VICTORIA IN FUTURE 2012

POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS
2011–2031
FOR VICTORIA AND ITS REGIONS

State Government Victoria
Department of Planning and Community Development

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What are population projections and why are they produced?

Population projections are estimates of future populations if current demographic, economic and social trends continue. They are developed through applying mathematical models and expert knowledge of likely population trends to the base population.

Projections are not predictions of the future. They are not targets, nor do they reflect the effects of current or future policies.

Projections provide information about population change over space and time.

The projections give an idea of what is likely to happen if current trends continue. They indicate the possible need for responses to manage change, to achieve preferred outcomes or to mitigate the impacts of non-preferred outcomes.

Why are the projections being updated?

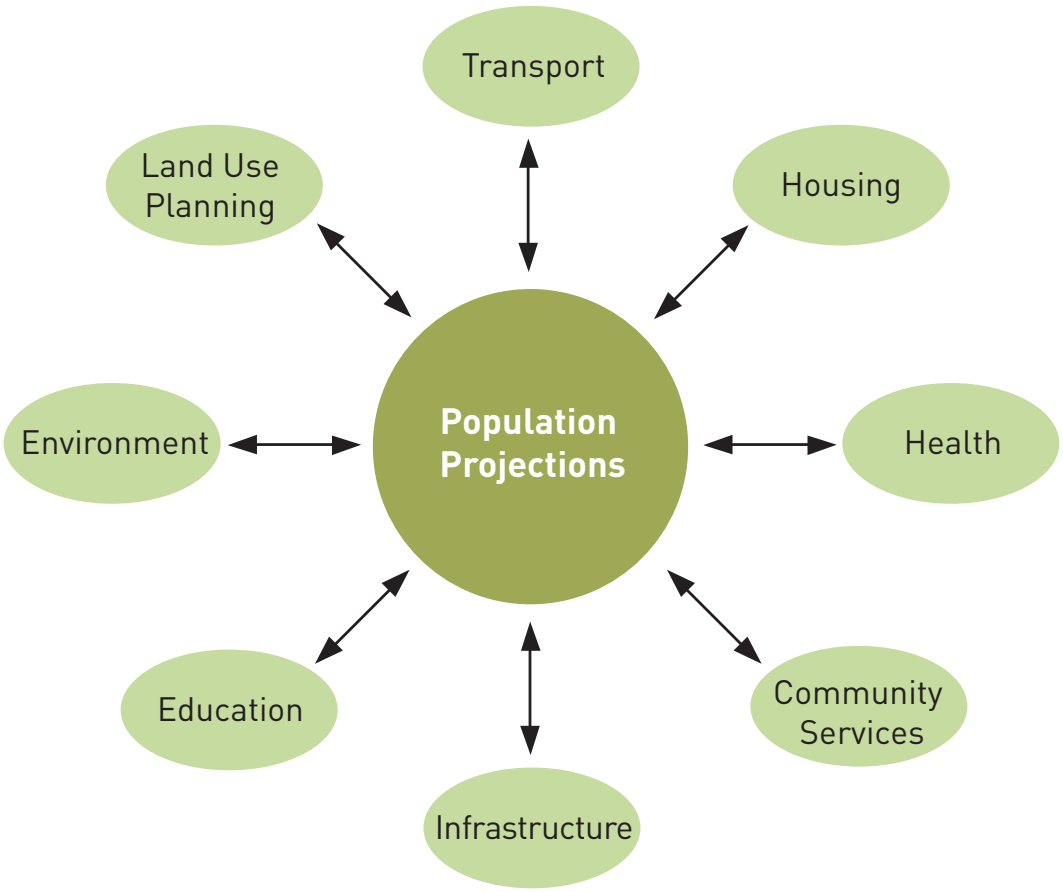
Projections are being updated to take account of factors which have changed since the release of the last projections, including: the higher than expected rate of population change (resulting in the re-basing of the population to the latest estimate published by the ABS, for 30th June 2011); the most recent trends in population distribution at a range of geographic scales; and, changes to land supply including the expansion of Melbourne's Urban Growth Boundary.

Who uses population projections?

Government policy makers, planners, businesses, community service organisations and infrastructure providers and operators all need information about the future population to make informed decisions. Projections help these and other users understand where new investment and services may be needed, and to identify challenges in maintaining a productive, efficient and liveable community.

Some of the sectors that use the population projections to assist in decision making are shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1.
Users of the Victoria in Future Population Projections.



Victoria in Future 2012

What is Victoria in Future 2012?

Victoria in Future 2012 (or VIF 2012) sets out projections of population and households in and across Victoria. The Spatial Analysis and Research Branch of the Department of Planning and Community Development (DPCD) developed these projections.

Previously, DPCD published projections after each national Census, based on that Census year (e.g. VIF 2008 used 2006 as its base year). VIF 2012 improves on this process by providing inter-Censal projections based on the latest available Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) population estimates at 30 June 2011.

Victoria in Future projections are based on observable, "on the ground", changes in the population. A variety of factors influence the population size, age structure and distribution. When changes resulting from policy changes are observed and measured, DPCD's monitoring tools gather this evidence, and apply it in developing updated projections. Such updates assist the planning and service delivery functions of the Victorian Government.

What products are available for Victoria in Future 2012?

The DPCD has produced a range of products for VIF 2012 to provide projections data and analysis to various users.

The following datasets are available for the period 2011 to 2051 for Victoria, the Melbourne Statistical Division and regional Victoria:

- Total population, households and dwellings
- Population by sex and one-year age groups
- Household types
- Components of population change.

The following datasets are available for the period 2011 to 2031 for Statistical Divisions (SDs), Local Government Areas (LGAs) and Statistical Local Areas (SLAs):

- Total population, households and dwellings
- Population by sex and five-year age groups
- Household types (LGA and above)
- Components of population change.

A series of technical papers provides background and supporting information in the following areas:

- Methodology of population and household projections
- Assumptions used in Victoria in Future 2012
- Fertility (births)
- Mortality (deaths)
- Overseas migration
- Internal migration.

Note:

