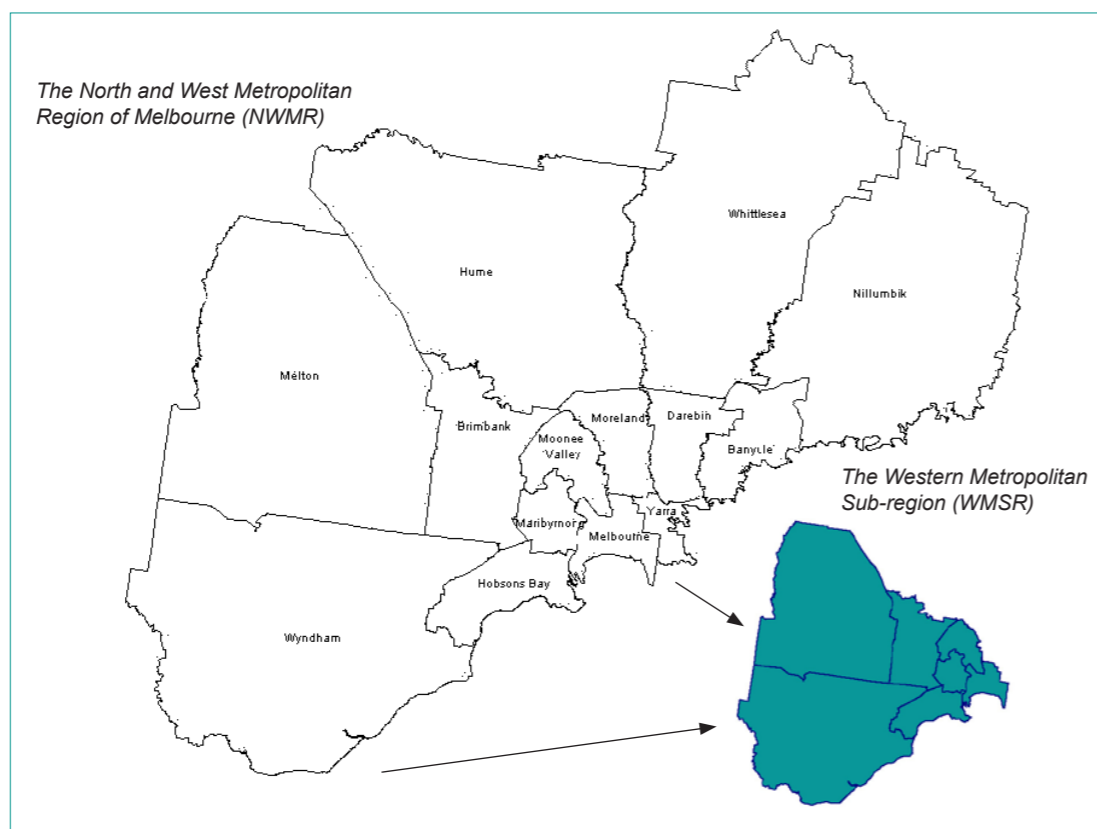


## The Western Metropolitan Sub-region: Description and Population Overview

The Western Metropolitan Sub-region (WMSR) comprises the western portion of the North and West Metropolitan Region (NWMR) of Melbourne as defined by the Victorian Government Department of Human Services (DHS). The WMSR extends west in an expansive 'wedge' from Melbourne's inner suburbs to meet the rural fringe of the metropolitan area, and covers a total land area of approximately 1,371 square kilometres.

According to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), the sub-region has an estimated resident population (ERP) of 733,799 persons.<sup>1</sup> Of these, 366,415 (49.9%) are females.

