VICTORIA IN FUTURE 2014

POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS TO 2051

State Government
Victoria

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Victoria in Future 2014

Population and household projections to 2051

Victoria in Future 2014 (VIF2014) 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.
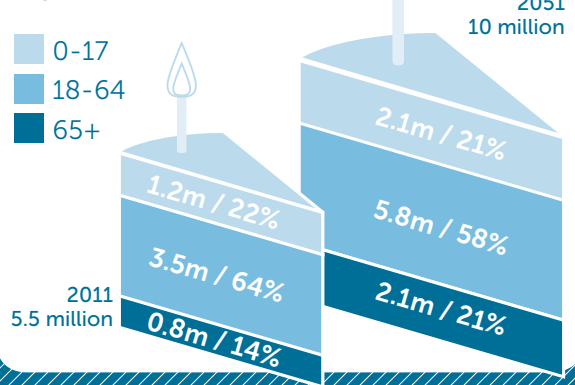
Projections are based on the latest (30 June 2013) population estimates from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and incorporate the results of the 2011 Census. For Victoria and major regions, the projections cover the period from 2011 to 2051. For Local Government Areas (LGA), the projections extend to 2031.

Victoria in Future 2014 highlights

Projected Victorian population in 2051

10 million

2.2 million in Victoria's regions

7.8 million in Greater Melbourne

Age structure, Victoria

- 0-17
- 18-64
- 65+

2011 5.5 million
- 1.2m / 22%
- 3.5m / 64%
- 0.8m / 14%

2051 10 million
- 2.1m / 21%
- 5.8m / 58%
- 2.1m / 21%

Household types, Victoria

	2011	2031*	2051
Lone person household	25%	27%	28%
Couple without children	26%	27%	27%
Family with children	43%	42%	40%
Other household	6%	5%	5%

* Does not sum to 100% due to rounding

Top 5 growth 2011 - 2031

Local Government Areas

Metropolitan		Regional	
Largest (000's)			
Wyndham	201	Gr. Geelong	73
Casey	171	Mitchell	54
Whittlesea	160	Ballarat	47
Melton	142	Gr. Bendigo	44
Melbourne	118	Baw Baw	31
Fastest (% per annum)			
Melton	4.2	Mitchell	4.8
Wyndham	4.0	Baw Baw	2.8
Melbourne	4.0	Bass Coast	2.4
Cardinia	3.9	Moorabool	2.3
Whittlesea	3.5	Surf Coast	2.1

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 12).

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 give an idea of what is likely to happen if current trends continue. 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 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. VIF2014 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 VIF2014 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
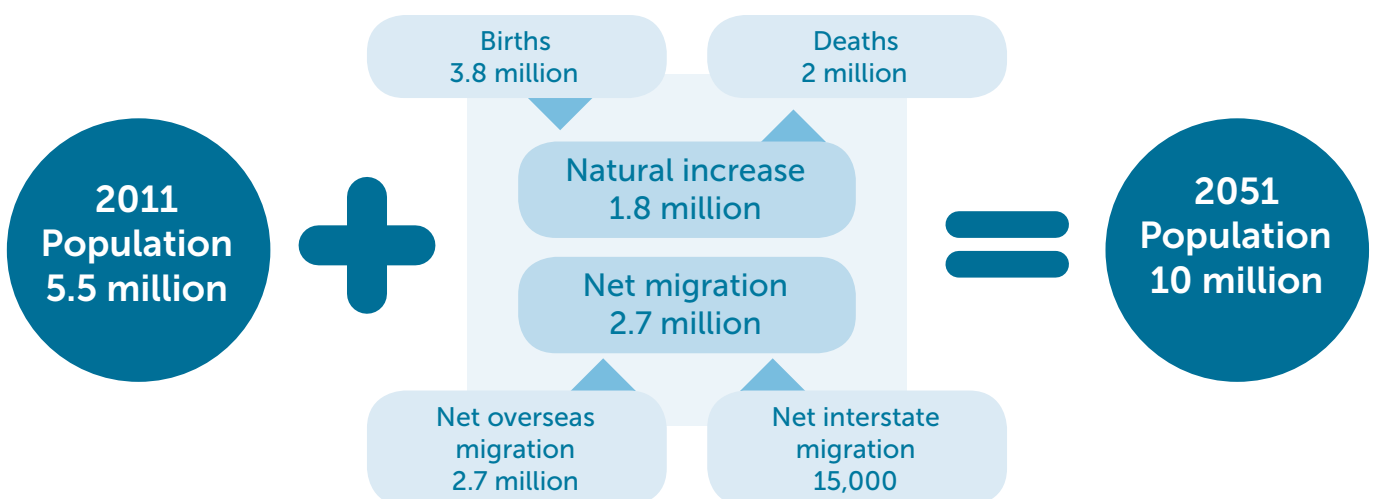
Assumptions and drivers of growth

The different components of population change affect the projected future population to different degrees. VIF2014 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 (to 2017) VIF2014 relies on Commonwealth Government forecasts of arrivals and departures resulting in NOM of approximately 245,000 to 260,000 per annum to Australia. By 2031 NOM is assumed to return to its long-term average proportion of the population (approximately 0.8 per cent), from then on increasing in line with the population. In line with long-term trends VIF2014 apportions approximately 25 per cent of national NOM to Victoria.

Net interstate migration

Net interstate migration (NIM) makes a relatively small contribution to Victoria's population change. Over the past decade NIM has resulted in a small positive or small negative contribution. VIF2014 assumes a small positive NIM impact in the short term, however for the majority of the projection period interstate arrivals are assumed to equal departures, resulting in zero net impact.

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). 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. VIF2014 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 VIF2014, life expectancy at birth for males reaches 87.6 years by 2051, and for females 89.9 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. VIF2014 applies age-specific rates of migration determined from 2011 Census analysis to each population. At a regional level this results in increasing net migration out of Greater Melbourne and into Victoria's regions over the projection period.

Figure 2. Annual population change by component, Victoria 1981 to 2051
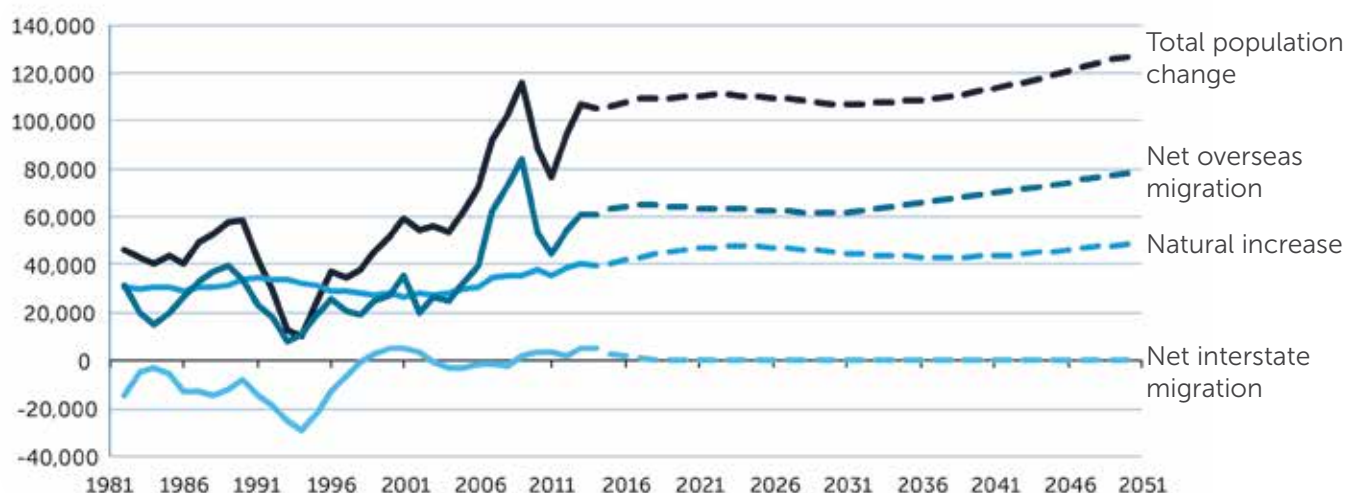
Results of VIF2014 projections