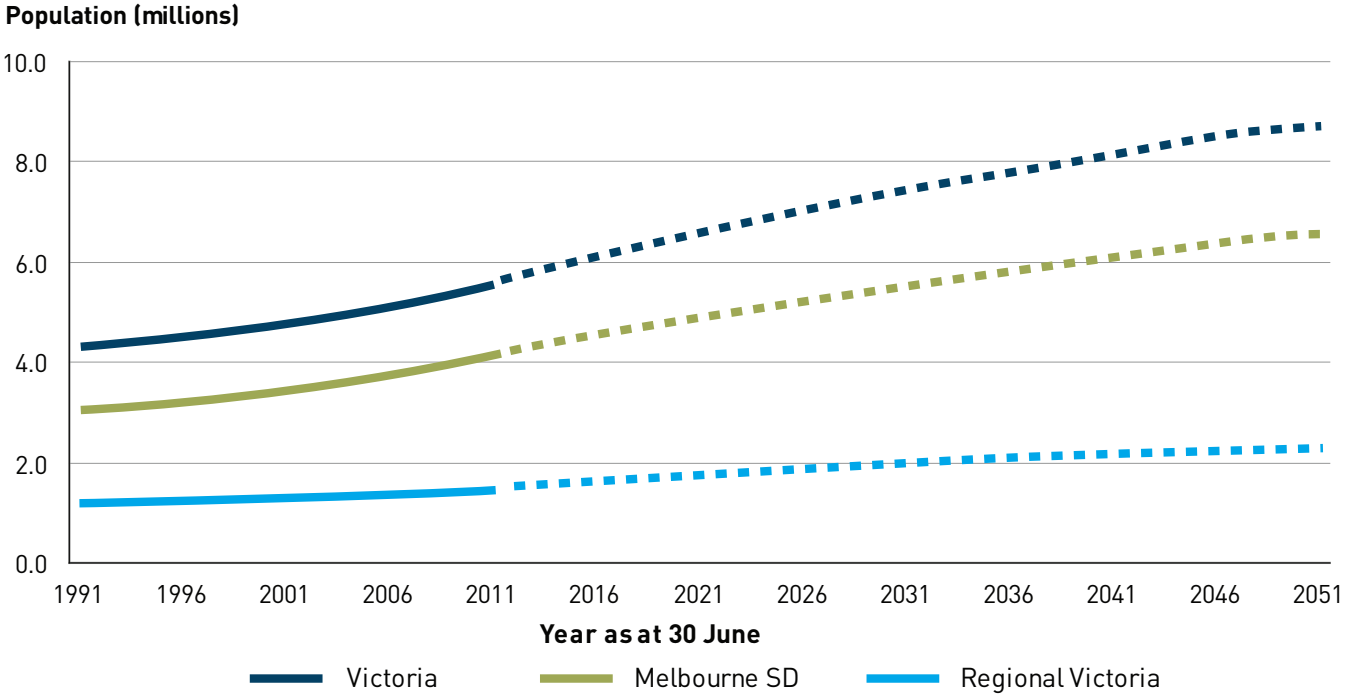
Victoria in Future 2012 projections for smaller geographical areas add up to the Victorian total (the highest geographic area of the projections). Projections for SLAs sum to the respective LGA total; LGA projections sum to the respective SD total; SD projections sum to the respective capital city/ balance of state total; and capital city and balance of state projections sum to the Victorian total. All projections are as at 30 June of the respective year.

The DPCD projections use long term assumptions for Victoria that are similar to the ABS's series B (medium assumption) projections (see Page 4 for details).

Highlights of Victoria in Future 2012

- At 30 June 2011, the population of Victoria was 5.6 million.
- Melbourne is home to nearly three-quarters of the state's population (4.1 million), while almost 1.5 million people live in regional Victoria.
- Over the 40 years to 2051, Victoria's population is projected to increase by 3.2 million to 8.7 million. Over the same period, Melbourne's population is expected to grow to 6.5 million, while regional Victoria is projected to grow to 2.3 million.
- On current trends, overseas migration is expected to be the largest driver of population change in Victoria over the projection period, although the impact of natural increase should not be discounted.
- VIF 2012 projects that Melbourne will receive the majority of Victoria's overseas migrants and also experience high levels of natural increase (the excess of births over deaths). Regional Victoria is expected to gain residents from Melbourne over the projection period. This migration from Melbourne will be the main contributor to the change in regional Victoria's population.
- As its population ages and the number of deaths increases, regional Victoria is projected to experience natural decreases in the later years of the projection period. (There are a number of municipalities where deaths already outnumber births each year.)
- Victoria's population age profile is projected to be older in 2051 than in 2011. The median age of the population is expected to increase from 37 years in 2011 to 41.0 years in 2051. The proportion of the population aged 65 years and older is projected to increase from 13.9% to 22.1%. The greatest proportional change for any age group is projected to be in the oldest age group: the number of Victorians aged 85 years and older is expected to almost quadruple to over 400,000 by 2051.
- The rate of change of the number of households in Victoria is projected to exceed the rate of change in the population as the average household size gradually decreases over the projection period. As the population ages, there is projected to be a lower proportion of families with children and a higher proportion of lone person and couple-only households.

Figure 2.
Historical and projected population, Victoria, Melbourne SD and regional Victoria, 1991–2051.



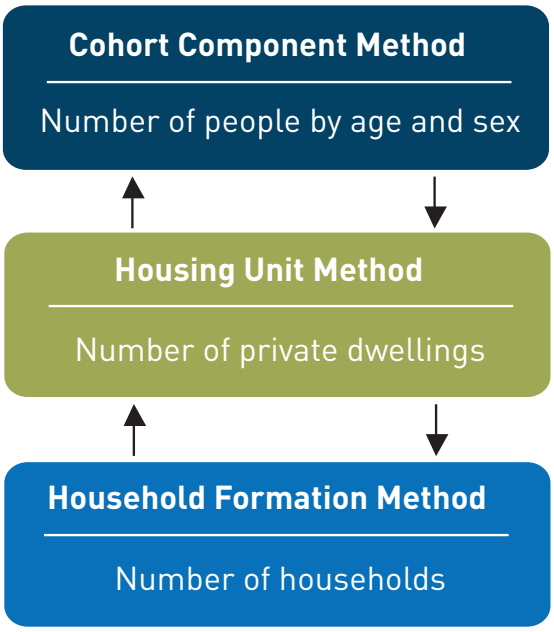
How are the projections developed?

The projections are based on demographic assumptions derived from analysis of existing long and short term trends. The projections also take into account land availability and the potential for redevelopment and new dwellings to house the growing population.

Three methods are used to develop population and household projections (see Figure 3):

- the Cohort Component method projects the population by age and sex for each year
- the Housing Unit method projects the number of dwellings available in an area each year
- the Household Formation method brings these two methods together by allocating the population into households, based on evidence about household formation patterns, and then placing the households into dwellings.

Figure 3.
Projection Methods.



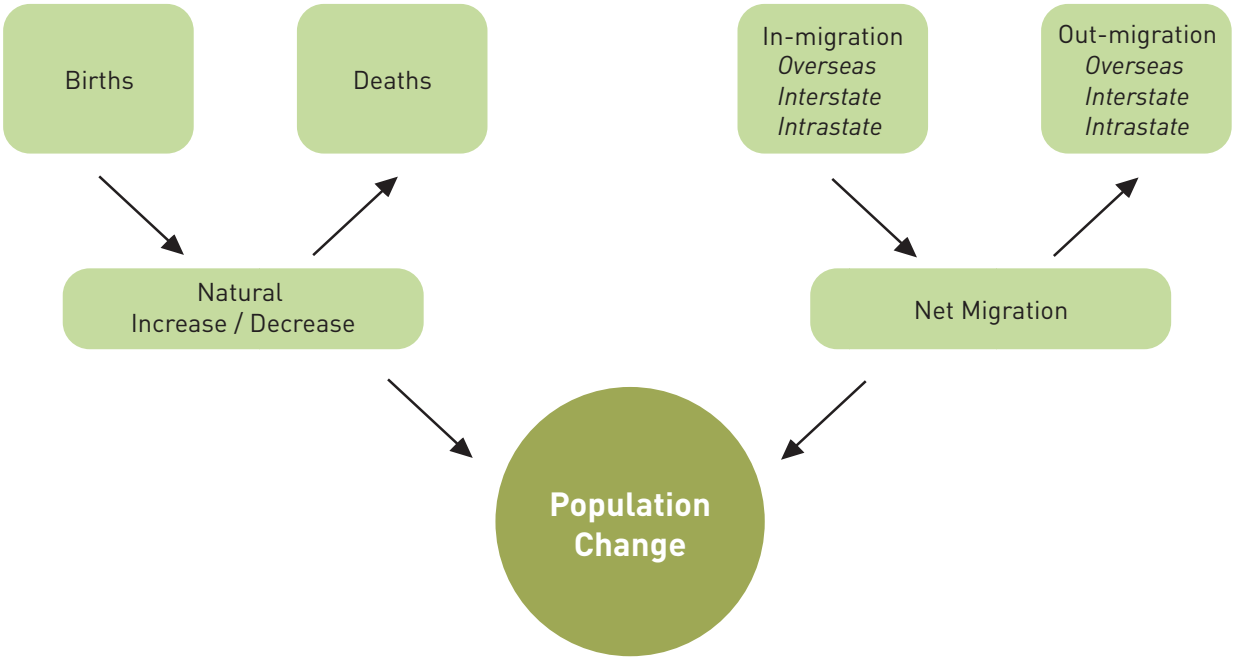
What assumptions have been made?

