5
46 West Wimmera (S)	3,981	3,879	-102	-2.6
47 Wodonga (RC)	38,067	38,559	492	1.3
48 Yarriambiack (S)	6,884	6,759	-125	-1.8
Unincorporated Vic	757	752	-5	-0.7
All LGAs in Victorian Regions	1,466,344	1,475,859	9,515	0.6

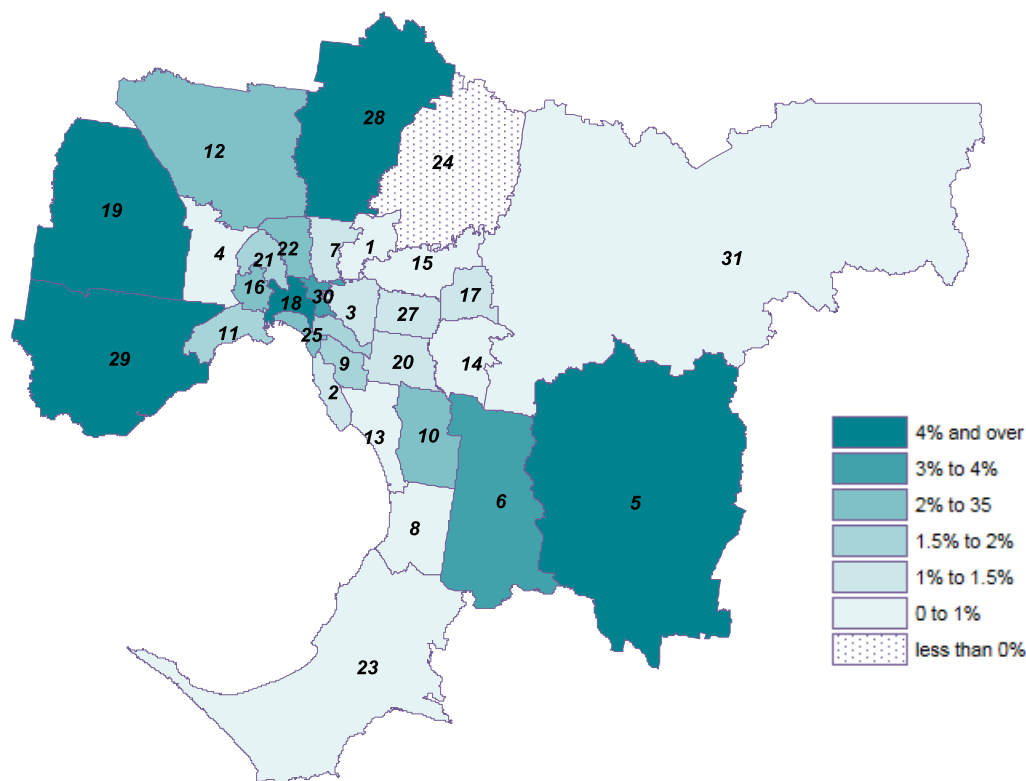
Source: ABS *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2014-15* (cat. 3218.0)

Note: Estimates for 2014 are revised (r) and estimates for 2015 are preliminary (p).

Metropolitan Melbourne

- For the year ending 30 June 2015, the population of the 31 metropolitan LGAs grew to 4.462 million (4,461,622). This represented an increase of 89,856 persons or 2.1 per cent.
- All LGAs in metropolitan Melbourne recorded population growth in the year ending 30 June 2015 except Nillumbik, where the population decreased by 247 persons over the year.
- The City of Melbourne had the fastest growth rate and the fourth-largest volume of growth amongst metropolitan LGAs for 2014-15 (5.6 per cent and 6,813 persons).
- The other four LGAs in the 'Top 5' for the largest volumes of growth were all on the urban fringes: Wyndham (10,202), Casey (8,996), Whittlesea (8,554) and Hume (5,337).
- The four LGAs with the next fastest growth rates were also all on the fringes: Wyndham (5.1 per cent), Whittlesea (4.6 per cent), Cardinia (4.4 per cent) and Melton (4.0 per cent).