The base year for the calculation of VIF2014 projections is 2013, the most recent year for which the ABS has published the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) for both Victoria and for LGAs. VIF2014 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 2013 this had grown by approximately 200,000 to 5.7 million, at an annual average growth rate of 1.8 per cent.

From 2013 to 2031, the population of Victoria is projected to grow by 2 million to 7.7 million, at a rate of 1.6 per cent per annum. As the contribution of NOM to population growth increases, Victoria is projected to add another 2.3 million people to reach a population of 10 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 4.5 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 VIF2014 projection for Victoria at 2051 is larger than the 9.4 million projected by the ABS in its most recent projections (published November 2013).

Figure 3. Estimated Resident Population, Victoria and major regions 1971 to 2051
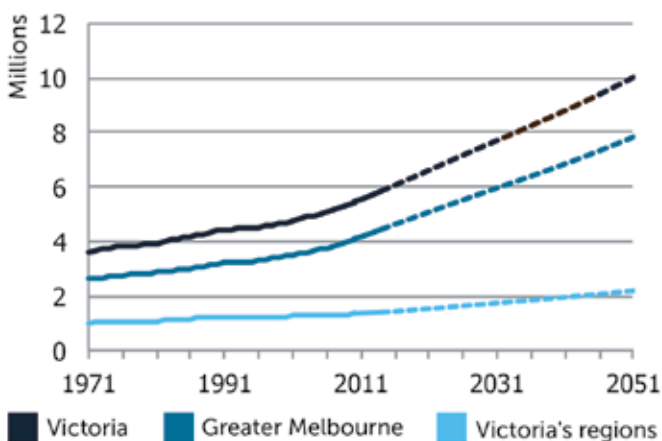
The population of Greater Melbourne is projected to increase from 4.3 million in 2013 to 7.8 million in 2051. Over this period the population of Victoria's regions is expected to grow from 1.4 million to 2.2 million – stronger than the ABS projection due to VIF2014 assuming a larger total net migration from Greater Melbourne to Victoria's regions.

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 2031.

Figure 4. Age structure, Greater Melbourne and Victoria's regions 2011 and 2031

Greater Melbourne
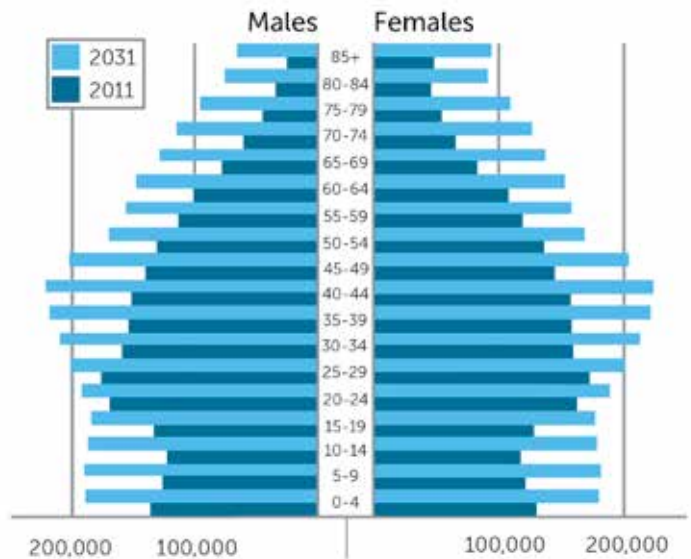
Victoria's regions
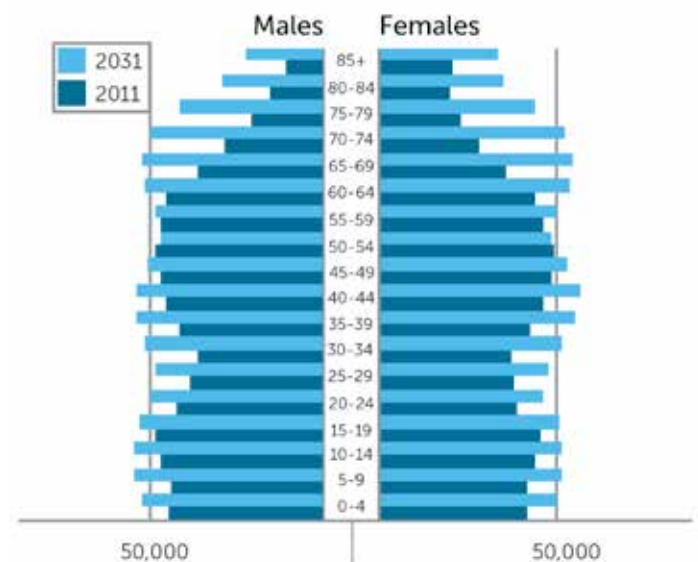
The number of people aged 65 years and over in Victoria is likely to almost triple from 2011 to 2051 as the large population currently aged 45 to 65 ages with increasing life expectancies. The number of people aged 18 to 64 years is projected to increase, though as a proportion of the total population 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, VIF2014 projects a 69 per cent increase in this age group.

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, VIF2014 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.

Figure 5. Distribution of households by type, Victoria 2011 and 2051
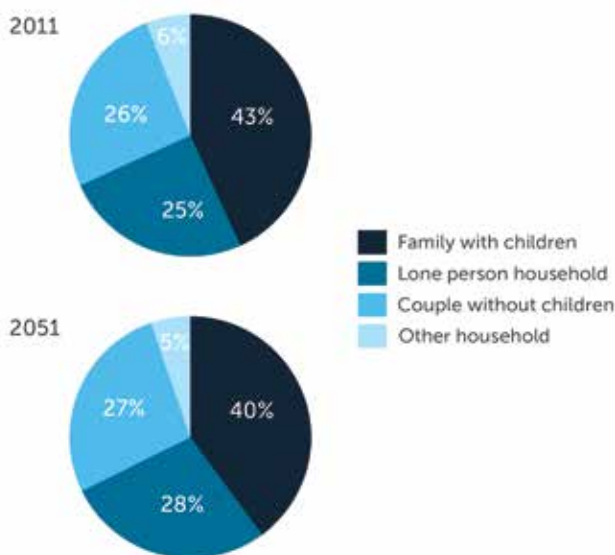
The older age structure projected in the future contributes to an increased proportion of one- and two-person households in Victoria. In VIF2014, the overall average household size decreases from 2.53 in 2011 to 2.41 in 2051. The rate of growth of households is therefore faster than that of the population.