Populations grow or decrease in size due to births, deaths and net migration (number of people moving in from another area minus number of people moving out of the area). This is expressed by the equation shown in Figure 4.

Assumptions are developed at the state level for each of the four components of change. When the projections are disaggregated to smaller geographical areas, the assumptions are adjusted to take into account regional variations. At these lower geographic levels, assumptions for within-state (intrastate) migration are also included (see Figure 4).

Figure 4.
Components of population change.

Change in population size = births – deaths + in-migration – out-migration



DPCD and ABS projections for Victoria

Both the ABS and DPCD produce population projections for Victoria, and for the Capital City and Balance of State (referred to in this document as Melbourne and regional Victoria). When projections are produced and released at similar times (i.e. immediately after a Census), DPCD adopts the ABS assumptions, leading to state projections for the year 2051 which differ by less than half of one per cent. Below state level, ABS and DPCD have different methods of projecting migration however, leading DPCD to project a higher population for regional Victoria.

In the case of Victoria in Future 2012, there has been a four-year period since the most recent Census results, during which time ABS has not produced new projections or updated assumptions. Both ABS's and DPCD's projected populations have been exceeded during a period of exceptional population change for Victoria. Accordingly, DPCD has updated its assumptions to reflect the latest ABS published statistics in the short term – most importantly by bringing the base population up to date as of June 30th 2011, but also taking into account the variation of actual births, deaths and migration figures from those previously projected. In the longer term, however, DPCD reverts to the ABS long-term assumptions for fertility, mortality and overseas migration. DPCD now uses an interstate migration assumption of zero rather than the ABS's assumption of a loss of 6,000 per annum. DPCD's assumption is in line with the average net movement over the previous decade. (See the Victoria in Future technical papers for more details on recent population change and the setting of assumptions).

The age structure of our population is projected to change

While the Victorian population is projected to grow in size, the proportion of children is projected to steadily decrease. The changing distribution of the population to different age groups (age structure) is influenced by the large group of people born between 1945 and 1971 (who are now aged 40 to 66). The age groups born after 1971 are smaller in number, due mainly to the decline in birth rates. At the same time, average life expectancy continues to rise.

Both of these factors are contributing to a population in which the average age of the population is increasing. The two age and sex pyramids in Figure 6 clearly depict the change projected to occur over the next 20 years.

Although population ageing will impact on age structures across all of Victoria, the overall age profile is projected to remain younger in Melbourne than in regional Victoria. As shown in the migration profile in Figure 7, Melbourne attracts younger migrants from other countries, interstate and regional Victoria. This will boost the numbers and proportions of people in the younger cohorts in Melbourne, and, in time, Melbourne's level of natural increase.

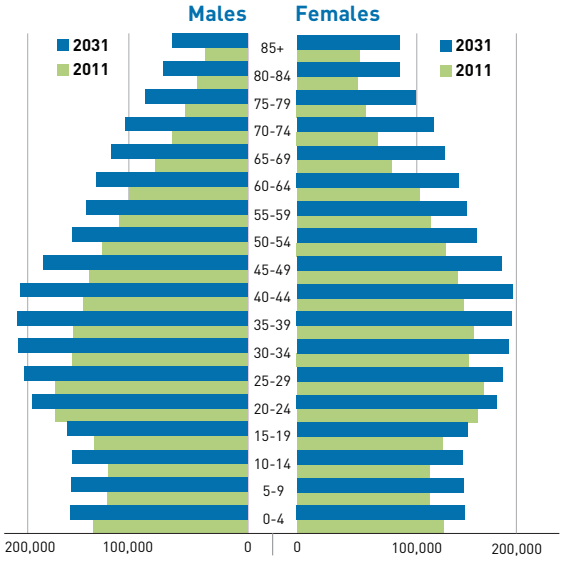
In contrast to the age profile of Melbourne, regional Victoria's older age profile will be further accentuated by the net out-migration of young people (ages 20-29 – see Figure 7).

Figure 5.
State level assumptions applied in Victoria in Future 2012.

Component of population change	Assumption
Fertility (births)	Total Fertility Rate (average number of children born to a woman over a lifetime) gradually decreases from 1.77 to 1.68
Mortality (deaths)	Age-specific life expectancy gradually increases to 85 years for males and 88 years for females
Net overseas migration	Long-term assumption of 180,000 per year to Australia, of which 27% will be to Victoria
Net interstate migration	0 per year (long term assumption that annual interstate in-migration will equal out-migration)

Figure 6.
Population by age and sex, Melbourne SD and regional Victoria, 2011 and 2031.

Melbourne SD



Regional Victoria

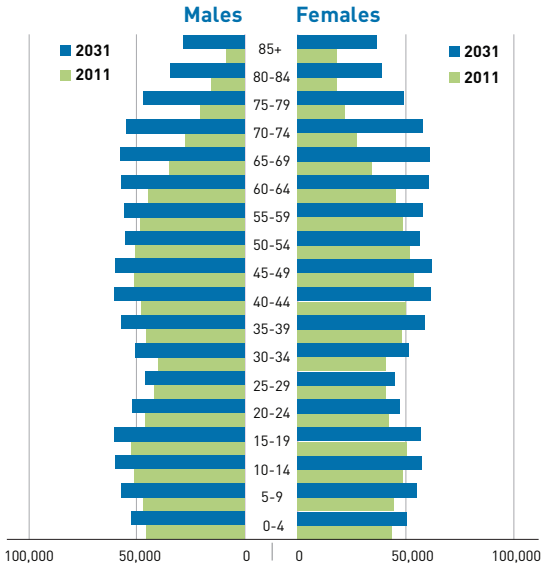
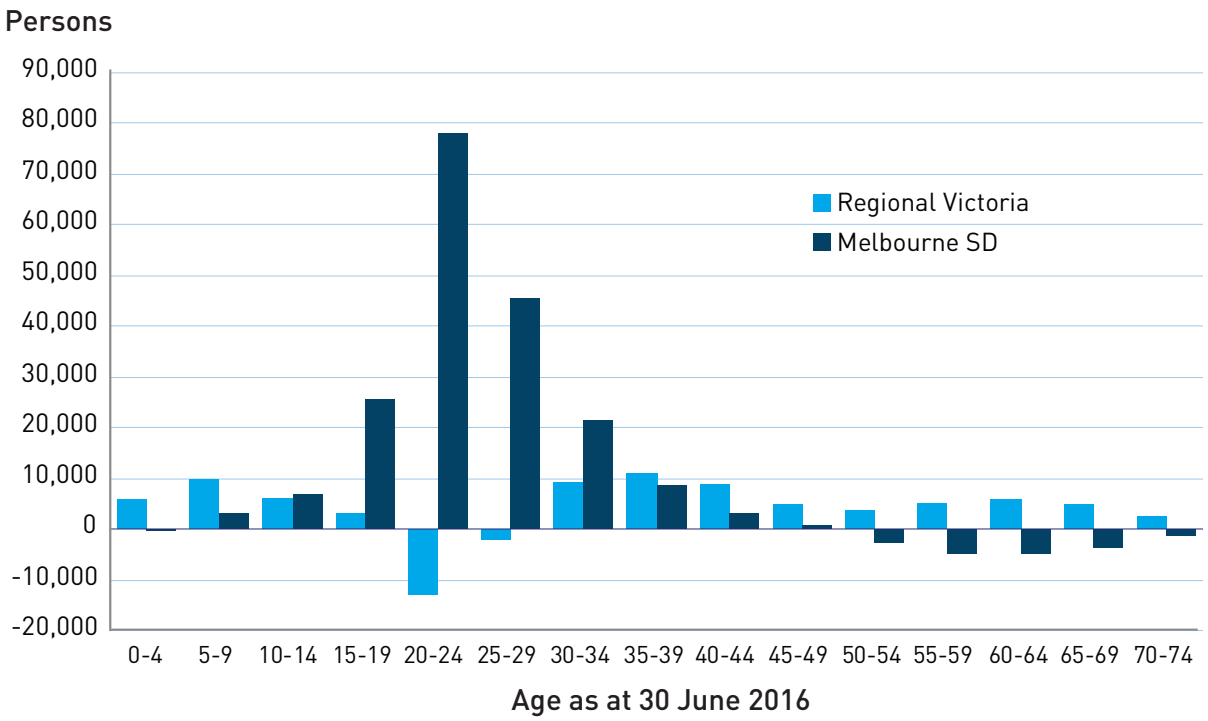


