

# Victoria in Future 2019

Population Projections 2016 to 2056

July 2019



Planning Group



Environment,  
Land, Water  
and Planning



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# Victoria in Future 2019

## Population and household projections to 2056

Victoria in Future 2019 (VIF2019) is the official state government projection of population and households. Projections are used by decision makers in government, business and the community to understand the growing and changing population.

Population projections are estimates of the future size, distribution and composition of the population. They are developed using mathematical models and expert knowledge, relying on trend analysis and assumptions about future change. They should not be interpreted as exact predictions or forecasts of the future.

Uncertainty about the future increases over longer projection horizons and with smaller geographic areas. Different policy settings and changes in the economy could result in changes to the expected size, distribution and composition of the population.



### Note on data sources and presentation

Estimated Resident Population data are based on the latest available estimates from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) for 30 June 2018. Household data are based on the results of 2016 Census and are only presented in detail for the base year 2016. In this document summary household figures may be quoted for 2018 and population figures may be based from 2016 for consistency with household numbers.

# HIGHLIGHTS: Victoria

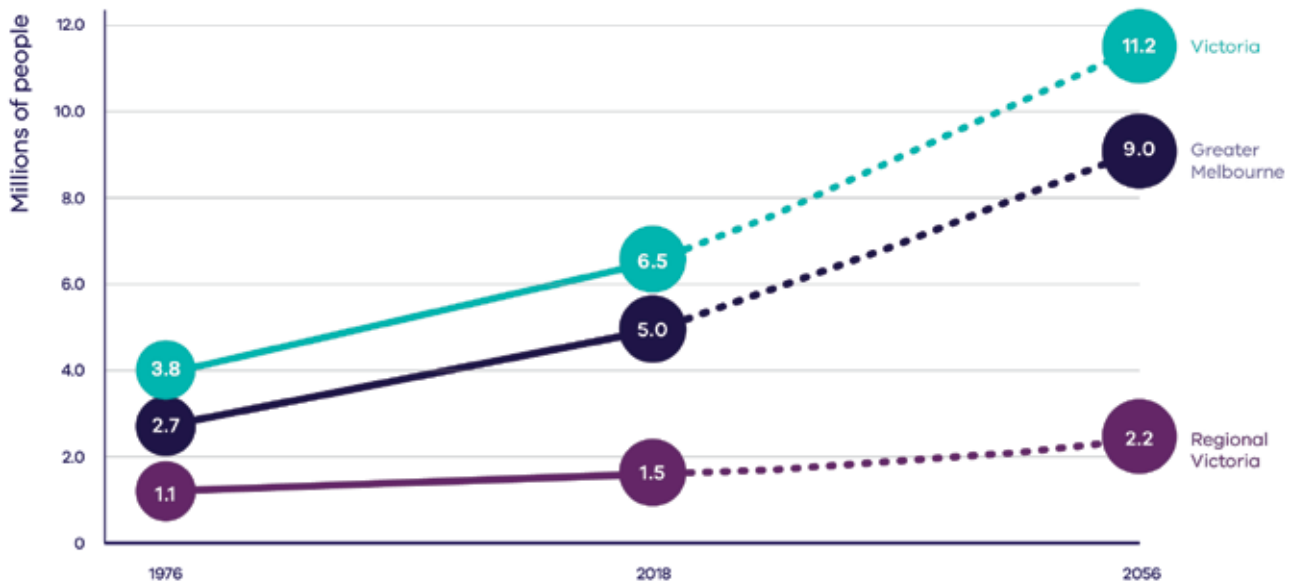


Figure 1 – Past and projected population by major regions, 1976 to 2056

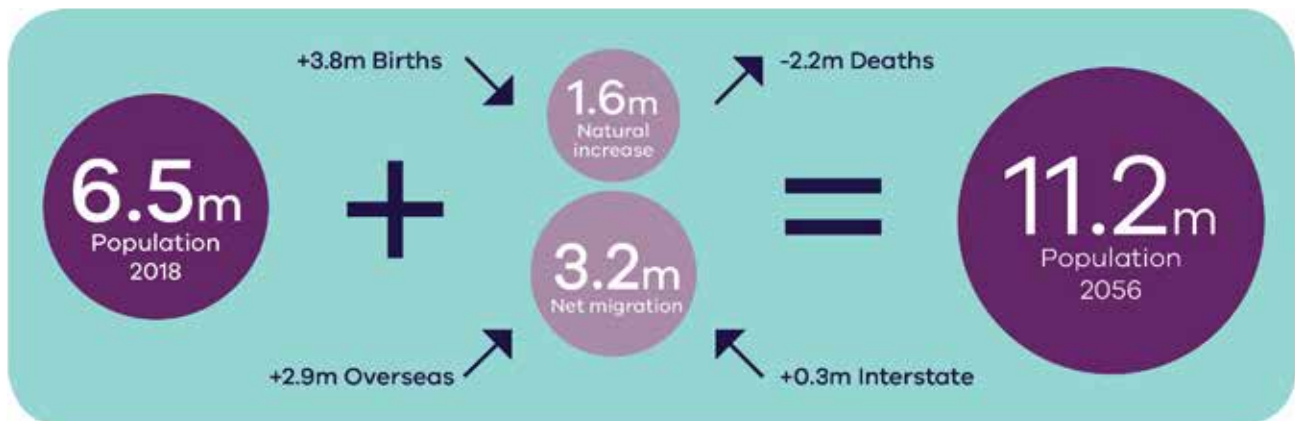


Figure 2 – Components of population change, Victoria 2018 to 2056

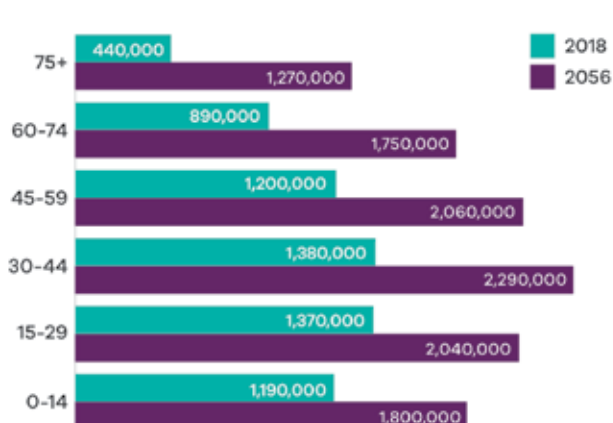


Figure 3 – Population by age group, Victoria 2018 and 2056

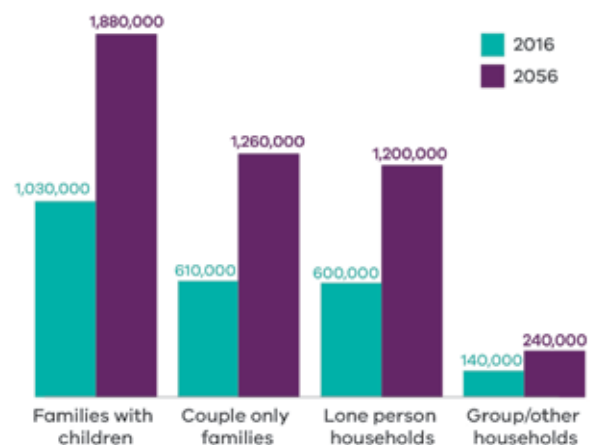
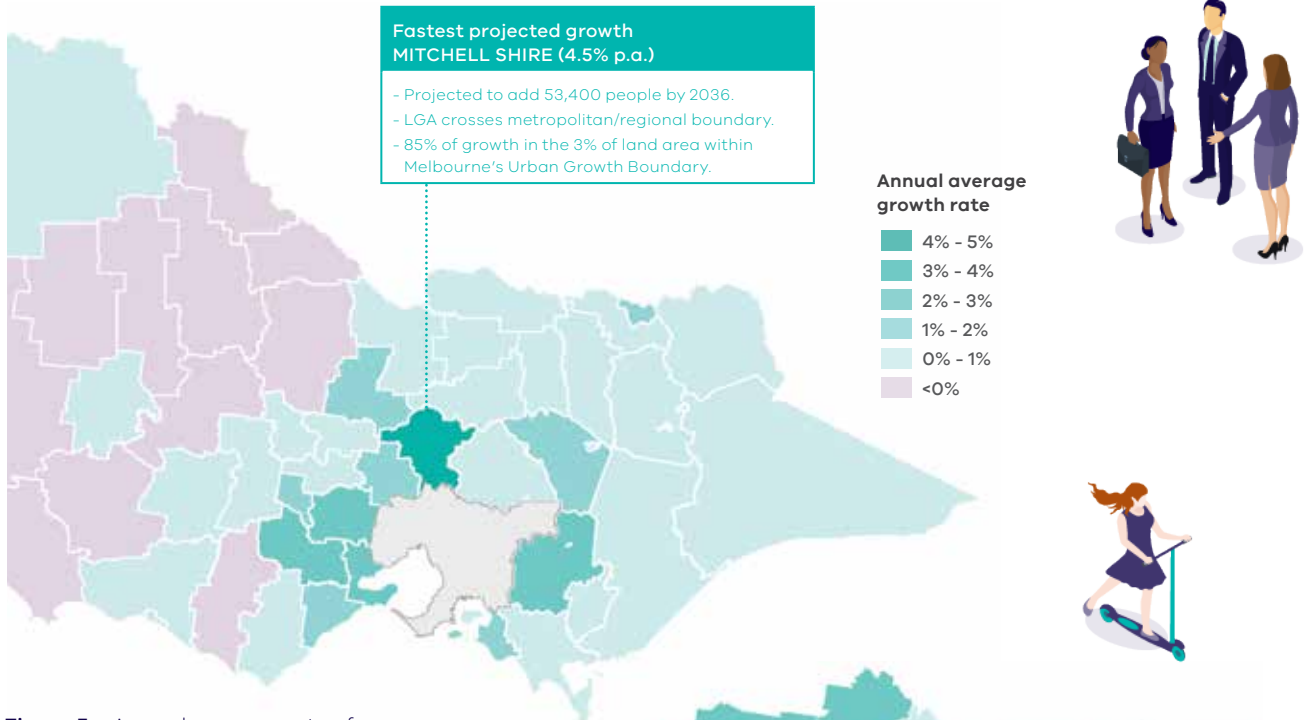