Whether households are made up of one person or many, they are assumed in VIF2014 to occupy one dwelling each. Making some allowance for vacancy rates, an additional 2.1 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 790,000 additional dwellings, with 210,000 added in Victoria's regions. The location of these dwellings influences the spatial distribution of the population.

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 2013) also accounts for the majority of the natural increase. These trends are likely to continue and Greater Melbourne is projected to have more than 80 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. VIF2014 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 (52 per cent) and the five inner LGAs (15 per cent) are expected to account for 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 44 per cent of the population growth in Victoria's regions.

Figure 6. Net migration profile, Greater Melbourne and Victoria's regions 2011 to 2016
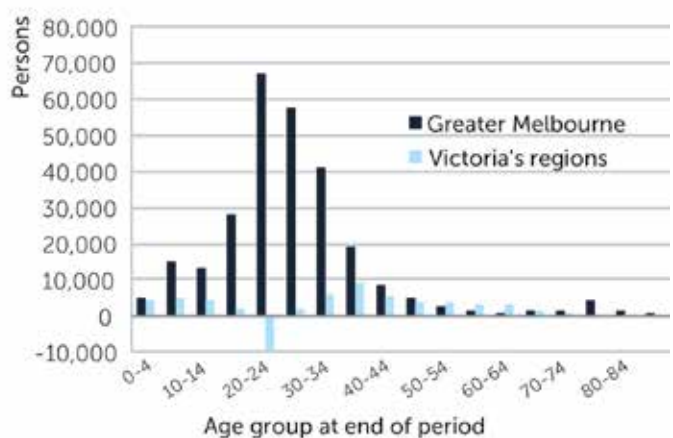
Maps of population change

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

Figure 7. Projected population change by Local Government Area, 2011 to 2031
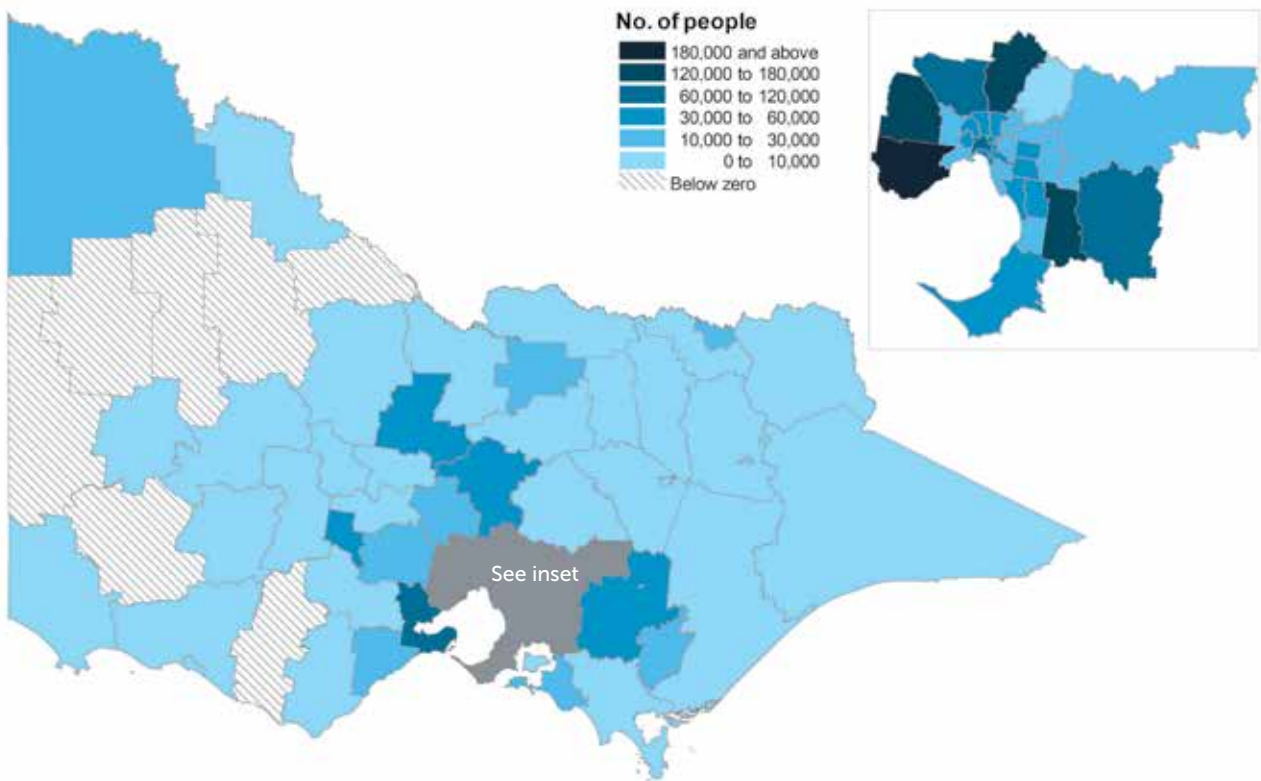
Figure 8. Rate of projected annual population change by Local Government Area, 2011 to 2031
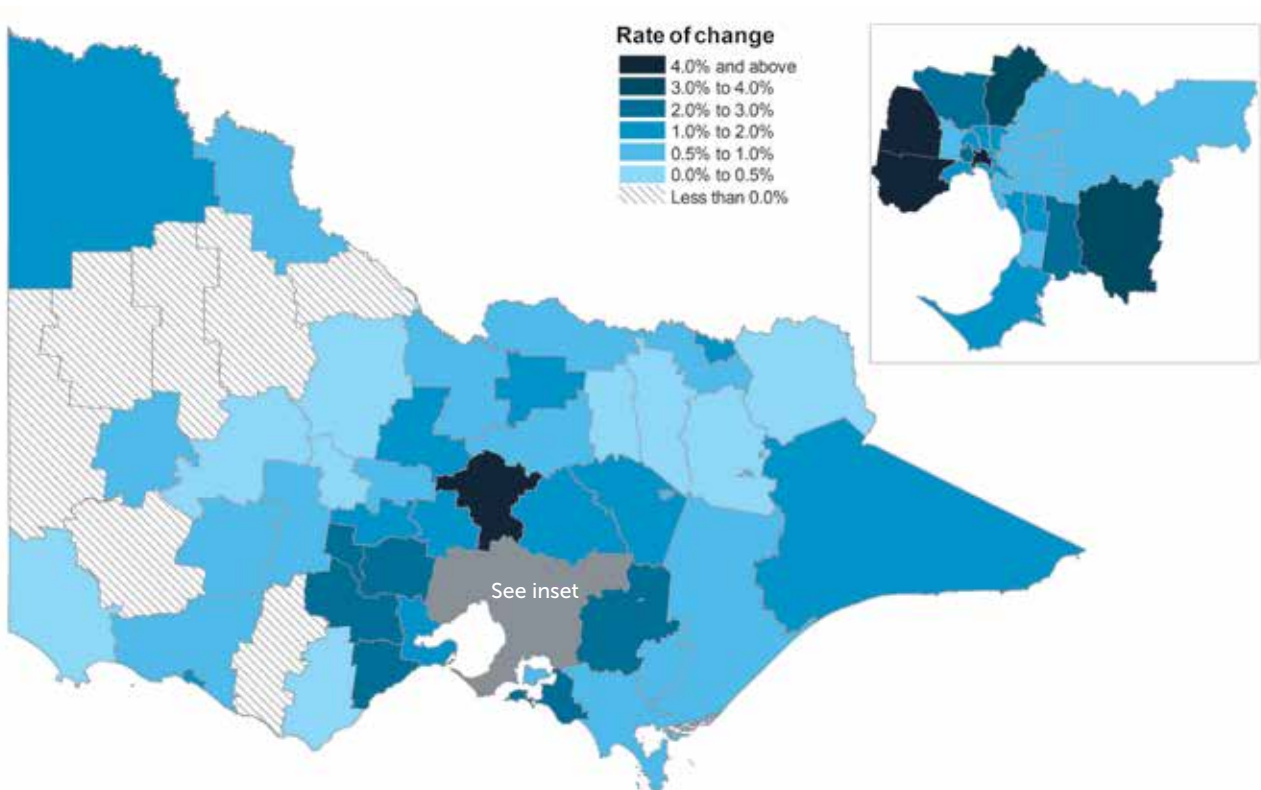
Figure 9 and 10 illustrate the spatial variability
of population age structures.