<sup>1</sup> The ERP of the WMSR is at 30 June 2007 and is based on figures from ABS Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia 2007 Cat. No. 3235.0 Latest Issue Release 11.30 a.m. (Canberra time) 19/08/08 at <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/3235.02007?OpenDocument>, accessed October 2008. These figures represent preliminary estimates for 30 June 2007 as based on the final 2006 Census-based estimates, and reflect the latest available data at the time of compiling this report. ERP figures are the official ABS estimates of the Australian population. They are based on Census counts by place of usual residence (excluding overseas visitors) with an allowance for net Census undercount, to which are added the number of residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the Census. Other factors include the components of natural increase (births minus deaths on a usual residence basis), net overseas migration, and interstate movements involving a change of usual residence. The ERP are important because they are used to determine the number of representatives from each state and territory to sit in the House of Representatives, as well as the annual allocation of Commonwealth funds for state and local governments. For a detailed explanation, go to <http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/3228.0>.



The sub-region encompasses the seven local government areas (LGAs) of Brimbank, Hobsons Bay, Maribyrnong, Melbourne, Melton, Moonee Valley and Wyndham. The sub-region is further defined by three Primary Care Partnerships (PCPs): Moonee Valley/Melbourne PCP, Westbay Alliance, and Brimbank/Melton PCP.<sup>2</sup>

3 x Primary Care Partnerships	7 x Local Government Areas
Moonee Valley / Melbourne PCP	Moonee Valley and Melbourne
Westbay PCP	Hobsons Bay, Maribyrnong and Wyndham
Brimbank/Melton PCP	Brimbank and Melton

<sup>2</sup> In 2006, HealthWest Partnership formed as a strategic initiative of WestBay Alliance and Brimbank/Melton PCP, in recognition that such an arrangement provided for a stronger partnership than two separate PCP management structures and could thereby act as a leading body on the health and wellbeing of people in Melbourne's west.

### City of Brimbank

The City of Brimbank is located to the west and northwest of Melbourne and is around 20 kilometres from Melbourne's central business district (CBD).<sup>3</sup> Brimbank covers an area of approximately 123 square kilometres and is bounded by Thompsons Road, Column Gully, Jacksons Creek, the Maribyrnong River, Keilor Park Drive and Sharps Road to the north; the standard gauge railway, Maribyrnong River, Duke Street, Stony Creek and the Melbourne–Bendigo railway line to the east; Geelong Road, Kororoit Creek and Boundary Road to the south; and Robinsons Road, Kororoit Creek, the western boundary of Kings Park, Delahey and Sydenham and the Melbourne–Bendigo railway to the west.

The original inhabitants of the Brimbank area were the Wurundjeri Aboriginal people.

Brimbank comprises a mix of older and more recently established (and growing) suburbs. Brimbank's suburbs are Albanvale, Albion, Ardeer, Brooklyn (part), Cairnlea, Calder Park, Deer Park, Delahey, Derrimut, Hillside (part), Kealba, Keilor, Keilor Downs, Keilor East (part), Keilor Lodge, Keilor North, Keilor Park, Kings Park, St Albans, Sunshine, Sunshine North, Sunshine West, Sydenham, Taylors Lakes and Tullamarine (part). Significant residential developments exist in the northwest areas of Sydenham and Taylors Lakes and the southern areas of Cairnlea and Derrimut.

Brimbank has a strong industrial, commercial and educational profile that includes Victoria University (St Albans and Sunshine campuses), Watergardens Shopping Centre, Sunshine Marketplace Shopping Centre, and Brimbank Central Shopping Centre. The Sunshine Hospital is also located in Brimbank.

Major transport routes include the Western Ring Road (which passes through the municipality and creates links to the CBD, the airport and the port of Melbourne) as well as arterial roads into rural and regional Victoria and the Melbourne–Ballarat and Melbourne–Bendigo railway lines.

<sup>3</sup> This information is from Brimbank City Council at [http://www.brimbank.vic.gov.au/Page/Page.asp?Page\\_Id=527&h=1](http://www.brimbank.vic.gov.au/Page/Page.asp?Page_Id=527&h=1), accessed October 2008. See also profile. id Brimbank Community Profile at <http://www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=103>, accessed October 2008.