Figure 4 – Households by type, Victoria 2016 and 2056

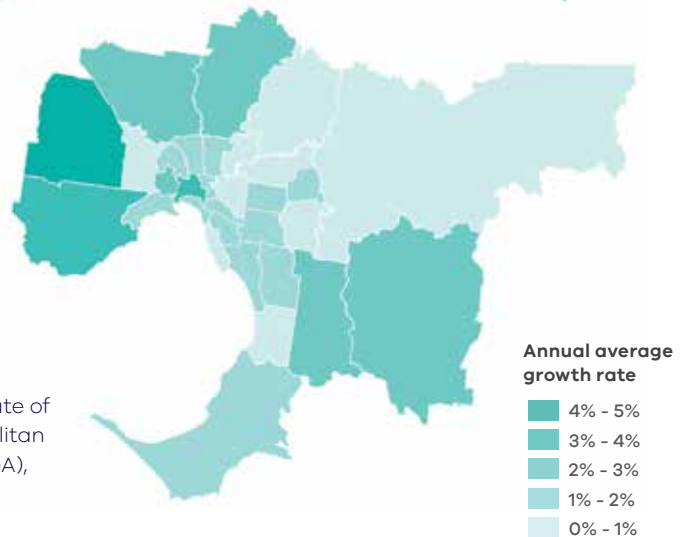
# HIGHLIGHTS: Local Government Areas



**Figure 5** – Annual average rate of population change, Regional Local Government Areas (LGA), 2018 to 2036



**Figure 6** – Annual average rate of population change, Metropolitan Local Government Areas (LGA), 2018 to 2036



## Metropolitan LGAs

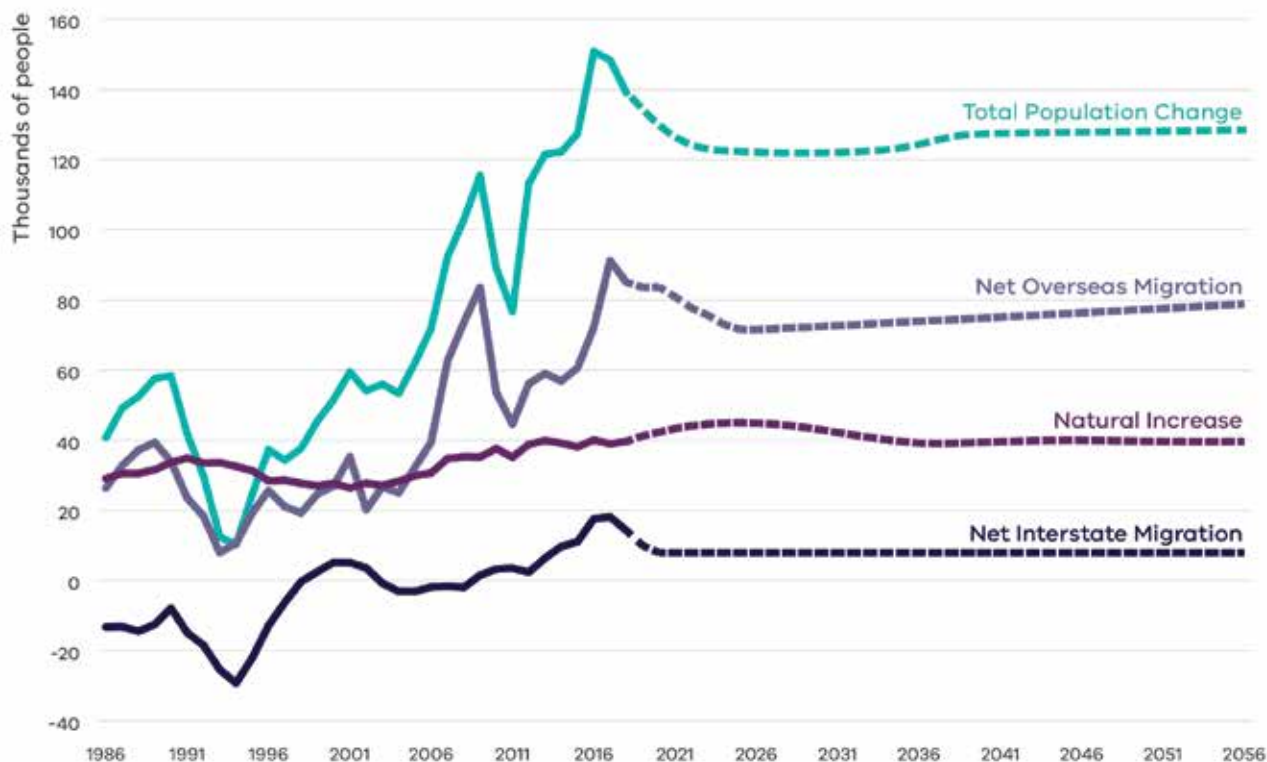
|            |         |
|------------|---------|
| WYNDHAM    | 203,900 |
| CASEY      | 181,800 |
| MELTON     | 175,300 |
| WHITTLESEA | 141,100 |
| MELBOURNE  | 122,700 |

## Regional LGAs

|         |                 |
|---------|-----------------|
| 108,000 | GREATER GEELONG |
| 38,600  | BALLARAT        |
| 37,700  | GREATER BENDIGO |
| 23,800  | BAW BAW         |
| 17,500  | WODONGA         |

**Figure 7** – Top five population growth, 2018 to 2036, Metropolitan and Regional LGAs

Figure 8 - Components of population change, Victoria 1986 to 2056



### Demographic assumptions

Population projections rely on the ‘cohort component model’. This is driven by assumptions regarding the components of population change: Net Overseas Migration; Net Interstate Migration; Natural Increase (the difference between the number of births and deaths). See Figure 8 for historic and projected levels.

Net Overseas Migration has been Victoria’s strongest driver of population change in recent years, accounting for around 60 per cent of state growth. Permanent migrants arrive under the skilled, family and humanitarian streams of the Commonwealth Migration Programme. Temporary migrants come under a number of visa categories including students and temporary business migrants.

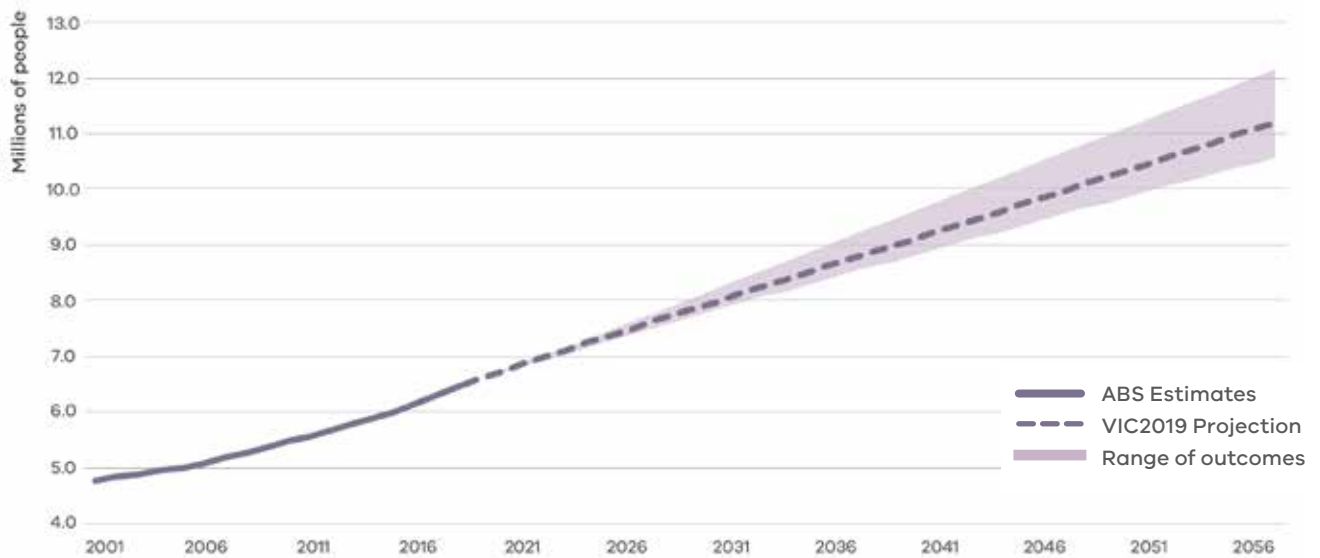
VIF2019 projections assume continuing strong migration from overseas as Victoria remains attractive due to strong economic performance combined with education and lifestyle opportunities. Net Overseas Migration is expected to add between 70,000 and 80,000 people to Victoria’s population in each future year.

