



State of Australian Cities 2014 - 15

Melbourne

Population and Settlement

- The population of Greater Melbourne grew by an average of 2.1% per annum from 3,931,438 in 2008 to 4,347,955 in 2013.
- Over the last decade Melbourne has seen the greatest growth in absolute terms, adding approximately 750,000 people, equivalent to more than 200 people per day.
- By 2061 the population of Melbourne is projected by ABS to surpass that of Sydney.
- Melbourne is projected by ABS to have about 1 million people aged over 65 years in 2031.
- Melbourne was home to the largest population growth in fringe suburbs over the period 2012-13, with the northern fringe suburb of South Morang adding 5,700 people. Strong fringe growth was also exhibited in Melbourne's Craigieburn-Mickleham and Point Cook SA2 areas, with each adding 3,200 people.
- Between 2012 and 2013, the two inner city areas in Australia with the largest population increases were both in inner Melbourne: the SA2 areas of Melbourne and Southbank grew by 5,400 and 2,100 additional people respectively over the year.

Economy & Human Capital and Labour

- Melbourne had an increase in employed persons of over 356,000 during the decade 2001-2011, the largest of the major cities.
- The SA2 of West Melbourne experienced an increase in employed persons of over 93,000.
- The increase in people with vocational or higher educational qualifications in the SA2 of West Melbourne was 14.9 percentage points in the period 2001 to 2011.
- The largest growth in industry employment between 2006 and 2011 for Melbourne was in Health Care and Social Assistance with 42,032 workers, whereas the largest decline occurred in Manufacturing with 12,085 workers.
- In Melbourne, semi-detached and apartment dwellings made up 41% of all new dwellings constructed between 2001 and 2011. In 2001 higher density housing made up only 24% of the housing stock of the city and in 2011 it accounted for 29%.
- Residential property prices have shown a substantial and mostly sustained rise in value since the mid-1990s.
- Between 2012 and 2013 Melbourne contributed 11.3% to the total volume measure of national GDP growth.
- Between 1989 and 2013 Melbourne contributed 17.3% to the total volume measure of national GDP growth.

Infrastructure and Transport

- Melbourne has shares of active travel (20%) for residents of the inner suburbs who also work in the area, using public transport to access the city and inner suburbs for work (32%).
- The number of people cycling to work in Melbourne has grown by 39%, rising from 20,598 people in 2006 to 28,606 people in 2011.
- While travel times increased in all regions across Australia, Melbourne had a relatively small increase in average commuting times (less than a 3 minute increase, 2002-2010).
- Passenger vehicle kilometres travelled on road in Melbourne have risen 4.6 billion km to 36.7 billion km in the period 2001-02 to 2011-12.

- Melbourne had a decrease in average network delay due to congestion at 0.01 minutes per km, 2002-03 to 2010-11. The delay rose and then fell over the period, peaking at 0.82 minutes per km then falling to 0.72 minutes.
- In Melbourne, rail patronage has increased by almost 63 per cent (an increase of 83 million trips per year) in a decade despite the general trend toward dependency on cars in our cities (car use made up 81 per cent of the total transport task in 2011).
- The Port of Melbourne is Australia's busiest container port, handling over one-third of Australia's total container trade.
- The growth in container trade has mainly been felt at Australia's major urban ports, with the Port of Melbourne projected to be handling over 5 million TEU per year by 2025.
- The number of passengers through airports in Greater Melbourne rose by 5,334,500 in the period 2009 to 2013, the largest increase nationally.
- Melbourne had an estimated 276,000 international business travellers in 2012-13.