Major recreation and conservation facilities include the Derrimut Grasslands, Organ Pipes National Park, Brimbank Park, Keilor Park Recreation Reserve, Green Gully Reserve, Sunshine and Keilor Public Golf Courses, Iramoo Wildflower Grassland Reserve, Horseshoe Bend Children's Farm, Calder Park Motorsport Complex, St Albans Leisure Centre and Sunshine Leisure Centre.

The ERP of Brimbank is 177,566 persons.<sup>4</sup> The median age of persons in Brimbank occurs in the 30–34 age group giving Brimbank a young to mid-age profile. Brimbank is expected to experience an inevitable ageing of its population in the next 25 years to see a majority of persons aged 45 years and over.<sup>5</sup>

- In 2006, the share of the population aged 0–15 years was 20.1%; by 2031, this is expected to fall to 14.4%.
- In 2006, those aged 45 years and over comprised 36.0% of the population; by 2031, they will represent 51.1% of all persons.

While Brimbank has grown rapidly in the preceding decade (e.g. a rate of 1.6% from 1996 to 2001) its growth has now steadied to 0.9% (30 June 2006 to 30 June 2007).<sup>6</sup> Brimbank's growth is likely to slow in the future as land supply becomes a constraint

<sup>4</sup> The ERP of Brimbank is at 30 June 2007 and is based on figures from ABS Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia 2007 Cat. No. 3235.0 Latest Issue Release 11.30 a.m. (Canberra time) 19/08/08 at <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/3235.02007?OpenDocument>, accessed October 2008.

<sup>5</sup> This information is based on the Department of Sustainability and Environment's publication, Victoria in Future 2004 available through the Know Your Area Dataset at <http://services.land.vic.gov.au/knowyourarea/homepage.html>, accessed November 2008. Figures in Victoria in Future 2004 are derived from 2001 Census figures. The Department of Planning and Community Development is currently working on projections for all 79 LGAs in Victoria using 2006 Census figures. While projections for total persons at the LGA level are available, projected age structures are yet to be released. It is expected that these will be available for all 79 LGAs by mid-2009. For updates, see Victoria in Future 2008, at <http://www.dse.vic.gov.au/DSE/dsenres.nsf/LinkView/BD4EF8A400A9E6DECA256D8D00151A4F775206E3E0281595CA256F0E0013C1FB>.

<sup>6</sup> Victorian Population Bulletin 'Special Edition 2007' and 'Annual Edition 2008' at <http://www.dse.vic.gov.au/DSE/dsenres.nsf/childdocs/-4CA023FAC31D9D5CCA256D650016CB01-C70997566F01CABDCA256D6500039059-9CF72632FC3C8899CA256D1900232D11?open>, accessed November 2008, and using estimates from ABS Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2006–07, Cat. No. 3218.0 Latest Issue Release 11:30 a.m. (Canberra time) 31/03/08 at <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/3218.0Main+Features12006-07?OpenDocument>.

on residential development.<sup>7</sup> By 2016, Brimbank will have lost its status as the most populated LGA in the WMSR, overtaken by the rapidly growing outer municipality of Wyndham.<sup>8</sup>

Detailed tables showing the age distribution of Brimbank's current ERP, its projected population, and recent population changes can be found at the end of this section.

## City of Hobsons Bay

The City of Hobsons Bay is situated on Port Phillip Bay and is between seven and 20 kilometres west and southwest of Melbourne's CBD.<sup>9</sup> Covering around 66 square kilometres, Hobsons Bay is bounded by the Princes Freeway/Highway and the West Gate Freeway to the north; the Yarra River and Hobsons Bay to the east; Port Phillip Bay to the south; and the Princes Freeway, Point Cook and Maher Roads and the Old Geelong Road to the west.

The original inhabitants of the Hobsons Bay area were the Yalukit-William Aboriginal clan.

Hobsons Bay includes the suburbs of Altona, Altona North, Altona Meadows, Brooklyn (part), Laverton (part), Seabrook, Newport, Seaholme, South Kingsville, Spotswood, Williamstown and Williamstown North.