Victoria has been gaining migrants, in net terms, from all other states and territories of Australia in recent years. The level of Net Interstate Migration peaked at almost 20,000 in 2016-17. VIF2019 assumes more interstate migrants will come to Victoria than leave in the future. Net Interstate Migration is expected to account for growth of 8,000 people per annum.

Natural Increase is dependent on three key factors — fertility rates (number of children per woman), mortality rates and the number of people of different ages in the population (the age structure).

VIF2019 assumes Victorian women will have, on average, 1.6 children over their lifetime. As the population increases so does the number of births in each year. The number of deaths increases as the population increases and ages, even though average Life Expectancy at birth is assumed to increase from 82 to 87 years by 2056 for males and from 85 to 88 for females. Natural Increase is expected to contribute around 40,000 people per annum to Victoria’s future growth.

Figure 9 - Projected population, Victoria: range of outcomes



## Population Growth

Victoria’s population was 6.5 million at 30 June 2018. It is the second largest state in Australia by population, but has been growing by more than any other state or territory at up to 150,000 per annum (and at the highest rate of up to 2.5 per cent per annum). Victoria has grown by a million people since 2011 and is expected to add another million by 2026.

As the official state projection, Victoria in Future presents a single series representing likely future growth, informed by current trends. This approach is considered the most useful for developing a common view to guide service and infrastructure planning.

Under the VIF2019 assumptions Victoria is projected to add 4.7 million people from 2018 to 2056, reaching a population of 11.2 million. This represents annual average growth of 125,000 people, at a rate of 1.5 per cent per annum.

Conditions and trends may change in the future, however, and if other assumptions were used, different growth levels would result. Migration levels are more sensitive to changes in policy or economic conditions than births or deaths. Figure 9 shows

population growth outcomes with different migration assumptions, illustrating average annual growth in each scenario, not the volatility of growth in individual years.

This range of future populations does not represent alternative Victoria in Future projection series. It is presented to demonstrate that while projections are sensitive to variations in migration assumptions, under a range of likely scenarios, growth is expected to be very strong, within a range of 4.1 and 5.6 million additional people by 2056.

The official projection assumes average net migration (overseas and interstate) of 84,000 per annum. This leads to a total net migration of 3.2 million over 38 years. Should Victoria prove more attractive to migrants, with net migration averaging 102,000 per annum, the population could grow to 12.1 million by 2056 at an annual average rate of 1.7 per cent. This represents the higher end of the range in the chart. If average net migration were as low as 71,000 per annum, Victoria would grow at 1.3 per cent per annum, leading to a population of 10.6 million by 2056 (the lower end of the range).

## Population Composition

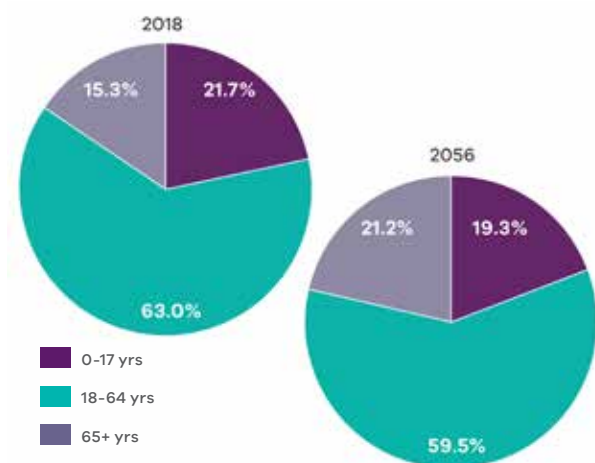
The composition, or characteristics, of the population can be just as important as the size or the growth rate. Places with the same population size may require different services and infrastructure depending on the mix of ages and household types.

The median age in Victoria is 36 – young by standards in the developed world. Almost two-thirds of Victoria’s population is within the key working ages of 18 to 64 years, while fewer than one of every six Victorians is aged 65 years or over. (See Figure 10)

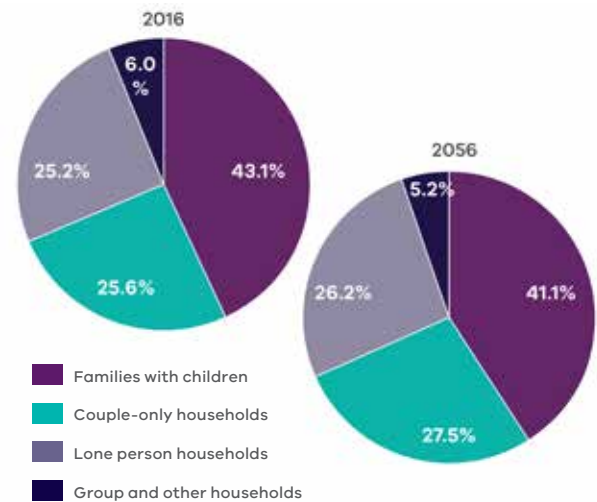
By 2056 the population will have aged significantly by proportions, particularly as the large ‘baby boomer’ cohort moves into the oldest age group. The absolute numbers in the younger age categories are still expected to increase strongly. An additional 560,000 people are expected at school ages (5 to 17) by 2056, though this represents a smaller proportion of the total population than this group did in 2018.