Figure 7.
Implied net migration, Melbourne SD and regional Victoria, 2011–2016.



Population changes will vary across localities

The spatial distribution of Victoria's population change largely follows established patterns, for both absolute change (Figure 8) and rate of change (Figure 9).

Within Melbourne, the greatest population change is expected to be in the municipalities containing the designated growth areas (Cardinia, Casey, Hume, Melton, Mitchell*, Whittlesea and Wyndham). In addition to these locations of strong growth, all municipalities within the existing area of Melbourne are expected to increase in population, with the strongest change in the inner areas.

Within regional Victoria, population change will be greatest in the regional centres, areas on the borders of Melbourne, and areas with significant amenity attractors such as coastal or riverfront locations. The three largest regional centre municipalities (Ballarat, Greater Bendigo and Greater Geelong) are expected to account for almost 40% of all population increase outside metropolitan Melbourne. Significant increase is expected in Local Government Areas containing centres of the next order, such as Latrobe, Warrnambool and Greater Shepparton. While some areas in the west of the state are expected to continue to lose population, the rates of these losses have slowed, and centres such as Horsham and Mildura are expected to grow strongly should current trends continue.

* By strict statistical definition the whole of Mitchell Shire falls within regional Victoria, hence its inclusion in Figure 13. However part of the south of the shire has recently been included within Melbourne's Urban Growth Boundary, and is considered to be part of metropolitan Melbourne for planning purposes. Under the new Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), to be adopted by the ABS for Census 2011, this southern part of Mitchell Shire will be included in the Greater Melbourne Statistical Area.

Figure 8.
Population change by Local Government Area, 2011-2031.

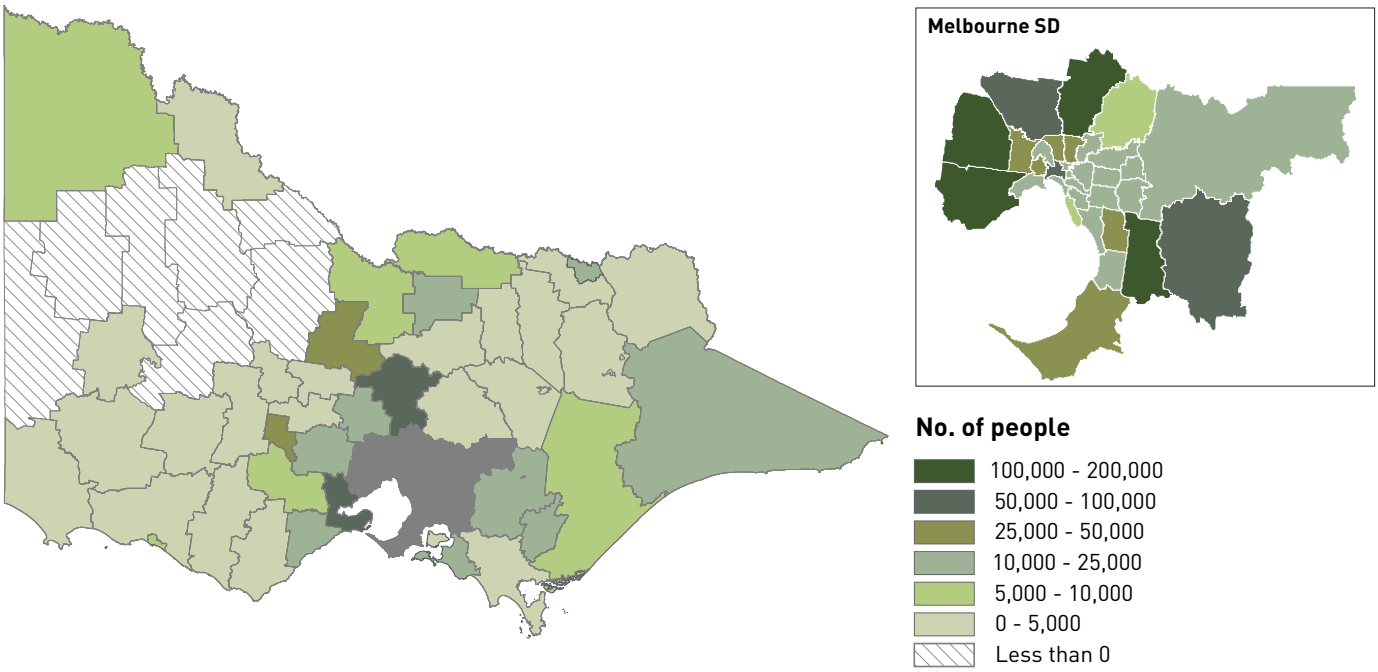
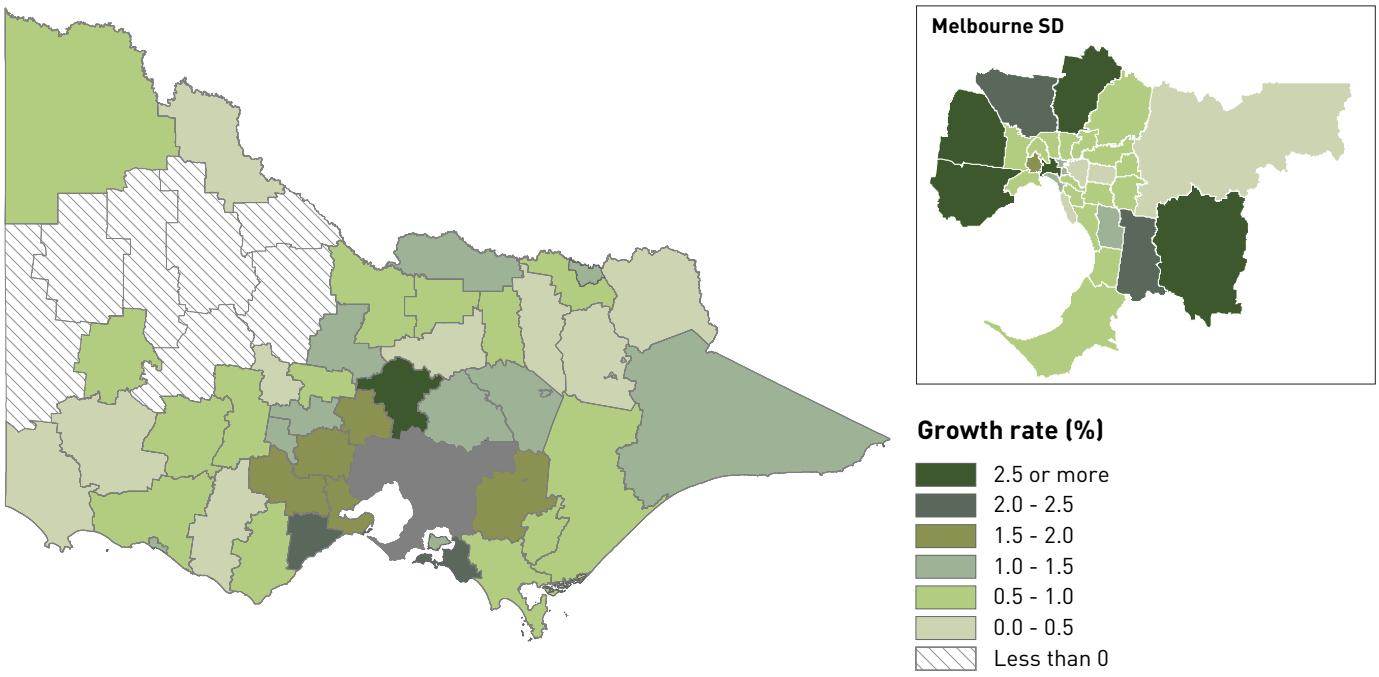