Hobsons Bay has over 20 kilometres of bay frontage, significant wetlands, five creek systems, remnant native grasslands, and other flora and fauna habitat areas.

The municipality is home to significant chemical and petroleum industrial complexes, and its local economy also includes manufacturing, transport, goods distribution, smaller warehouses/lighter industries, and service industries. Retail precincts include Altona Gate Shopping Centre, Pier Street and Harrington Square in Altona, Williamstown business district, Central Square Altona Meadows, Mason Street in Newport, and Aviation Road in Laverton. Victoria University (Newport Campus) is also located in Hobsons Bay.

Hobsons Bay has access to West Gate Freeway, the Western Ring Road, CityLink, the Werribee and Williamstown railway lines, and the ports and/or airports of Melbourne and Avalon.

Major recreation and conservation facilities in the municipality include the Scienceworks Museum, Williamstown port and marina areas, Newport Power Station, Newport Rail Workshops, Altona Coastal Park, Cheetham Wetlands, Jawbone Conservation Reserve, Newport Lakes Park, Point Gellibrand Coastal Heritage Park and Cherry Lake.

The ERP of Hobsons Bay is 85,482 persons.<sup>10</sup> The median age of persons in Hobsons Bay occurs in the 35–39 age group, giving Hobsons Bay a mid-age profile. Hobsons Bay is expected to experience an inevitable ageing of its population in the next 25 years to show a majority of persons aged 45 years and over.<sup>11</sup>

- In 2006, the share of the population aged 0–15 years was 19.5%; by 2031, this is expected to fall to 13.8%.

<sup>10</sup> The ERP of Hobsons Bay is at 30 June 2007 and is based on figures from ABS Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia 2007 Cat. No. 3235.0 Latest Issue Release 11.30 a.m. (Canberra time) 19/08/08 at <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/3235.02007?OpenDocument>, accessed October 2008.

<sup>11</sup> This information is based on the Department of Sustainability and Environment's publication, Victoria in Future 2004 available through the Know Your Area Dataset at <http://services.land.vic.gov.au/knowyourarea/homepage.html>, accessed November 2008. Figures in Victoria in Future 2004 are derived from 2001 Census figures. The Department of Planning and Community Development is currently working on projections for all 79 LGAs in Victoria using 2006 Census figures. While projections for total persons at the LGA level are available, projected age structures are yet to be released. It is expected that these will be available for all 79 LGAs by mid-2009. For updates, see Victoria in Future 2008, at <http://www.dse.vic.gov.au/DSE/dsenres.nsf/LinkView/BD4EF8A400A9E6DECA256D8D00151A4F775206E3E0281595CA256F0E0013C1FB>.

- In 2006, those aged 45 years and over comprised 38.3% of the population; by 2031, they will represent 52.0% of all persons.

Hobsons Bay experienced a growth rate of 0.8% from 30 June 2006 to 30 June 2007.<sup>12</sup> Hobsons Bay's growth is likely to slow in the future as land supply becomes a constraint on residential development.<sup>13</sup>

Detailed tables showing the age distribution of Hobsons Bay's current ERP, its projected population, and recent population changes can be found at the end of this section.

## City of Maribyrnong

The City of Maribyrnong is between five and 11 kilometres immediately west of Melbourne's CBD.<sup>14</sup> Maribyrnong covers around 31 square kilometres and is bounded by the Maribyrnong River to the north and east; Duke Street and the Newport–Sunshine railway line to the west; and the West Gate Freeway to the south.

The original inhabitants of the Maribyrnong area were the Woimurrung and Boonwurrung tribes of the Kulin nation.