Figure 9. Proportion of projected population aged 0 to 19 years by Local Government Area, 2031
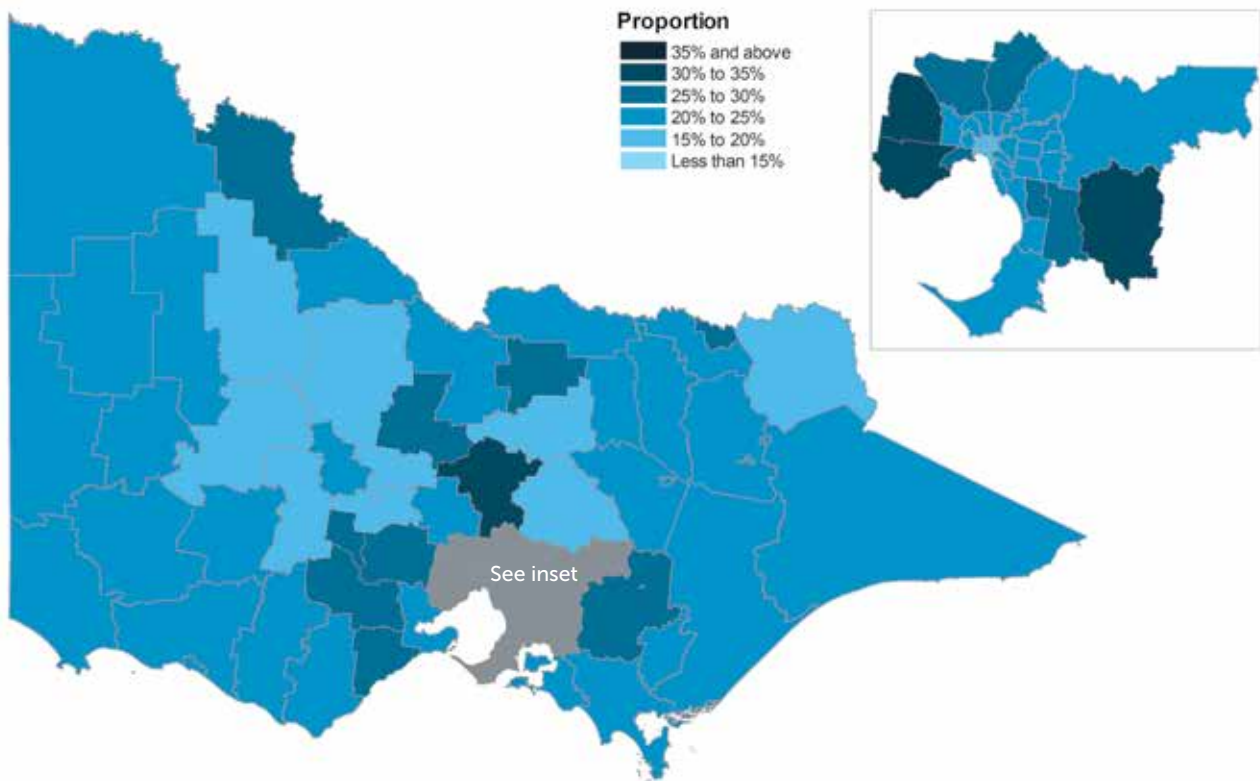
Figure 10. Proportion of projected population aged 65 years and over by Local Government Area, 2031
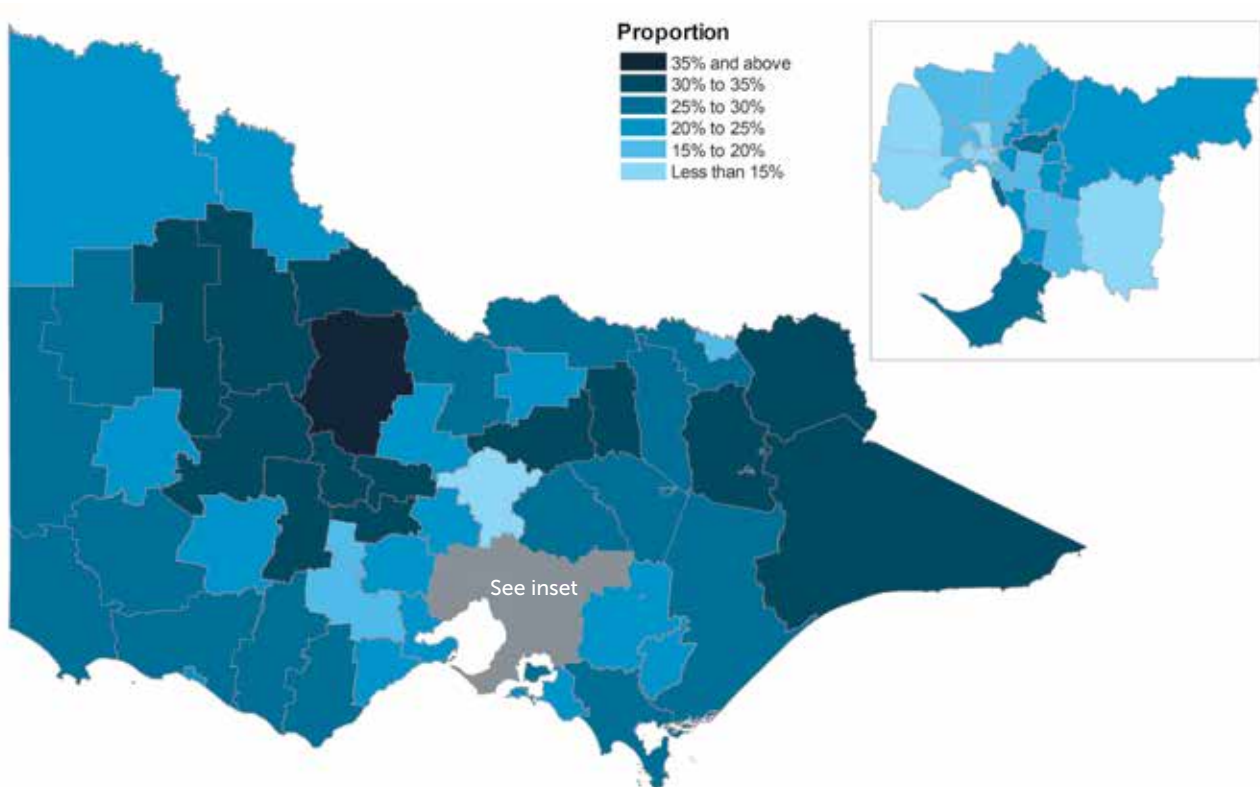
Data tables

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 VIF2014 estimates based on Census data.