Figure 9.
Average annual rate of population growth by Local Government Area, 2011-2031.



Household numbers are projected to change at a faster rate than population

The rate of growth of households will exceed population growth in both Melbourne and regional Victoria, based on current trends in age structure and household formation. The index chart in Figure 10 shows this difference over the next 20 years. (An index is a way of comparing the rate of change for two variables of very different sizes. In Figure 10, the household and population totals at 30 June 2011 are given the value 100, and future totals are represented in relation to this starting figure.)

Household growth is an outcome of population growth and is also related to the age structure of the population, partnering and de-partnering trends, the age at which children leave the parental home, and other socio-cultural factors.

The faster growth of households compared with population is associated with a decrease in the average household size. As the population changes, the living arrangements and household structures of Victorians are also projected to change. For example, an older population leads to a greater proportion of lone person and couple-only households. The changing proportions of household types in regional Victoria and Melbourne (which explain the decline in average household size) are summarised in Figure 11.

While these factors change over time, the direction of change in the near future is unclear. For this reason, DPCD projects household formation by maintaining living arrangement probabilities (by age and sex) as at the 2006 Census and applying these to the future population (by age and sex). This allows only the size and age of the population to influence household formation. When new information from the 2011 Census is available, in mid-2012, the size and direction of changes in household formation will be known, and will be adjusted accordingly.

Figure 10.
Index of household and population growth, Melbourne SD and regional Victoria, 2011-2031.

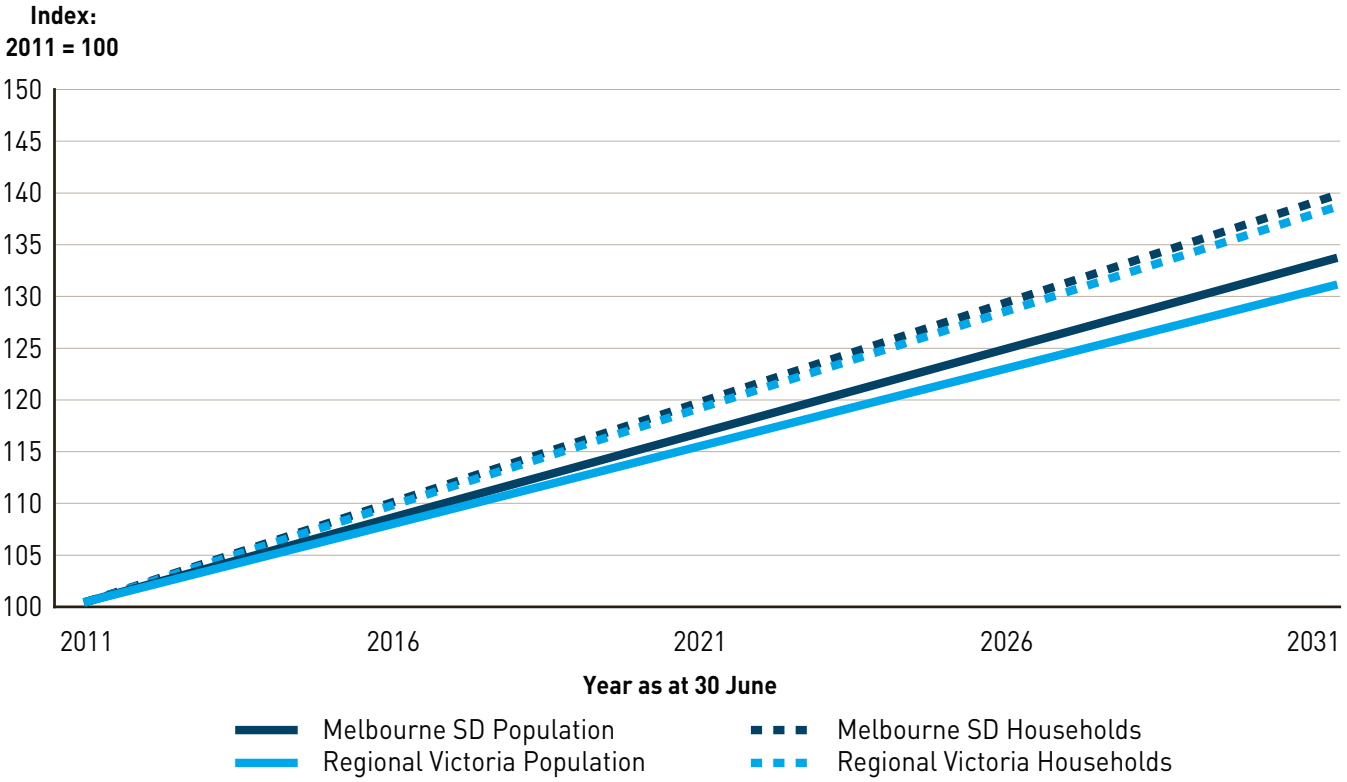
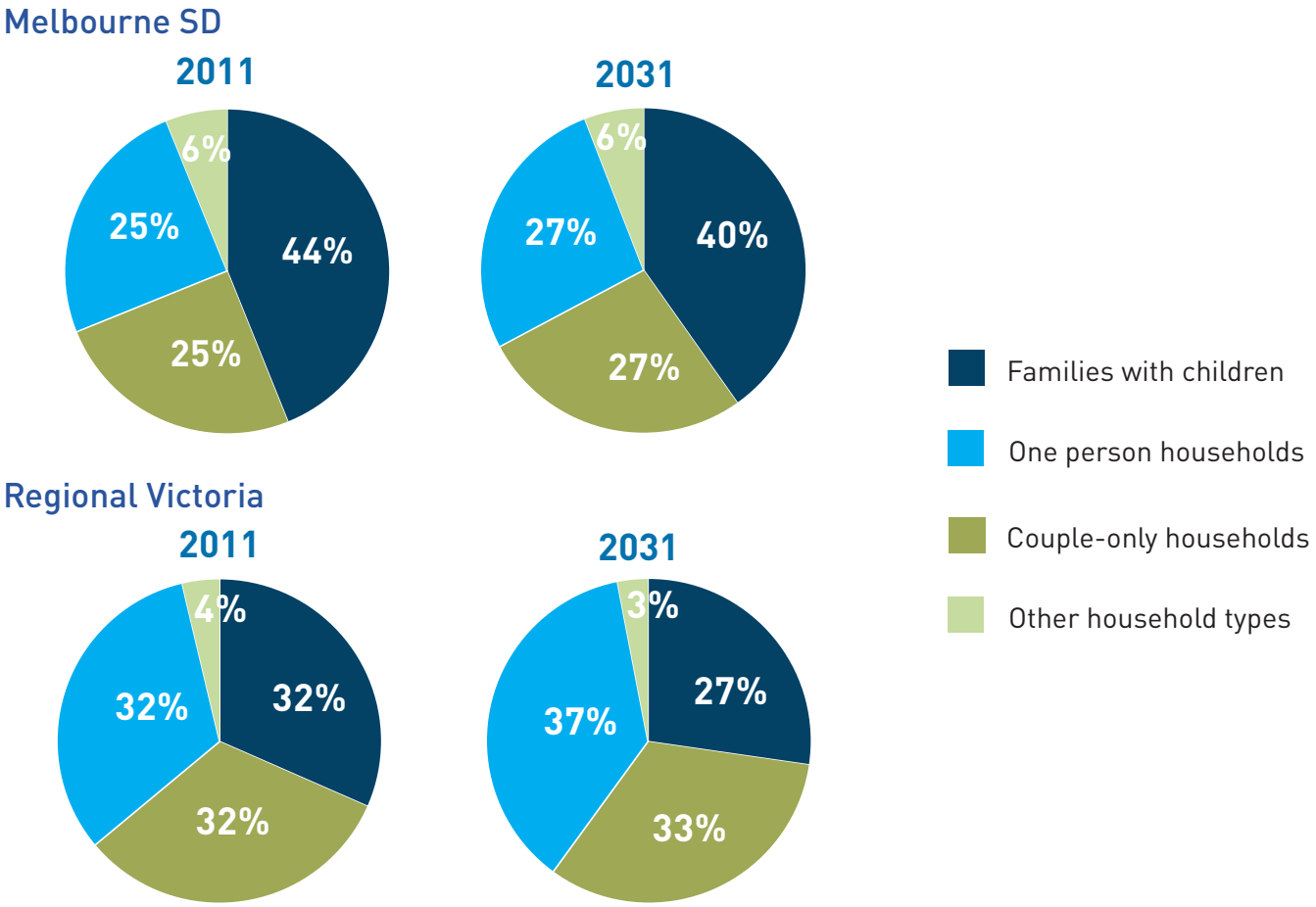