Maribyrnong includes the suburbs of Braybrook, Brooklyn (part), Footscray, Kingsville, Maidstone, Maribyrnong, Seddon, Tottenham, West Footscray and Yarraville. The municipality is undergoing a period of significant change. Residential properties are sought after in Yarraville, Seddon and Footscray, increasing housing prices in these suburbs and contributing to gentrification. Large

<sup>12</sup> Victorian Population Bulletin 'Annual Edition 2008' at <http://www.dse.vic.gov.au/DSE/dsenres.nsf/childdocs/-4CA023FAC31D9D5CCA256D650016CB01-C70997566F01CABDCA256D6500039059-9CF72632FC3C8899CA256D1900232D11?open>, accessed November 2008, and using estimates from ABS Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2006–07, Cat. No. 3218.0 Latest Issue Release 11:30 a.m. (Canberra time) 31/03/08 at <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/3218.0Main+Features12006-07?OpenDocument>.

<sup>13</sup> Department of Sustainability and Environment Victoria in Future 2004 at <http://www.dse.vic.gov.au/DSE/dsenres.nsf/LinkView/E97DCA68D1DC351BCA256F8C007CD54306C7DF80826B65674A256DEA002C0DCA>, accessed November 2008.

<sup>14</sup> This information is from Maribyrnong City Council at [http://www.maribyrnong.vic.gov.au/Page/page.asp?Page\\_Id=44&h=0](http://www.maribyrnong.vic.gov.au/Page/page.asp?Page_Id=44&h=0), accessed October 2008. See also profile. id Maribyrnong Community Profile at <http://www.id.com.au/Profile/Default.aspx?id=127>, accessed October 2008.

redevelopment opportunities have also emerged from changes in land use due to a restructuring of manufacturing industries and the relocation of Commonwealth defence sites along the Maribyrnong River – industries that were once a major source of employment in the area.

Maribyrnong provides easy access to Melbourne's ports, the CBD, and major transport networks.

Major features in municipality are the Maribyrnong River, Footscray Markets, Victoria University (Footscray Park and Nicholson campuses and the Maribyrnong Student Village), Highpoint Shopping Centre, Whitten Oval, Medway Golf Club, Sun Theatre Yarraville, Footscray Park, and Pipemakers Park.

The ERP of Maribyrnong is 67,882 persons.<sup>15</sup> The median age of persons in Maribyrnong occurs in the 35–39 age group giving Maribyrnong a mid-age profile. Maribyrnong is expected to age slightly in the next 25 years, even though the median age will remain in the 35–39 age group.<sup>16</sup>

- In 2006, the share of the population aged 0–15 years was 16.7%; by 2031, this is expected to fall slightly to 15.4%.
- In 2006, just over one-half (51.0%) of the population in Maribyrnong was aged 35 years and over; by 2031, this figure will have increased slightly to reflect 56.9% of the population.

Maribyrnong experienced a growth rate of 2.5%

<sup>15</sup> The ERP of Maribyrnong is at 30 June 2007 and is based on figures from ABS Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia 2007 Cat. No. 3235.0 Latest Issue Release 11.30 a.m. (Canberra time) 19/08/08 at <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/3235.02007?OpenDocument>, accessed October 2008.

<sup>16</sup> This information is based on the Department of Sustainability and Environment's publication, Victoria in Future 2004 available through the Know Your Area Dataset at <http://services.land.vic.gov.au/knowyourarea/homepage.html>, accessed November 2008. Figures in Victoria in Future 2004 are derived from 2001 Census figures. The Department of Planning and Community Development is currently working on projections for all 79 LGAs in Victoria using 2006 Census figures. While projections for total persons at the LGA level are available, projected age structures are yet to be released. It is expected that these will be available for all 79 LGAs by mid-2009. For updates, see Victoria in Future 2008, at <http://www.dse.vic.gov.au/DSE/dsenres.nsf/LinkView/BD4EF8A400A9E6DECA256D8D00151A4F775206E3E0281595CA256F0E0013C1FB>.

from 30 June 2006 to 30 June 2007.<sup>17</sup> Maribyrnong's growth is expected to remain strong over the next 25 years with a large number of former industrial sites converted for residential purposes.<sup>18</sup>

Detailed tables showing the age distribution of Maribyrnong's current ERP, its projected population, and recent population changes can be found at the end of this section.