Table 1. Projections for Victoria, 2011 to 2051.

|	2011	2021	2031	2041	2051
Total population	5,537,800	6,607,900	7,699,100	8,796,000	10,011,000
Total households	2,154,400	2,600,000	3,054,400	3,531,800	4,051,000
Average household size	2.53	2.50	2.47	2.43	2.41

Change in population	2011-51	2011-21	2021-31	2031-41	2041-51
Net (persons)	4,473,200	1,070,000	1,091,200	1,097,000	1,215,000
Average annual rate	1.5%	1.8%	1.5%	1.3%	1.3%

Change in households	2011-51	2011-21	2021-31	2031-41	2041-51
Net (households)	1,896,600	445,600	454,400	477,300	519,200
Average annual rate	1.6%	1.9%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%

Age distribution	2011		2021		2031		2041		2051	
Age group	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	434,000	6.6	471,000	6.1	514,900	5.9	593,900	5.9
5 to 9	332,700	6.0	414,900	6.3	477,500	6.2	507,200	5.8	576,100	5.8
10 to 14	330,100	6.0	390,300	5.9	470,500	6.1	509,900	5.8	558,500	5.6
15 to 19	354,600	6.4	383,000	5.8	465,100	6.0	530,400	6.0	565,500	5.6
20 to 24	412,400	7.4	416,400	6.3	477,100	6.2	562,500	6.4	611,300	6.1
25 to 29	424,800	7.7	474,100	7.2	498,400	6.5	587,000	6.7	667,700	6.7
30 to 34	391,800	7.1	519,300	7.9	525,300	6.8	590,800	6.7	692,100	6.9
35 to 39	395,300	7.1	498,600	7.5	548,200	7.1	577,000	6.6	676,400	6.8
40 to 44	400,400	7.2	429,300	6.5	554,800	7.2	565,300	6.4	636,900	6.4
45 to 49	379,300	6.8	410,500	6.2	509,900	6.6	561,600	6.4	594,900	5.9
50 to 54	363,800	6.6	408,100	6.2	433,400	5.6	559,000	6.4	574,100	5.7
55 to 59	325,600	5.9	381,500	5.8	412,000	5.4	511,700	5.8	567,000	5.7
60 to 64	297,600	5.4	360,200	5.5	404,700	5.3	432,700	4.9	559,800	5.6
65 to 69	232,900	4.2	315,900	4.8	372,700	4.8	406,500	4.6	508,100	5.1
70 to 74	181,800	3.3	278,200	4.2	342,600	4.4	390,700	4.4	423,600	4.2
75 to 79	143,100	2.6	208,200	3.2	289,600	3.8	349,800	4.0	389,500	3.9
80 to 84	115,300	2.1	144,400	2.2	230,800	3.0	296,100	3.4	349,200	3.5
85 and over	104,400	1.9	140,900	2.1	215,400	2.8	342,900	3.9	466,400	4.7
Total	5,537,800	100.0	6,607,900	100.0	7,699,100	100.0	8,796,000	100.0	10,011,000	100.0

	2011		2021		2031		2041		2051	
Household types	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 (%)
Couple without children	556,600	25.8	693,200	26.7	811,700	26.6	942,300	26.7	1,096,200	27.1
Family with children	930,800	43.2	1,095,900	42.2	1,268,600	41.5	1,434,600	40.6	1,615,900	39.9
Lone person household	539,200	25.0	665,600	25.6	811,100	26.6	966,000	27.4	1,125,900	27.8
Other household	127,900	5.9	145,300	5.6	163,100	5.3	188,900	5.3	213,000	5.3
Total	2,154,400	100.0	2,600,000	100.0	3,054,400	100.0	3,531,800	100.0	4,051,000	100.0

Components of population change	2011-51	2011-21	2021-31	2031-41	2041-51
Births	3,830,100	812,400	912,400	981,600	1,023,700
Deaths	2,034,800	385,000	445,600	546,100	658,000
Natural increase	1,795,300	427,500	466,800	435,400	465,600
Net overseas migration	2,660,500	625,200	624,400	661,500	749,300
Net interstate migration	17,400	17,400	0	0	0
Net migration	2,677,800	642,600	624,400	661,500	749,300

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

Total population

	2011	2021	2031	2041	2051	Average annual percentage change				
						2011-21	2021-31	2031-41	2041-51	2011-51
Victoria	5,537,800	6,607,900	7,699,100	8,796,000	10,011,000	1.8%	1.5%	1.3%	1.3%	1.5%
Greater Melbourne Capital City Area	4,169,400	5,075,000	5,956,900	6,841,900	7,826,000	2.0%	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%	1.6%
All Regional SA4s	1,368,500	1,532,800	1,742,200	1,954,100	2,185,000	1.1%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%
Ballarat	148,700	174,700	205,400	235,200	266,400	1.6%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	1.5%
Bendigo	142,700	165,900	193,900	221,300	249,600	1.5%	1.6%	1.3%	1.2%	1.4%
Geelong	256,600	301,200	351,700	402,000	455,900	1.6%	1.6%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%
Hume	161,300	177,100	197,600	218,300	240,600	0.9%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Latrobe - Gippsland	260,000	295,300	342,200	388,400	438,900	1.3%	1.5%	1.3%	1.2%	1.3%
North West	149,600	155,100	166,000	178,600	194,000	0.4%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%
Shepparton	127,000	137,300	150,900	165,100	181,300	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
Warrnambool and South West	122,600	126,100	134,500	145,100	158,300	0.3%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	0.6%

Total households

	2011	2021	2031	2041	2051	Average annual percentage change				
						2011-21	2021-31	2031-41	2041-51	2011-51
Victoria	2,154,400	2,600,000	3,054,400	3,531,800	4,051,000	1.9%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%	1.6%
Greater Melbourne Capital City Area	1,588,000	1,953,200	2,310,100	2,691,200	3,110,000	2.1%	1.7%	1.5%	1.5%	1.7%
All Regional SA4s	566,400	646,800	744,400	840,600	941,000	1.3%	1.4%	1.2%	1.1%	1.3%
Ballarat	61,700	73,700	87,400	101,000	115,000	1.8%	1.7%	1.5%	1.3%	1.6%
Bendigo	58,700	69,800	82,600	95,000	107,800	1.7%	1.7%	1.4%	1.3%	1.5%
Geelong	104,000	123,600	146,000	168,700	192,200	1.7%	1.7%	1.5%	1.3%	1.5%
Hume	67,100	75,200	84,800	93,800	103,100	1.1%	1.2%	1.0%	0.9%	1.1%
Latrobe - Gippsland	109,700	126,900	148,500	169,900	192,100	1.5%	1.6%	1.4%	1.2%	1.4%
North West	62,900	66,700	72,200	78,000	84,500	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%
Shepparton	51,400	57,000	64,000	70,700	77,700	1.1%	1.2%	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%
Warrnambool and South West	50,900	54,000	58,800	63,500	68,600	0.6%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%