Figure 2: Metropolitan Melbourne, Change in ERP, LGAs, 2014-15 [Figure 2 shows on a map the data presented in Table 3]



Source: ABS Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2014-15 (cat. 3218.0)

Victorian Population Bulletin 2016

Table 3: Metropolitan Melbourne, ERP, LGAs, 2014-15

Local Government Area	2014r (persons)	2015p (persons)	Change 2014-15 (persons)	Change 2014-15 (%)
1 Banyule (C)	125,451	126,232	781	0.6
2 Bayside (C)	99,914	101,321	1,407	1.4
3 Boroondara (C)	172,551	174,787	2,236	1.3
4 Brimbank (C)	197,637	199,432	1,795	0.9
5 Cardinia (S)	87,034	90,884	3,850	4.4
6 Casey (C)	283,215	292,211	8,996	3.2
7 Darebin (C)	148,675	150,881	2,206	1.5
8 Frankston (C)	134,899	135,971	1,072	0.8
9 Glen Eira (C)	144,009	146,303	2,294	1.6
10 Greater Dandenong (C)	149,466	152,739	3,273	2.2
11 Hobsons Bay (C)	91,118	92,761	1,643	1.8
12 Hume (C)	188,669	194,006	5,337	2.8
13 Kingston (C)	153,034	154,477	1,443	0.9
14 Knox (C)	155,279	155,681	402	0.3
15 Manningham (C)	118,485	119,442	957	0.8
16 Maribyrnong (C)	81,831	83,515	1,684	2.1
17 Maroondah (C)	111,185	112,310	1,125	1.0
18 Melbourne (C)	122,167	128,980	6,813	5.6
19 Melton (C)	127,638	132,752	5,114	4.0
20 Monash (C)	184,977	187,286	2,309	1.2
21 Moonee Valley (C)	117,297	119,583	2,286	1.9
22 Moreland (C)	163,331	166,770	3,439	2.1
23 Mornington Peninsula (S)	153,749	155,015	1,266	0.8
24 Nillumbik (S)	62,849	62,602	-247	-0.4
25 Port Phillip (C)	104,813	107,127	2,314	2.2
26 Stonnington (C)	105,946	107,941	1,995	1.9
27 Whitehorse (C)	163,646	165,557	1,911	1.2

Victorian Population Bulletin 2016

Local Government Area	2014r (persons)	2015p (persons)	Change 2014-15 (persons)	Change 2014-15 (%)
28 Whittlesea (C)	186,843	195,397	8,554	4.6
29 Wyndham (C)	199,645	209,847	10,202	5.1
30 Yarra (C)	86,377	89,151	2,774	3.2
31 Yarra Ranges (S)	150,036	150,661	625	0.4
Metropolitan LGAs	4,371,766	4,461,622	89,856	2.1

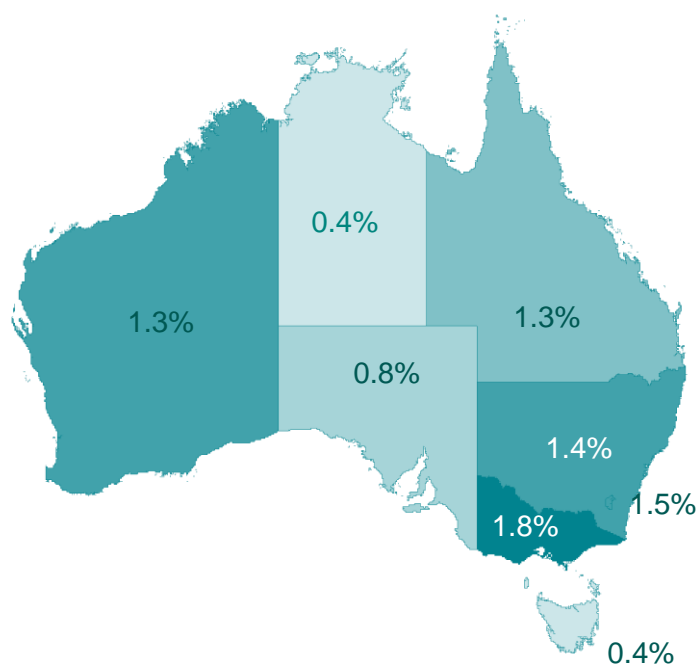
Source: ABS *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2014-15* (cat. 3218.0)

Note: Estimates for 2014 are revised (r) and estimates for 2015 are preliminary (p).