Population at older ages, however, will increase greatly in both number and share. The number aged 65 years and over triples over the period and the number aged 85 years and over almost quadruples. By 2056 median age is projected to increase to 41.

**Figure 10** - Population by age group, Victoria 2018 and 2056



**Figure 11** – Households by type, Victoria 2016 and 2056



The number of households in Victoria is projected to almost double from 2.4 to 4.6 million from 2016 to 2056, but households are expected to be smaller. Older Victorians are more likely to live in a one- or two-person household than a larger household so, as the population ages, both the number and the proportion of these households increase. The average size of a household therefore decreases: from 2.54 persons per household in Victoria in 2016 to 2.40 in 2056.

Nonetheless, VIF2019 projects increasing numbers of households of all types in Victoria. The proportion of families with children decreases over time, but the number increases by 82 per cent or almost 850,000. The numbers of couple only and lone person households are expected to double while their share of all households increases slightly (see Figure 11).

As the number of households increases so must the number of dwellings required to house them. From 2016 to 2056 Victoria will require an additional 2.3 million dwellings to house the extra population: almost 1.9 million in Greater Melbourne and over 400,000 in Victoria’s regions.



## Population Distribution

Population growth is not evenly distributed across Victoria. Patterns of urban and regional population change reflect the likelihood of individual places to attract population growth and their capacity to absorb extra population. Victoria in Future takes account of these factors to project the levels and rates of growth for Victoria’s major regions, Local Government Areas (LGA) and smaller statistical areas (Statistical Area Level 2, or SA2).

The Greater Melbourne Capital City Statistical Area accounts for approximately 77 per cent of Victoria’s population and over 85 per cent of recent growth. This balance of growth is projected to continue. Greater Melbourne is projected to grow by approximately 4.0 million people, increasing from 5.0 million in 2018 to 9.0 million in 2056. Over the same period Victoria’s regions are expected to grow by just over 700,000 from 1.5 million to 2.2 million.

Victoria in Future makes projections for smaller areas as far as 2036. Within Victoria’s regions the strongest growth is expected in the three major Regional Centre LGAs. The Cities of Greater Geelong, Ballarat and Bendigo are projected to account for around half of all regional growth. Greater Geelong in particular is projected to grow by over 100,000 people by 2036.

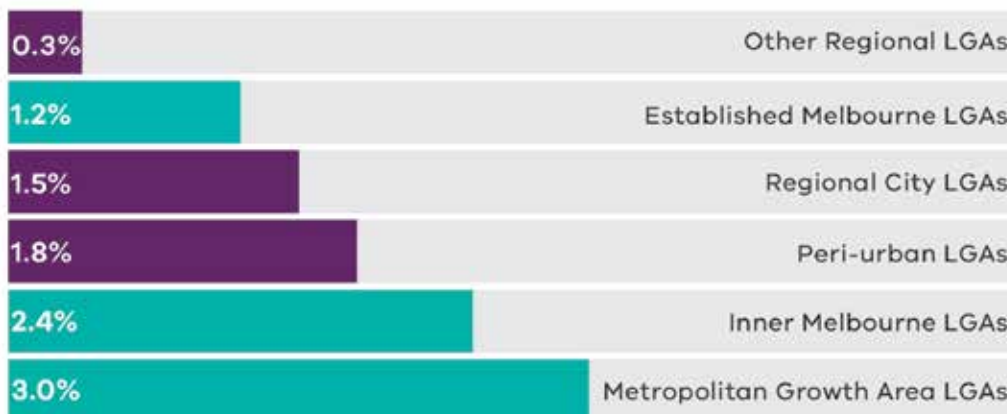
A number of peri-urban LGAs – such as Surf Coast, Moorabool and Baw Baw Shires – are projected to grow by rates as fast or faster than Greater Geelong, though by smaller absolute amounts. Eleven regional LGAs are projected to decrease in population due to structural ageing (natural decrease) and either low net migration or an assumed net outflow of people over time.

Melbourne is expected to continue to grow strongly across its seven designated Growth Area LGAs, as long-term growth corridor plans are implemented via individual Precinct Structure Plans for new suburbs. The largest amounts of growth from 2018 to 2036 are expected in the Cities of Wyndham (adding 204,000 people) and Casey (182,000). The fastest rates of growth are expected in the City of Melton (4.3 per cent) and in Mitchell Shire (4.5 per cent – mostly within the metropolitan Urban Growth Boundary ).

Inner Melbourne is projected to grow strongly. Within the City of Melbourne dwelling additions, mostly high-rise apartments, are concentrated in the Central Business District (Melbourne SA2) and the nearby SA2s of Docklands and Southbank, leading to projected LGA growth of 123,000 people by 2036. This is the strongest growth of any non-Growth Area LGA.

Growth levels and rates are expected to vary across the remainder of Melbourne’s Established LGAs. Strong growth in these areas can be linked to apartment construction in key activity centres, such as Box Hill SA2 in the City of Whitehorse, which is expected to grow by 14,000 people over 18 years. Other areas grow more slowly, with the regeneration of suburbs leading to incremental redevelopment.