Components of population change

	2011 - 2031					2031 - 2051				
	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net migration	Total change	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net migration	Total change
Victoria	1,724,800	830,600	894,300	1,267,000	2,161,200	2,105,300	1,204,200	901,100	1,410,800	2,311,900
Greater Melbourne Capital City Area	1,361,900	567,800	794,100	993,400	1,787,500	1,661,400	834,200	827,200	1,041,900	1,869,100
All Regional SA4s	362,900	262,800	100,100	273,600	373,700	443,900	370,000	73,900	368,900	442,800
Ballarat	42,900	28,400	14,500	42,200	56,700	55,200	41,900	13,300	47,700	61,000
Bendigo	40,300	27,400	12,900	38,400	51,200	50,200	39,900	10,300	45,400	55,700
Geelong	71,400	46,600	24,900	70,200	95,100	90,300	66,900	23,500	80,800	104,300
Hume	40,200	31,100	9,100	27,100	36,200	49,200	44,600	4,600	38,400	43,000
Latrobe - Gippsland	68,100	51,500	16,700	65,600	82,300	85,300	75,700	9,600	87,000	96,600
North West	37,500	30,100	7,400	8,900	16,300	42,200	36,900	5,200	22,800	28,000
Shepparton	33,400	24,300	9,000	14,800	23,900	37,800	33,400	4,400	26,000	30,400
Warrnambool and South West	29,000	23,300	5,700	6,300	11,900	33,700	30,700	3,000	20,800	23,800

Age distribution

	2011						2051					
	0 - 19	%	20 - 64	%	65+	%	0 - 19	%	20 - 64	%	65+	%
Victoria	1,369,300	24.7	3,391,000	61.2	777,500	14.0	2,101,700	21.6	5,574,400	57.2	2,067,100	21.2
Greater Melbourne Capital City Area	1,015,000	24.3	2,613,900	62.7	540,400	13.0	1,640,200	21.5	4,429,100	58.1	1,558,000	20.4
All Regional SA4s	354,300	25.9	777,100	56.8	237,000	17.3	461,500	21.8	1,145,300	54.1	509,100	24.1
Ballarat	38,700	26.0	86,000	57.8	24,000	16.2	56,800	21.9	143,700	55.5	58,500	22.6
Bendigo	36,900	25.9	82,000	57.5	23,700	16.6	51,700	21.4	132,700	54.9	57,500	23.8
Geelong	64,900	25.3	149,800	58.4	41,900	16.3	95,300	21.5	243,800	55.1	103,200	23.3
Hume	41,700	25.9	91,300	56.6	28,300	17.5	51,800	22.3	123,400	53.1	57,200	24.6
Latrobe - Gippsland	65,600	25.2	146,600	56.4	47,700	18.4	91,300	21.5	225,000	53.0	108,400	25.5
North West	39,200	26.2	82,400	55.1	27,900	18.7	41,900	22.3	102,300	54.5	43,500	23.2
Shepparton	34,600	27.3	70,300	55.3	22,100	17.4	38,400	22.0	93,000	53.1	43,700	25.0
Warrnambool and South West	32,600	26.6	68,600	56.0	21,400	17.4	34,200	22.4	81,400	53.3	37,100	24.3

Table 3. Projections by LGA, 2011 to 2031

Local Government Area	Total population			Annual % change		Total households			Annual % change		% Aged under 20 years		% Aged 65 years or older	
	2011	2021	2031	2011-21	2021-31	2011	2021	2031	2011-21	2021-31	2011	2031	2011	2031
Central Melbourne														
Melbourne (C)	100,200	170,100	218,300	5.4	2.5	48,900	84,700	110,900	5.6	2.7	13.4	17.8	6.5	8.5
Maribyrnong (C)	75,200	100,200	118,100	2.9	1.7	30,200	41,000	49,200	3.1	1.8	20.8	24.4	10.0	11.3
Port Phillip (C)	97,300	114,000	135,100	1.6	1.7	49,900	58,400	68,300	1.6	1.6	13.3	17.2	9.9	14.2
Stonnington (C)	98,900	119,500	132,000	1.9	1.0	45,600	54,700	59,900	1.8	0.9	17.2	20.4	14.3	15.7
Yarra (C)	78,900	99,600	115,100	2.4	1.5	36,500	46,300	52,500	2.4	1.2	14.8	19.4	9.6	13.1
Eastern Melbourne														
Boroondara (C)	167,100	184,400	195,800	1.0	0.6	63,900	70,400	75,600	1.0	0.7	24.2	21.9	14.6	20.4
Knox (C)	154,600	164,000	177,600	0.6	0.8	56,100	62,000	68,200	1.0	1.0	25.4	22.1	12.6	24.7
Manningham (C)	116,800	125,700	136,700	0.7	0.8	42,200	47,100	52,100	1.1	1.0	22.5	21.0	19.2	25.0
Maroondah (C)	107,300	116,300	129,000	0.8	1.0	41,800	46,300	50,800	1.0	0.9	24.9	22.9	14.7	20.8
Monash (C)	177,300	193,800	208,500	0.9	0.7	65,200	71,900	78,500	1.0	0.9	21.6	21.8	17.1	19.0
Whitehorse (C)	157,500	175,500	188,500	1.1	0.7	60,700	67,300	73,600	1.0	0.9	22.9	22.9	17.1	19.8
Yarra Ranges (S)	148,900	156,600	169,500	0.5	0.8	55,300	60,500	66,400	0.9	0.9	26.9	24.1	12.3	23.4
Northern Melbourne														
Banyule (C)	123,000	132,100	142,300	0.7	0.8	47,700	52,000	57,100	0.9	0.9	23.4	22.6	15.6	21.4
Darebin (C)	142,900	164,600	187,600	1.4	1.3	57,600	66,600	75,500	1.5	1.3	20.6	21.3	14.4	15.5
Hume (C)	174,300	229,600	291,300	2.8	2.4	57,100	77,600	101,300	3.1	2.7	30.1	29.9	9.0	15.0
Moreland (C)	154,200	187,600	212,000	2.0	1.2	62,400	75,600	87,100	1.9	1.4	20.5	22.4	14.7	14.4
Nillumbik (S)	62,700	64,200	68,900	0.2	0.7	21,000	22,800	24,900	0.8	0.9	28.6	22.6	9.4	24.6
Whittlesea (C)	160,800	246,500	320,600	4.4	2.7	54,300	85,700	112,200	4.7	2.7	27.0	29.1	10.5	15.3
Southern Melbourne														
Bayside (C)	96,100	105,600	112,500	0.9	0.6	37,300	40,600	43,800	0.8	0.8	25.5	21.1	17.5	25.7
Cardinia (S)	75,800	120,900	164,400	4.8	3.1	27,200	43,600	58,900	4.8	3.0	30.3	30.7	10.5	13.7
Casey (C)	261,300	344,900	432,300	2.8	2.3	87,000	117,100	150,400	3.0	2.5	30.4	28.1	8.8	15.4
Frankston (C)	130,400	144,400	154,000	1.0	0.6	52,200	58,900	63,800	1.2	0.8	25.6	23.2	13.6	21.5
Glen Eira (C)	137,200	151,600	163,100	1.0	0.7	55,500	60,500	65,200	0.9	0.8	23.0	23.6	14.5	18.1
Greater Dandenong (C)	142,200	167,900	189,600	1.7	1.2	50,000	59,500	67,700	1.8	1.3	24.1	25.6	13.9	17.0
Kingston (C)	148,300	164,700	180,100	1.1	0.9	58,900	65,200	71,400	1.0	0.9	23.0	21.5	15.9	21.5
Mornington Peninsula (S)	149,300	168,600	191,300	1.2	1.3	61,400	70,300	79,700	1.4	1.3	24.4	22.7	21.4	28.7
Western Melbourne														
Brimbank (C)	191,500	207,400	220,300	0.8	0.6	65,200	71,600	77,300	0.9	0.8	25.5	23.1	11.3	19.8
Hobsons Bay (C)	87,400	97,300	106,800	1.1	0.9	34,400	39,100	43,700	1.3	1.1	23.6	25.1	13.6	17.6
Melton (C)	112,600	168,200	254,900	4.1	4.2	37,800	57,300	88,400	4.2	4.4	30.9	30.4	6.5	12.3
Moonee Valley (C)	112,200	129,000	144,000	1.4	1.1	45,000	52,900	59,300	1.6	1.1	22.2	23.3	15.3	18.9
Wyndham (C)	166,700	274,800	367,500	5.1	2.9	57,700	94,000	128,800	5.0	3.2	29.8	31.2	6.7	11.2