Figure 11.
Proportion of households by type, Melbourne SD and regional Victoria, 2011 and 2031.



Households locate where dwellings are available

The cohort component method determines the future size and age structure of Victoria's population. The housing formation method determines the number of households formed by a given population. Projections of dwellings are made by assuming a level of association between households and dwellings, taking into account vacant dwelling rates. In established urban areas the key determinant of the location of population change is where land is available for construction of new housing.

In a number of areas, policy and forward planning gives a degree of certainty as to the future location of dwellings.

For example, in Melbourne's growth areas, structure plans guide the location and density of dwelling construction. The location and likely timing of construction on planned strategic redevelopment sites (i.e. conversions from non-residential to residential use) are also monitored by DPCD and factored into projections. Where specific information is not available, DPCD uses a combination of trend analysis, capacity analysis, and ongoing consultation with local authorities to determine the most likely locations of future dwelling construction, and therefore likely population change.

Victoria in Future 2012: Facts and Figures for Local Government Areas

The tables in Figure 12 and Figure 13 show summary projections data for Local Government Areas (LGAs) in metropolitan Melbourne and regional Victoria, as well as the aggregated totals for Melbourne SD and regional Victoria.

The total populations at 2011 represent the base populations for the VIF 2012 projections and are equal to the ABS Estimated Resident Population at 30 June 2011. Households and age structures at 2011 are DPCD estimates based on the latest available ABS data. The data for 2021 and 2031 are projections.

The tables also show the average annual rates of change for both population and households over two time periods (2011 to 2021 and 2021 to 2031) and the proportions of population in each LGA aged under 20 years and aged 65 years and older.

Figure 12.
Population and household projections for Local Government Areas, Melbourne SD, 2011–2031.

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
Banyule (C)	124,300	131,400	138,800	0.6	0.5	47,100	50,800	54,500	0.8	0.7	22.9	22.1	15.6	21.4
Bayside (C)	97,900	103,200	106,500	0.5	0.3	36,700	39,100	41,000	0.6	0.5	25.1	22	16.8	23
Boroondara (C)	170,400	180,400	188,100	0.6	0.4	63,200	67,800	71,900	0.7	0.6	23.9	21.6	14.3	17.7
Brimbank (C)	191,600	210,100	217,100	0.9	0.3	65,200	73,500	77,300	1.2	0.5	25.8	22.4	11.3	20.8
Cardinia (S)	77,500	120,800	142,400	4.5	1.7	27,000	43,600	52,500	4.9	1.9	30.5	28.6	10.2	14.6
Casey (C)	261,200	328,500	404,500	2.3	2.1	86,600	112,100	141,600	2.6	2.4	30.1	27.4	8.5	15.4
Darebin (C)	141,800	157,500	172,600	1.1	0.9	57,100	64,500	71,800	1.2	1.1	20.5	20.2	15.4	15.1
Frankston (C)	132,000	144,900	153,000	0.9	0.5	50,700	56,800	61,000	1.1	0.7	26.0	23.3	13.4	20.7
Glen Eira (C)	138,400	146,800	156,300	0.6	0.6	55,200	59,900	64,900	0.8	0.8	22.4	21.6	15.3	19.1
Greater Dandenong (C)	139,700	155,500	173,200	1.1	1.1	49,000	55,900	63,400	1.3	1.3	24.9	25.1	14.2	18.4
Hobsons Bay (C)	88,300	94,300	100,100	0.7	0.6	34,500	37,700	40,800	0.9	0.8	24.3	22.9	14.1	19.4
Hume (C)	175,600	217,900	264,000	2.2	1.9	57,100	71,900	88,500	2.3	2.1	30.7	26.9	8.7	15.6
Kingston (C)	149,600	161,400	173,800	0.8	0.7	58,100	64,200	70,300	1.0	0.9	22.6	20.8	15.9	20.9
Knox (C)	157,100	165,700	176,100	0.5	0.6	55,300	59,600	64,400	0.8	0.8	25.7	21.4	11.7	23.9
Manningham (C)	119,400	127,900	135,900	0.7	0.6	42,400	46,400	50,200	0.9	0.8	22.6	20.9	18.1	23.8
Maribyrnong (C)	74,000	90,200	105,900	2.0	1.6	30,300	37,700	45,100	2.2	1.8	20.7	22.8	11.4	8.6
Maroondah (C)	107,300	117,100	126,000	0.9	0.7	41,000	45,600	49,900	1.1	0.9	24.2	22.2	14.8	23.5
Melbourne (C)	98,900	145,000	189,000	3.9	2.7	48,100	71,900	96,600	4.1	3.0	13.3	14	5.8	7.2
Melton (S)	113,000	168,500	225,800	4.1	3.0	38,000	58,800	80,700	4.4	3.2	30.4	29.4	6.2	14.8
Monash (C)	179,000	189,900	200,500	0.6	0.5	64,700	70,400	75,500	0.8	0.7	21.0	21.4	17.1	17.1
Moonee Valley (C)	113,700	121,800	126,200	0.7	0.4	44,900	49,500	52,100	1.0	0.5	21.6	20.1	15.9	19.6
Moreland (C)	152,300	167,200	180,200	0.9	0.7	61,000	68,700	75,300	1.2	0.9	20.9	20	15.6	13.8
Mornington Peninsula (S)	150,700	164,400	177,600	0.9	0.8	60,500	67,200	73,600	1.0	0.9	24.2	20.2	20.7	29
Nillumbik (S)	64,200	68,100	72,200	0.6	0.6	20,400	22,100	23,800	0.8	0.8	28.6	21.6	8.4	22.3
Port Phillip (C)	98,500	108,700	120,300	1.0	1.0	50,100	56,700	63,600	1.2	1.2	12.5	9.6	10.5	13
Stonnington (C)	101,200	111,000	118,200	0.9	0.6	45,600	51,200	55,600	1.2	0.8	17.1	14.5	14.4	17.9
Whitehorse (C)	157,400	165,000	172,300	0.5	0.4	60,400	64,800	68,700	0.7	0.6	22.6	20.6	17.4	20.4
Whittlesea (C)	163,500	233,900	287,600	3.6	2.1	54,700	81,600	102,800	4.1	2.3	27.6	26.7	9.8	14.7
Wyndham (C)	168,600	261,900	340,700	4.5	2.7	58,300	92,900	123,200	4.8	2.9	30.6	29.2	6.2	11.8
Yarra (C)	80,300	92,400	104,300	1.4	1.2	35,500	41,600	47,800	1.6	1.4	13.9	11.2	9.8	12.5
Yarra Ranges (S) (Part A)	150,000	158,100	163,400	0.5	0.3	53,300	57,100	60,100	0.7	0.5	27.2	22.7	11.7	22.9
Melbourne SD	**4,137,400**	**4,809,500**	**5,412,600**	**1.5**	**1.2**	**1,552,200**	**1,841,500**	**2,108,500**	**1.7**	**1.4**	**24.2**	**22.7**	**12.9**	**17.5**