Figure 12 – Annual average population growth rate by section of Victoria, 2018 to 2036



## Detailed Victorian Results

**Table 1 - Estimated Resident Population and households, Victoria, 2016 to 2056**

| Key projections data          | 2016      | 2026      | 2036      | 2046      | 2056       |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Estimated Resident Population | 6,173,200 | 7,495,200 | 8,722,800 | 9,951,900 | 11,206,800 |
| Total Households              | 2,394,000 | 2,942,500 | 3,474,600 | 4,017,400 | 4,567,400  |
| Average Household Size        | 2.54      | 2.51      | 2.47      | 2.43      | 2.40       |

| Change in population | 2016-56   | 2016-26   | 2026-36   | 2036-46   | 2046-56   |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Net (population)     | 5,033,600 | 1,322,000 | 1,227,600 | 1,229,200 | 1,254,900 |
| Average annual rate  | 1.5%      | 2.0%      | 1.5%      | 1.3%      | 1.2%      |

| Change in households | 2016-56   | 2016-26 | 2026-36 | 2036-46 | 2046-56 |
|----------------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Net (households)     | 2,173,400 | 548,500 | 532,100 | 542,800 | 550,000 |
| Average annual rate  | 1.6%      | 2.1%    | 1.7%    | 1.5%    | 1.3%    |

| Components of change | 2016-56   | 2016-26 | 2026-36 | 2036-46 | 2046-56 |
|----------------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Natural increase     | 1,642,300 | 429,300 | 419,100 | 396,500 | 397,400 |
| Net migration        | 3,391,200 | 892,700 | 808,400 | 832,600 | 857,500 |

| Age Structure | 2016      |         | 2026      |         | 2036      |         | 2046      |         | 2056       |         |
|---------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|------------|---------|
|               | Number    | Share % | Number    | Share % | Number    | Share % | Number    | Share % | Number     | Share % |
| 0 to 14       | 1,140,100 | 18.5    | 1,346,300 | 18.0    | 1,484,800 | 17.0    | 1,622,200 | 16.3    | 1,795,300  | 16.0    |
| 15 to 29      | 1,306,800 | 21.2    | 1,491,100 | 19.9    | 1,721,500 | 19.7    | 1,888,900 | 19.0    | 2,039,900  | 18.2    |
| 30 to 44      | 1,309,700 | 21.2    | 1,708,000 | 22.8    | 1,874,200 | 21.5    | 2,074,200 | 20.8    | 2,292,900  | 20.5    |
| 45 to 59      | 1,164,200 | 18.9    | 1,301,700 | 17.4    | 1,602,900 | 18.4    | 1,907,300 | 19.2    | 2,056,600  | 18.4    |
| 60 to 74      | 839,800   | 13.6    | 1,047,600 | 14.0    | 1,202,200 | 13.8    | 1,395,200 | 14.0    | 1,752,200  | 15.6    |
| 75 and over   | 412,500   | 6.7     | 600,400   | 8.0     | 837,200   | 9.6     | 1,064,100 | 10.7    | 1,269,900  | 11.3    |
| Total         | 6,173,200 | 100.0   | 7,495,200 | 100.0   | 8,722,800 | 100.0   | 9,951,900 | 100.0   | 11,206,800 | 100.0   |

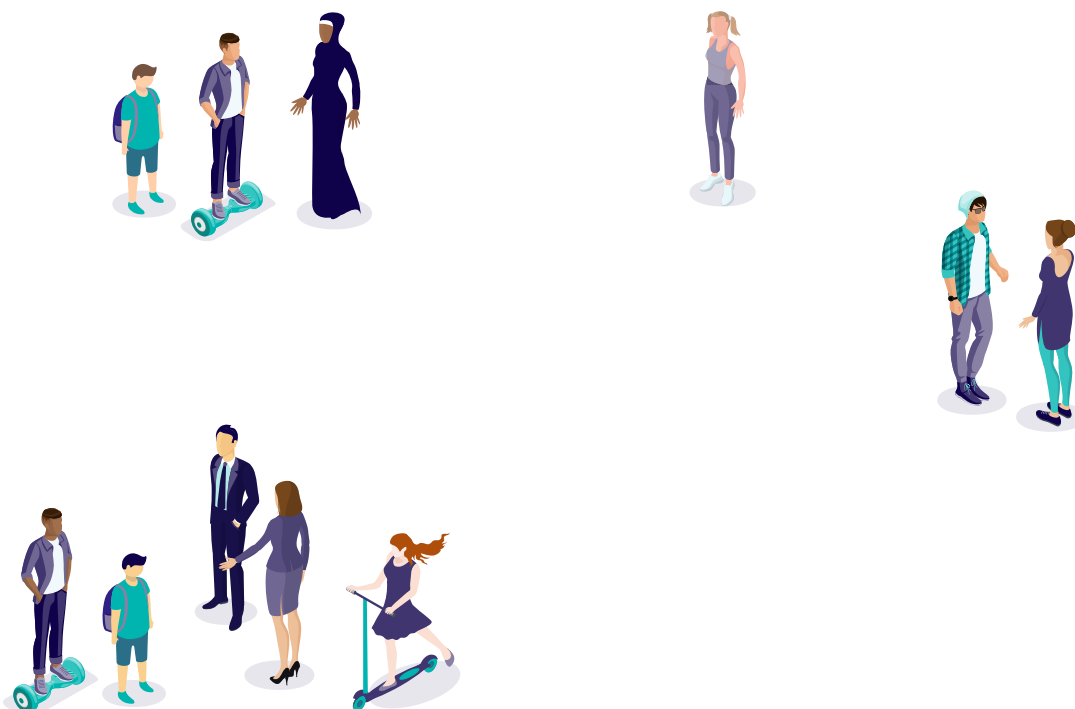
| Household Types        | 2016      |         | 2026      |         | 2036      |         | 2046      |         | 2056      |         |
|------------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|
|                        | Number    | Share % | Number    | Share % | Number    | Share % | Number    | Share % | Number    | Share % |
| Families with children | 1,031,800 | 43.1    | 1,248,500 | 42.4    | 1,467,500 | 42.2    | 1,681,100 | 41.8    | 1,876,800 | 41.1    |
| Couple-only households | 613,200   | 25.6    | 772,800   | 26.3    | 916,500   | 26.4    | 1,075,100 | 26.8    | 1,255,500 | 27.5    |
| Lone person households | 604,500   | 25.2    | 750,400   | 25.5    | 897,700   | 25.8    | 1,046,400 | 26.0    | 1,197,600 | 26.2    |
| Other households       | 144,500   | 6.0     | 170,800   | 5.8     | 192,900   | 5.6     | 214,800   | 5.3     | 237,500   | 5.2     |
| Total households       | 2,394,000 | 100.0   | 2,942,500 | 100.0   | 3,474,600 | 100.0   | 4,017,400 | 100.0   | 4,567,400 | 100.0   |