Table 3. (continued) 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	2021	2031	Annual % change		2011	2031	2011	2031
				2011-21	2021-31				2011-21	2021-31				
Central Highlands region														
Ararat (RC)	11,300	11,900	12,600	0.5	0.5	4,700	4,900	5,200	0.4	0.6	23.4	21.9	20.0	24.2
Ballarat (C)	95,200	116,700	142,000	2.1	2.0	39,200	48,800	59,900	2.2	2.1	26.7	26.4	15.0	18.0
Golden Plains (S)	19,000	24,100	28,600	2.4	1.7	6,700	8,700	10,500	2.6	1.9	30.3	29.6	10.6	17.3
Hepburn (S)	14,600	16,000	17,800	0.9	1.0	6,400	7,200	8,200	1.2	1.2	22.9	19.6	18.9	31.1
Moorabool (S)	28,700	36,400	45,000	2.4	2.1	10,900	14,300	17,900	2.8	2.2	28.4	25.9	12.8	20.6
Pyrenees (S)	6,800	7,200	7,700	0.7	0.6	3,000	3,200	3,400	0.7	0.7	22.3	17.2	20.8	31.5
G21 (Geelong) region														
Colac-Otway (S)	20,800	21,300	22,500	0.2	0.5	8,800	9,200	10,000	0.5	0.8	25.5	23.8	18.5	26.6
Greater Geelong (C)	215,800	249,300	288,800	1.5	1.5	88,300	103,400	121,200	1.6	1.6	24.9	23.4	16.7	22.0
Queenscliffe (B)	3,100	3,200	3,400	0.4	0.5	1,400	1,500	1,600	0.6	0.7	19.5	14.3	31.7	42.8
Surf Coast (S)	26,700	33,500	40,600	2.3	1.9	10,500	13,300	16,400	2.5	2.1	27.2	25.3	14.1	20.8
Gippsland region														
Bass Coast (S)	30,200	38,300	48,800	2.4	2.5	13,600	17,600	22,800	2.6	2.6	22.1	23.2	23.4	24.7
Baw Baw (S)	43,400	56,400	74,700	2.6	2.9	17,400	23,100	31,000	2.9	3.0	27.1	25.5	16.4	21.3
East Gippsland (S)	42,800	47,600	52,500	1.1	1.0	18,800	21,400	23,800	1.3	1.1	23.2	21.1	23.0	31.0
Latrobe (C)	73,800	78,200	85,300	0.6	0.9	30,900	33,300	36,600	0.7	1.0	26.5	24.3	15.4	23.6
South Gippsland (S)	27,500	30,100	33,100	0.9	0.9	11,600	12,900	14,300	1.1	1.0	24.8	22.3	19.5	27.9
Wellington (S)	42,100	44,600	47,800	0.6	0.7	17,300	18,600	20,000	0.7	0.7	25.8	23.6	16.6	25.9
Great South Coast region														
Corangamite (S)	16,500	16,000	16,300	-0.3	0.2	6,800	6,800	7,000	0.0	0.4	27.8	23.7	19.0	28.2
Glenelg (S)	19,800	19,700	20,200	-0.1	0.3	8,600	8,800	9,200	0.2	0.5	25.6	21.0	17.3	28.8
Moyne (S)	16,200	17,100	18,200	0.6	0.6	6,400	7,000	7,600	0.9	0.9	27.9	24.5	15.9	25.5
Southern Grampians (S)	16,600	16,100	16,400	-0.3	0.2	7,100	7,100	7,400	0.0	0.4	25.8	22.2	19.6	29.8
Warrnambool (C)	32,700	35,800	40,900	0.9	1.3	13,300	15,100	17,500	1.2	1.5	27.1	24.0	15.7	21.1
Hume region														
Alpine (S)	12,100	12,400	12,900	0.2	0.4	5,200	5,400	5,700	0.4	0.5	22.6	20.1	20.7	31.8
Benalla (RC)	13,800	14,200	14,800	0.2	0.5	6,000	6,300	6,700	0.5	0.6	24.6	21.4	21.2	32.1
Greater Shepparton (C)	61,700	69,000	77,700	1.1	1.2	24,300	27,800	32,000	1.4	1.4	28.4	25.8	14.6	20.0
Indigo (S)	15,300	16,200	17,400	0.6	0.7	6,200	6,700	7,200	0.7	0.8	26.2	22.5	16.7	28.9
Mansfield (S)	7,900	9,000	10,000	1.2	1.1	3,300	3,800	4,300	1.4	1.1	25.4	22.9	18.0	27.5
Mitchell (S)	35,100	53,400	88,900	4.3	5.2	12,900	19,600	32,200	4.3	5.1	29.6	31.6	11.6	14.4
Moira (S)	28,400	30,200	32,200	0.6	0.7	11,900	13,000	14,300	0.9	0.9	25.5	22.4	21.3	29.6
Murrindindi (S)	13,300	14,900	17,000	1.1	1.3	5,700	6,600	7,800	1.5	1.6	22.9	19.1	18.6	29.7
Strathbogie (S)	9,600	10,200	10,900	0.6	0.6	4,300	4,700	5,000	0.8	0.7	20.9	18.0	25.0	33.1
Towong (S)	5,900	5,900	6,000	0.0	0.2	2,600	2,600	2,700	0.2	0.3	24.2	19.9	21.5	30.7
Wangaratta (RC)	27,200	28,300	29,700	0.4	0.5	11,600	12,300	13,100	0.6	0.6	25.5	22.2	19.1	27.6
Wodonga (RC)	36,000	42,500	51,100	1.7	1.9	14,400	17,400	21,300	1.9	2.0	29.3	28.8	12.0	16.9
Loddon Mallee North region														
Buloke (S)	6,500	6,000	6,000	-0.8	0.1	2,900	2,700	2,800	-0.5	0.2	24.3	18.9	23.8	32.1
Campaspe (S)	36,900	38,200	41,000	0.4	0.7	15,200	16,200	17,700	0.6	0.9	26.7	21.9	19.1	29.0
Gannawarra (S)	10,500	10,100	10,300	-0.3	0.2	4,600	4,500	4,700	-0.1	0.3	24.6	22.1	24.1	31.5
Mildura (RC)	51,800	57,000	63,200	1.0	1.0	21,200	24,000	27,000	1.2	1.2	28.1	24.6	15.9	22.6
Swan Hill (RC)	20,900	21,400	22,900	0.3	0.7	8,400	8,900	9,700	0.6	0.8	27.5	27.4	16.3	21.4
Loddon Mallee South region														
Central Goldfields (S)	12,600	13,000	13,700	0.3	0.5	5,700	6,000	6,400	0.6	0.7	22.8	20.1	24.7	35.0
Greater Bendigo (C)	102,000	122,000	146,100	1.8	1.8	41,600	50,900	61,700	2.0	1.9	26.6	25.6	15.5	20.0
Loddon (S)	7,500	7,400	7,600	-0.2	0.2	3,400	3,400	3,500	0.1	0.4	22.7	18.4	23.4	38.1
Macedon Ranges (S)	42,900	48,300	55,900	1.2	1.5	15,900	19,000	22,200	1.8	1.6	28.2	22.9	13.4	24.3
Mount Alexander (S)	17,900	19,300	21,100	0.8	0.9	7,800	8,500	9,400	0.9	1.0	22.4	16.5	20.5	32.1
Wimmera South Mallee region														
Hindmarsh (S)	5,900	5,400	5,400	-0.8	0.0	2,500	2,400	2,400	-0.6	0.1	24.8	23.5	23.3	29.8
Horsham (RC)	19,500	20,900	22,800	0.7	0.8	8,300	9,200	10,200	1.0	1.0	26.4	23.9	17.7	22.2
Northern Grampians (S)	12,100	11,800	12,200	-0.2	0.3	5,300	5,300	5,500	0.0	0.4	23.6	20.0	20.2	31.1
West Wimmera (S)	4,300	3,900	3,900	-0.9	0.0	1,900	1,800	1,800	-0.7	0.1	23.4	21.9	23.0	27.6
Yarriambiack (S)	7,200	6,800	6,800	-0.6	0.1	3,200	3,100	3,100	-0.4	0.2	24.0	20.4	24.7	31.0
Unincorporated														
Unincorporated Vic	800	800	900	0.5	0.5	300	400	400	0.7	0.6	23.6	21.0	19.8	27.7