Note: Yarra Ranges Shire (Part A) is within the Melbourne SD; Yarra Ranges Shire (Part B) is within regional Victoria

Figure 13.
Population and household projections for Local Government Areas, regional Victoria, 2011–2031.

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
Alpine (S)	12,900	13,200	13,600	0.3	0.3	5,400	5,800	6,100	0.6	0.5	22.6	18.1	21.2	36.8
Ararat (RC)	12,100	13,200	13,900	0.9	0.6	4,700	5,200	5,500	0.9	0.6	23.3	21.4	19.5	26.3
Ballarat (C)	97,800	113,500	128,800	1.5	1.3	38,000	45,700	53,000	1.9	1.5	26.5	24.4	14.8	22.9
Bass Coast (S)	32,100	40,000	49,900	2.2	2.2	13,300	17,600	22,500	2.8	2.5	21.6	19.8	23.5	29.9
Baw Baw (S)	44,000	54,400	64,600	2.1	1.7	16,600	21,300	26,000	2.6	2.0	26.9	24.8	16.1	23.1
Benalla (RC)	14,300	15,300	16,000	0.6	0.5	6,200	6,800	7,300	1.0	0.7	24.9	19.9	20.1	33.8
Buloke (S)	6,900	6,800	6,500	-0.2	-0.4	2,900	2,900	2,800	0.0	-0.3	25.3	21.9	23.6	34.2
Campaspe (S)	39,000	41,900	45,500	0.7	0.8	15,700	17,400	19,400	1.1	1.1	26.6	21.4	18.3	27.0
Central Goldfields (S)	12,800	13,500	14,000	0.5	0.4	5,700	6,100	6,500	0.8	0.6	23.1	19.7	24.5	36.5
Colac-Otway (S)	22,100	24,400	26,800	1.0	0.9	9,000	10,200	11,500	1.3	1.2	25.4	22.2	18.0	25.5
Corangamite (S)	17,500	18,200	18,800	0.4	0.4	6,900	7,400	7,900	0.7	0.6	27.1	21.6	18.6	27.5
East Gippsland (S)	44,700	51,100	58,800	1.4	1.4	18,800	22,400	26,500	1.7	1.7	23.5	20.6	22.2	32.1
Gannawarra (S)	11,500	11,500	11,300	0.0	-0.2	4,800	4,900	4,900	0.2	0.0	25.8	20.0	21.4	30.1
Glenelg (S)	21,200	22,200	23,200	0.5	0.4	8,600	9,300	9,900	0.8	0.6	25.0	20.1	17.1	29.5
Golden Plains (S)	19,000	22,900	26,900	1.9	1.6	6,800	8,500	10,200	2.3	1.9	29.7	25.3	10.2	20.2
Greater Bendigo (C)	105,600	122,600	139,800	1.5	1.3	41,500	49,600	57,700	1.8	1.5	26.7	25.2	15.2	22.1
Greater Geelong (C)	223,000	261,300	302,400	1.6	1.5	88,400	107,600	127,600	2.0	1.7	25.1	24.4	16.7	22.1
Greater Shepparton (C)	63,900	71,300	77,800	1.1	0.9	24,400	28,300	31,700	1.5	1.1	28.5	25.2	14.4	22.1
Hepburn (S)	15,000	16,800	18,600	1.1	1.0	6,300	7,300	8,200	1.5	1.3	23.7	19.8	18.6	27.7
Hindmarsh (S)	6,100	5,800	5,500	-0.4	-0.5	2,600	2,600	2,500	-0.2	-0.4	23.2	21.6	25.6	33.9
Horsham (RC)	20,400	21,600	22,600	0.6	0.4	8,200	9,000	9,600	0.9	0.7	26.1	22.9	17.5	26.3
Indigo (S)	16,200	17,200	18,200	0.6	0.6	6,200	6,900	7,500	1.0	0.8	26.6	21.2	15.8	29.0
Latrobe (C)	76,600	83,500	90,700	0.9	0.8	30,000	33,800	37,500	1.2	1.1	26.6	24.1	14.9	24.9
Loddon (S)	8,000	7,800	7,600	-0.2	-0.2	3,500	3,500	3,500	0.0	0.1	23.5	18.7	22.3	32.6
Macedon Ranges (S)	43,200	51,300	58,900	1.7	1.4	15,700	19,300	22,700	2.0	1.7	28.8	24.7	12.3	22.1
Mansfield (S)	8,000	9,000	10,200	1.2	1.2	3,400	3,900	4,500	1.5	1.4	26.1	19.9	17.0	30.6
Mildura (RC)	54,700	60,300	64,300	1.0	0.6	21,300	24,200	26,400	1.3	0.9	28.3	24.2	15.1	23.0
Mitchell (S)	36,000	58,900	95,300	5.0	4.9	12,800	21,600	35,600	5.4	5.1	30.7	30.5	11.3	12.9
Moira (S)	29,500	33,200	36,900	1.2	1.1	12,000	14,000	15,900	1.5	1.3	25.0	20.0	20.9	29.2
Moorabool (S)	29,400	36,500	43,400	2.2	1.7	10,600	13,700	16,700	2.6	2.0	28.5	25.5	12.3	20.8
Mount Alexander (S)	18,400	20,100	21,900	0.9	0.8	7,700	8,600	9,500	1.1	1.0	23.3	18.9	19.4	31.3
Moyne (S)	16,900	18,500	19,900	0.9	0.7	6,400	7,300	8,000	1.2	1.0	27.8	24.0	15.8	22.7
Murrindindi (S)	13,600	16,500	17,900	1.9	0.8	5,500	6,700	7,400	1.9	1.1	23.3	19.2	18.5	29.5
Northern Grampians (S)	12,200	12,300	12,100	0.1	-0.1	5,200	5,400	5,400	0.3	0.1	24.2	19.3	19.8	31.5
Pyrenees (S)	6,900	7,400	7,900	0.7	0.7	2,900	3,200	3,500	1.0	0.9	22.6	19.5	21.0	29.8
Queenscliffe (B)	3,300	3,400	3,600	0.4	0.3	1,500	1,700	1,700	0.7	0.5	17.9	14.7	33.2	44.2
South Gippsland (S)	28,500	30,200	32,500	0.6	0.7	11,300	12,500	13,800	1.0	1.0	24.9	20.6	19.2	32.4
Southern Grampians (S)	17,400	18,300	19,000	0.5	0.4	7,200	7,800	8,200	0.7	0.6	25.6	23.0	19.4	26.6
Strathbogie (S)	10,100	10,500	11,100	0.5	0.5	4,500	4,800	5,200	0.8	0.7	20.9	16.8	24.0	35.8
Surf Coast (S)	26,900	33,600	40,900	2.3	2.0	10,200	13,200	16,500	2.6	2.2	26.0	23.0	13.7	20.7
Swan Hill (RC)	22,300	23,500	24,400	0.5	0.4	8,600	9,400	10,000	0.9	0.6	27.5	22.1	16.1	24.2
Towong (S)	6,300	6,400	6,600	0.3	0.2	2,600	2,800	2,900	0.5	0.4	24.1	21.0	21.4	34.9
Wangaratta (RC)	29,000	30,300	31,600	0.4	0.4	11,600	12,600	13,500	0.8	0.7	25.3	22.6	18.4	27.3
Warrnambool (C)	34,200	39,400	43,900	1.4	1.1	13,400	15,900	18,200	1.7	1.3	27.3	24.5	15.0	22.0
Wellington (S)	43,900	46,000	49,300	0.5	0.7	17,500	19,000	20,700	0.8	0.9	25.4	21.2	16.5	30.7
West Wimmera (S)	4,500	4,400	4,200	-0.3	-0.4	1,900	1,900	1,900	-0.1	-0.2	24.3	22.4	21.2	30.4
Wodonga (RC)	37,100	43,000	48,400	1.5	1.2	14,200	17,200	19,900	1.9	1.5	28.3	24.7	11.6	19.0
Yarra Ranges (S) (Part B)	600	600	600	0.2	0.3	400	400	400	0.4	0.3	20.3	7.7	13.9	28.9
Yarriambiack (S)	7,500	7,300	6,900	-0.3	-0.5	3,200	3,200	3,000	-0.2	-0.4	22.4	18.3	25.1	36.6
Unincorporated Vic	800	900	1,000	1.1	1.2	200	200	200	0.8	0.6	17.0	25.0	9.5	20.3
Regional Victoria	**1,483,800**	**1,691,800**	**1,914,600**	**1.3**	**1.2**	**586,400**	**689,900**	**797,600**	**1.6**	**1.5**	**26.1**	**23.5**	**16.7**	**24.5**