**Table 2 - Estimated Resident Population by major region of Victoria, 2016 to 2056**

| Region            | Estimated Resident Population |           |           |           |           | Change 2016-2056 |          |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------|----------|
|                   | 2016                          | 2026      | 2036      | 2046      | 2056      | Number           | Avg rate |
| Greater Melbourne | 4,714,400                     | 5,843,300 | 6,884,100 | 7,931,600 | 9,001,300 | 4,286,900        | 1.6%     |
| Rest of Victoria  | 1,458,800                     | 1,651,800 | 1,838,600 | 2,020,300 | 2,205,500 | 746,700          | 1.0%     |

**Statistical Areas (SA4) in Victoria's regions:**

|                            |         |         |         |         |         |         |      |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------|
| Ballarat                   | 160,000 | 185,000 | 210,000 | 234,500 | 259,500 | 99,500  | 1.2% |
| Bendigo                    | 155,500 | 180,200 | 204,200 | 228,200 | 253,200 | 97,700  | 1.2% |
| Geelong                    | 286,400 | 361,600 | 431,700 | 500,200 | 569,400 | 283,000 | 1.7% |
| Hume                       | 172,600 | 193,600 | 213,700 | 233,000 | 252,700 | 80,100  | 1.0% |
| Latrobe Gippsland          | 275,800 | 310,800 | 346,200 | 379,800 | 413,700 | 137,900 | 1.0% |
| North West                 | 151,900 | 153,000 | 153,700 | 154,500 | 155,800 | 3,900   | 0.1% |
| Shepparton                 | 132,100 | 140,000 | 149,100 | 158,400 | 167,800 | 35,700  | 0.6% |
| Warrnambool and South West | 124,500 | 127,600 | 130,000 | 131,700 | 133,400 | 8,900   | 0.2% |



## Local Government Area Results

**Table 3 - Estimated Resident Population by Local Government Area, 2018 to 2036**

|   | Population |         | Change 2018 - 2036 |          |
|---|------------|---------|--------------------|----------|
|   | 2018       | 2036    | Number             | Avg Rate |
| <b>Inner Metropolitan Melbourne</b>   |            |         |                    |          |
| Melbourne (C)   | 169,960    | 292,630 | 122,670            | 3.1%     |
| Port Phillip (C)  | 113,200    | 159,450 | 46,250             | 1.9%     |
| Yarra (C)   | 98,520     | 136,450 | 37,930             | 1.8%     |
| <b>Inner South East Melbourne</b>   |            |         |                    |          |
| Bayside (C)   | 105,720    | 122,710 | 16,990             | 0.8%     |
| Boroondara (C)  | 181,290    | 213,840 | 32,550             | 0.9%     |
| Glen Eira (C)   | 153,860    | 188,210 | 34,350             | 1.1%     |
| Stonnington (C)   | 116,210    | 146,890 | 30,680             | 1.3%     |
| <b>Eastern Melbourne</b>  |            |         |                    |          |
| Knox (C)  | 163,200    | 191,530 | 28,330             | 0.9%     |
| Manningham (C)  | 125,510    | 148,410 | 22,900             | 0.9%     |
| Maroondah (C)   | 117,500    | 143,790 | 26,300             | 1.1%     |
| Monash (C)  | 200,080    | 248,930 | 48,850             | 1.2%     |
| Whitehorse (C)  | 176,200    | 220,250 | 44,050             | 1.2%     |
| Yarra Ranges (S)  | 158,170    | 183,820 | 25,650             | 0.8%     |
| <b>Northern Melbourne</b>   |            |         |                    |          |
| Banyule (C)   | 130,240    | 150,760 | 20,520             | 0.8%     |
| Darebin (C)   | 161,610    | 210,650 | 49,040             | 1.5%     |
| Hume (C)  | 224,390    | 343,990 | 119,600            | 2.4%     |
| Moreland (C)  | 181,730    | 241,540 | 59,820             | 1.6%     |
| Nillumbik (S)   | 64,940     | 70,310  | 5,370              | 0.4%     |
| Whittlesea (C)  | 223,320    | 364,450 | 141,130            | 2.8%     |
| <i>Note: The Northern Metropolitan Region, as defined in Plan Melbourne includes that part of the Mitchell Shire which is within the Metropolitan Melbourne UGB. In these LGA tables, the whole of Mitchell Shire is included in the Hume Region.</i> |            |         |                    |          |
| <b>Southern Melbourne</b>   |            |         |                    |          |
| Cardinia (S)  | 107,120    | 177,870 | 70,750             | 2.9%     |
| Casey (C)   | 340,420    | 522,250 | 181,830            | 2.4%     |
| Frankston (C)   | 141,850    | 165,790 | 23,940             | 0.9%     |
| Greater Dandenong (C)   | 166,090    | 218,560 | 52,470             | 1.5%     |
| Kingston (C) (Vic.)   | 163,430    | 201,090 | 37,660             | 1.2%     |
| Mornington Peninsula (S)  | 165,820    | 200,360 | 34,540             | 1.1%     |