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.
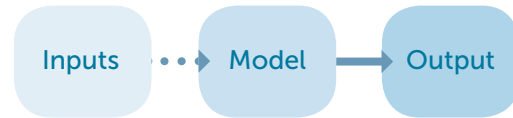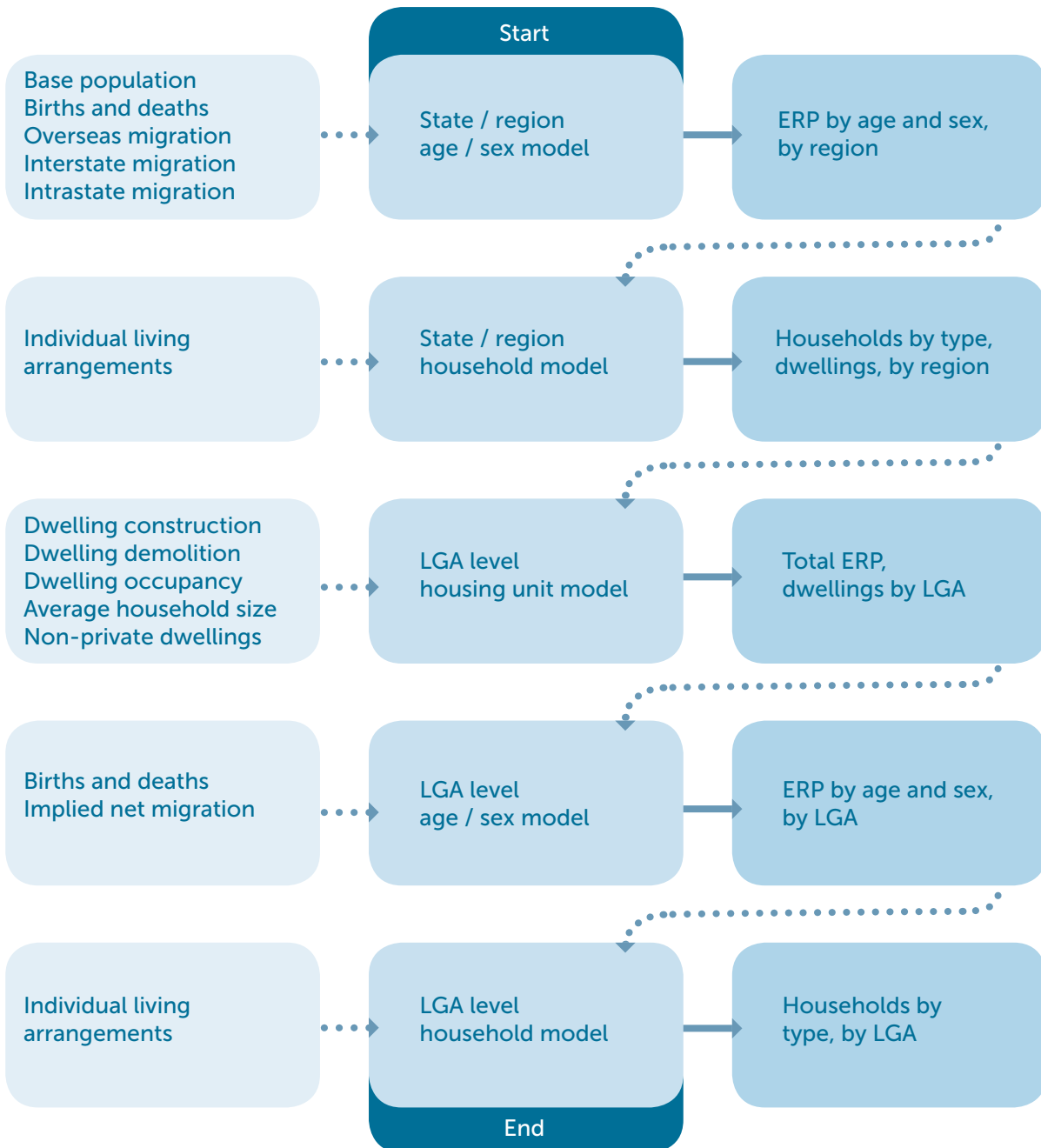
Inputs ··· Model → Output

Figure 11. Flow chart of projections process

Start

Inputs	Model	Output
Base population Births and deaths Overseas migration Interstate migration Intrastate migration	State / region age / sex model	ERP by age and sex, by region
Individual living arrangements	State / region household model	Households by type, dwellings, by region
Dwelling construction Dwelling demolition Dwelling occupancy Average household size Non-private dwellings	LGA level housing unit model	Total ERP, dwellings by LGA
Births and deaths Implied net migration	LGA level age / sex model	ERP by age and sex, by LGA
Individual living arrangements	LGA level household model	Households by type, by LGA

End

VIF2014 online products

The following profiles and data products are available to be viewed or downloaded online at: www.dtpli.vic.gov.au/victoria-in-future-2014

VIF2014 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 in Victoria for individual years from 2011 to 2031

- Total population

Projections for Local Government Areas 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

VIF2014 one-page profiles

Summaries of VIF2014 data for Local Government Areas including information on population by age and sex, households and dwellings from 2011 to 2031.