Figure 14.
Population, households, age structure and components of change, Victoria, 2011-2051.

	2011	2021	2031	2041	2051
Total population	5,621,200	6,500,700	7,326,600	8,057,500	8,733,300
Total households	2,138,600	2,531,400	2,906,100	3,246,400	3,566,300
Average household size	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4

Change in population	2011-51	2011-21	2021-31	2031-41	2041-51
Net (persons)	3,112,100	879,400	825,900	731,000	675,800
Average annual rate	1.1%	1.5%	1.2%	1.0%	0.8%
Change in households					
Net (households)	1,427,700	392,900	374,700	340,200	319,900
Average annual rate	1.3%	1.7%	1.4%	1.1%	0.9%

Age group	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	357,900	6.4	394,200	6.1	411,100	5.6	433,300	5.4	467,600	5.4
5 to 9	333,700	5.9	389,200	6.0	417,700	5.7	431,300	5.4	464,800	5.3
10 to 14	335,800	6.0	384,600	5.9	419,600	5.7	436,500	5.4	458,600	5.3
15 to 19	362,300	6.4	374,200	5.8	430,500	5.9	458,800	5.7	472,600	5.4
20 to 24	423,300	7.5	429,100	6.6	477,000	6.5	512,500	6.4	529,600	6.1
25 to 29	431,100	7.7	474,300	7.3	482,200	6.6	539,300	6.7	567,300	6.5
30 to 34	401,000	7.1	500,600	7.7	503,800	6.9	550,300	6.8	586,500	6.7
35 to 39	401,800	7.1	481,900	7.4	522,000	7.1	528,900	6.6	586,300	6.7
40 to 44	403,900	7.2	429,100	6.6	525,300	7.2	529,900	6.6	575,300	6.6
45 to 49	386,800	6.9	414,500	6.4	492,400	6.7	532,400	6.6	539,000	6.2
50 to 54	367,200	6.5	403,500	6.2	428,500	5.8	522,400	6.5	527,800	6.0
55 to 59	330,400	5.9	379,200	5.8	406,900	5.6	482,800	6.0	522,700	6.0
60 to 64	304,000	5.4	356,500	5.5	393,100	5.4	417,700	5.2	509,400	5.8
65 to 69	233,000	4.1	315,500	4.9	365,000	5.0	392,300	4.9	466,000	5.3
70 to 74	183,100	3.3	281,800	4.3	334,900	4.6	370,500	4.6	395,200	4.5
75 to 79	143,600	2.6	204,400	3.1	282,100	3.9	329,000	4.1	355,900	4.1
80 to 84	115,300	2.1	142,200	2.2	225,600	3.1	272,900	3.4	306,300	3.5
85 and over	106,900	1.9	145,700	2.2	209,100	2.9	316,600	3.9	402,300	4.6
Total:	**5,621,200**	**100.0**	**6,500,700**	**100.0**	**7,326,600**	**100.0**	**8,057,500**	**100.0**	**8,733,300**	**100.0**

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 (%)
Couple-only	565,600	26.4	708,200	28.0	822,500	28.3	922,400	28.4	1,027,600	28.8
Family with children	908,400	42.5	1,008,500	39.8	1,119,300	38.5	1,224,700	37.7	1,321,100	37.0
One person	547,700	25.6	680,800	26.9	815,700	28.1	936,200	28.8	1,043,400	29.3
Other household type	116,900	5.5	134,000	5.3	148,600	5.1	163,100	5.0	174,200	4.9
Total:	**2,138,600**	**100.0**	**2,531,500**	**100.0**	**2,906,100**	**100.0**	**3,246,400**	**100.0**	**3,566,300**	**100.0**

Components of population change	2011-51	2011-21	2021-31	2031-41	2041-51
Births (persons)	3,339,700	773,700	808,900	844,500	912,500
Deaths (persons)	2,171,600	380,300	469,000	599,500	722,700
Natural Increase	**1,168,100**	**393,400**	**339,900**	**245,000**	**189,800**
Net overseas migration (persons)	1,944,000	486,000	486,000	486,000	486,000
Net interstate migration (persons)	0	0	0	0	0
Net migration	**1,944,000**	**486,000**	**486,000**	**486,000**	**486,000**