National, state and territory population change

- As published in ABS *Australian Demographic Statistics, March 2016* (cat. 3101.0), in the year ending 30 June 2015, Australia's population reached 23,789,752 persons. The population grew by 329,058 or 1.4 per cent over the previous year. (See Figure 3)
- Victoria, at 1.8 per cent, recorded the fastest population growth of all states and territories. The populations of New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory each increased by 1.4 per cent.
- New South Wales recorded the largest absolute population growth (106,813 persons), followed by Victoria (160,717), and Queensland (59,990).
- Victoria recorded the largest gain in interstate migration (10,190 persons) ahead of Queensland (6,417). The other states recorded losses: New South Wales (loss of 6,639); South Australia (3,763); Northern Territory (3,038); Western Australia (1,962); Australian Capital Territory (677); Tasmania (528).

Figure 3: Australian States and Territories, Change in ERP, 2014-15 [Figure 3 shows on a map the data presented in Table 4]



Victorian Population Bulletin 2016

Source: ABS *Australian Demographic Statistics, March 2016* (cat. 3101.0)

Table 4: Australian states and territories, ERP, 2014-15

	2014r (persons)	2015p (persons)	Change 2014-15 (persons)	Change 2014-15 (%)
New South Wales	7,513,418	7,620,231	106,813	1.4
Victoria	5,838,110	5,944,827	106,717	1.8
Queensland	4,719,925	4,779,915	59,990	1.3
South Australia	1,685,550	1,698,024	13,474	0.8
Western Australia	2,557,046	2,590,416	33,370	1.3
Tasmania	514,726	516,717	1,991	0.4
Northern Territory	243,368	244,263	895	0.4
Australian Capital Territory	385,346	391,124	5,778	1.5
Other Territories	3,205	3,235	30	0.9

Source: ABS *Australian Demographic Statistics, March 2016* (cat. 3101.0)

Note: Estimates for 2014 are revised (r) and estimates for 2015 are preliminary (p). State totals in this publication are the most current and do not match those in ABS *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2014-15* (cat. 3218.0).

Capital city population change

- The majority of Australia's population lives in the state and territory capitals and their associated socio-economic areas. At 30 June 2015, 15.9 million people, or 66.7 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. The capital accounted for only 60 per cent of population growth in the year to 30 June 2015.
- Greater Melbourne was the fastest growing state capital, increasing by 2.1 per cent or 91,593 persons. This is also the highest volume of growth, ahead of Greater Sydney which increased by 83,309 persons.

Victorian Population Bulletin 2016

Table 5: Greater Capital City Statistical Areas, ERP, 2014-15

	2015p (persons)	Share of State (%)	Change 2014-15 (persons)	Change 2014-15 (%)	Share of State Growth (%)
Greater Sydney	4,920,970	64.6	83,309	1.7	79.9
Greater Melbourne	4,529,496	76.3	91,593	2.1	92.2
Greater Brisbane	2,308,720	48.3	35,246	1.6	59.8
Greater Adelaide	1,316,779	77.5	12,142	0.9	92.6
Greater Perth	2,039,193	78.7	31,132	1.6	93.7
Greater Hobart	220,953	42.8	1,713	0.8	92.1
Greater Darwin	142,258	58.2	2,637	1.9	280.8
Australian Capital Territory	390,706	100.0	5,360	1.4	100.0
All Capital Cities	15,869,075	66.7	263,132	1.7	83.0

Source: ABS *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2014-15* (cat. 3218.0)

Note: Estimates for 2014 are revised (r) and estimates for 2015 are preliminary (p).

© The State of Victoria Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning 2016



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International licence. You are free to re-use the work under that licence, on the condition that you credit the State of Victoria as author. The licence does not apply to any images, photographs or branding, including the Victorian Coat of Arms, the Victorian Government logo and the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) logo. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

ISBN 1834-6650

Disclaimer

This publication may be of assistance to you but the State of Victoria and its employees do not guarantee that the publication is without flaw of any kind or is wholly appropriate for your particular purposes and therefore disclaims all liability for any error, loss or other consequence which may arise from you relying on any information in this publication.

Accessibility

If you would like to receive this publication in an alternative format, please telephone the DELWP Customer Service Centre on 136186, email customer.service@delwp.vic.gov.au, or via the National Relay Service on 133 677 www.relayservice.com.au. This document is also available online at www.delwp.vic.gov.au.