Table 3 - Continued

|                                 | Population |         | Change 2018 - 2036 |          |
|---------------------------------|------------|---------|--------------------|----------|
|                                 | 2018       | 2036    | Number             | Avg Rate |
| <b>Western Melbourne</b>        |            |         |                    |          |
| Brimbank (C)                    | 208,710    | 244,500 | 35,790             | 0.9%     |
| Hobsons Bay (C)                 | 96,470     | 120,600 | 24,130             | 1.2%     |
| Maribyrnong (C)                 | 91,390     | 147,460 | 56,080             | 2.7%     |
| Melton (C)                      | 156,710    | 332,050 | 175,340            | 4.3%     |
| Moonee Valley (C)               | 127,880    | 167,780 | 39,900             | 1.5%     |
| Wyndham (C)                     | 255,320    | 459,220 | 203,890            | 3.3%     |
| <b>Central Highlands Region</b> |            |         |                    |          |
| Ararat (RC)                     | 11,800     | 11,870  | 70                 | 0.0%     |
| Ballarat (C)                    | 107,330    | 145,930 | 38,600             | 1.7%     |
| Golden Plains (S)               | 23,120     | 33,070  | 9,950              | 2.0%     |
| Hepburn (S)                     | 15,810     | 17,700  | 1,890              | 0.6%     |
| Moorabool (S)                   | 34,160     | 49,940  | 15,780             | 2.1%     |
| Pyrenees (S)                    | 7,350      | 7,710   | 360                | 0.3%     |
| <b>G21 Region</b>               |            |         |                    |          |
| Colac-Otway (S)                 | 21,500     | 22,330  | 830                | 0.2%     |
| Greater Geelong (C)             | 252,220    | 360,250 | 108,030            | 2.0%     |
| Queenscliffe (B)                | 2,980      | 3,170   | 190                | 0.3%     |
| Surf Coast (S)                  | 32,250     | 45,440  | 13,190             | 1.9%     |
| <b>Gippsland Region</b>         |            |         |                    |          |
| Bass Coast (S)                  | 35,330     | 48,140  | 12,820             | 1.7%     |
| Baw Baw (S)                     | 52,020     | 75,820  | 23,800             | 2.1%     |
| East Gippsland (S)              | 46,820     | 55,960  | 9,140              | 1.0%     |
| Latrobe (C) (Vic.)              | 75,210     | 83,190  | 7,980              | 0.6%     |
| South Gippsland (S)             | 29,580     | 33,930  | 4,350              | 0.8%     |
| Wellington (S)                  | 44,020     | 49,060  | 5,040              | 0.6%     |
| <b>Great South Coast Region</b> |            |         |                    |          |
| Corangamite (S)                 | 16,140     | 14,890  | -1,250             | -0.4%    |
| Glenelg (S)                     | 19,670     | 18,760  | -910               | -0.3%    |
| Moyne (S)                       | 16,890     | 19,030  | 2,140              | 0.7%     |
| Southern Grampians (S)          | 16,140     | 15,030  | -1,110             | -0.4%    |
| Warrnambool (C)                 | 34,860     | 39,930  | 5,070              | 0.8%     |

**Table 3 - Continued**

|                                    | Population |         | Change 2018 - 2036 |          |
|------------------------------------|------------|---------|--------------------|----------|
|                                    | 2018       | 2036    | Number             | Avg Rate |
| <b>Hume Region</b>                 |            |         |                    |          |
| Alpine (S)                         | 12,730     | 13,510  | 780                | 0.3%     |
| Benalla (RC)                       | 14,020     | 14,660  | 640                | 0.2%     |
| Greater Shepparton (C)             | 66,010     | 77,690  | 11,690             | 0.9%     |
| Indigo (S)                         | 16,490     | 18,520  | 2,030              | 0.6%     |
| Mansfield (S)                      | 8,980      | 10,970  | 1,990              | 1.1%     |
| Mitchell (S)                       | 44,300     | 97,690  | 53,390             | 4.5%     |
| Moira (S)                          | 29,800     | 32,380  | 2,590              | 0.5%     |
| Murrindindi (S)                    | 14,480     | 17,020  | 2,540              | 0.9%     |
| Strathbogie (S)                    | 10,650     | 12,010  | 1,360              | 0.7%     |
| Towong (S)                         | 6,050      | 6,250   | 190                | 0.2%     |
| Wangaratta (RC)                    | 29,090     | 32,160  | 3,080              | 0.6%     |
| Wodonga (C)                        | 41,430     | 58,900  | 17,470             | 2.0%     |
| <b>Loddon Mallee North Region</b>  |            |         |                    |          |
| Buloke (S)                         | 6,180      | 5,020   | -1,170             | -1.2%    |
| Campaspe (S)                       | 37,590     | 39,080  | 1,490              | 0.2%     |
| Gannawarra (S)                     | 10,550     | 9,930   | -620               | -0.3%    |
| Mildura (RC)                       | 55,520     | 62,550  | 7,040              | 0.7%     |
| Swan Hill (RC)                     | 20,760     | 20,520  | -240               | -0.1%    |
| <b>Loddon Mallee South Region</b>  |            |         |                    |          |
| Central Goldfields (S)             | 13,210     | 14,130  | 920                | 0.4%     |
| Greater Bendigo (C)                | 116,050    | 153,760 | 37,710             | 1.6%     |
| Loddon (S)                         | 7,510      | 7,350   | -170               | -0.1%    |
| Macedon Ranges (S)                 | 49,390     | 64,640  | 15,260             | 1.5%     |
| Mount Alexander (S)                | 19,510     | 21,810  | 2,300              | 0.6%     |
| <b>Wimmera South Mallee Region</b> |            |         |                    |          |
| Hindmarsh (S)                      | 5,650      | 4,560   | -1,090             | -1.2%    |
| Horsham (RC)                       | 19,880     | 20,600  | 720                | 0.2%     |
| Northern Grampians (S)             | 11,430     | 10,210  | -1,220             | -0.6%    |
| West Wimmera (S)                   | 3,860      | 3,040   | -820               | -1.3%    |
| Yarriambiack (S)                   | 6,660      | 5,570   | -1,090             | -1.0%    |
| <b>Unincorporated</b>              |            |         |                    |          |
| Unincorporated Vic                 | 890        | 970     | 80                 | 0.5%     |