## City of Melbourne

The City of Melbourne covers an area of around 38 square kilometres and includes Melbourne's CBD, several historic inner city suburbs, several famous sporting venues, arts/cultural and recreational facilities, and developments such as Southbank.<sup>19</sup>

The original inhabitants of the Melbourne area were the people of the Kulin nation.

Suburbs within the municipality include Carlton, Carlton North (part), Docklands, East Melbourne, Kensington, Melbourne/Jolimont, North Melbourne, Parkville, St Kilda Road, West Melbourne and Port Melbourne (Fisherman's Bend). Both Kensington and North Melbourne were previously in the City of Moonee Valley and were transferred to the City of Melbourne on 1 July 2008.<sup>20</sup>

The ERP of Melbourne is 80,443 persons.<sup>21</sup> The most striking characteristic of the population in Melbourne is its median age, which occurs in the 25–29 age group. Indeed, over one-half (51.1%) of the population in Melbourne is in the 15–19 to 25–29 age groups, explained by the significant numbers of tertiary students living in suburbs such as Carlton and Parkville and attending the main city campuses of the University of Melbourne and RMIT University.

Melbourne is expected to experience a slight ageing of its population over the next 25 years to see a majority of persons aged 30 years and over.<sup>22</sup> In 2006, those aged 30 and over comprised 43.1% of the population; by 2031, they will represent 52.7% of all persons.

Melbourne experienced a growth rate of 5.8% from 30 June 2006 to 30 June 2007.<sup>23</sup> Such a figure is normally associated with rapidly growing outer LGAs (e.g. Melton at 5.8% and Wyndham at 6.2% for the same period) and serves as a reminder to health planners that population growth needs can exist in inner municipalities as well as more 'traditional' growth areas.

Melbourne's growth is likely to continue over the next 25 years as a result of new residential opportunities in

redevelopment sites such as Docklands.<sup>24</sup>

Detailed tables showing the age distribution of Melbourne's current ERP, its projected population, and recent population changes can be found at the end of this section.

## Shire of Melton

The Shire of Melton is a young and rapidly growing municipality of urban and semi-rural areas located around 40 kilometres west of the CBD.<sup>25</sup> Covering approximately 527 square kilometres, Melton is bounded by Macedon Ranges Shire to the north, the City of Hume and the City of Brimbank to the east, Moorabool Shire to the west, and the City of Wyndham to the south.

The original inhabitants of the Melton area were the Wurundjeri Aboriginal people.

The Shire includes the main centre of Melton, the expanding suburbs of Caroline Springs and Hillside (part), and the suburbs or townships of Brookfield, Burnside, Burnside Heights, Diggers Rest (part), Exford, Eynesbury (part), Kurunjang, Melton South, Melton West, Mount Cottrell (part), Parwan (part), Plumpton, Ravenhall, Rockbank, Taylors Hill, Toolern Vale and Truganina (part).

Melton is an important area for horse breeding and offers excellent equestrian facilities.

Major transport routes include the Calder Freeway, Western Freeway, Melton Highway, Western Highway, and the Melton and Sydenham railway lines, and major features of the Shire include Melton Town Centre, Victoria University (Melton Campus), Melton Reservoir, Melton Waves Leisure Centre, Melton Indoor Recreation Centre and Melton Community Hall.

The ERP of Melton is 86,176 persons.<sup>26</sup> The median age of persons in Melton occurs in the 30–34 age group giving Melton a young to mid-age profile. Melton is expected to age in the next 25 years to see a majority of persons aged 35 years and over.<sup>27</sup>

- In 2006, the share of the population aged 0–15 years was 22.4%; by 2031, this is expected to fall to 18.5%.
- In 2006, those aged 35 years and over comprised 41.9% of the population; by 2031, they will represent 56.0% of all persons.

While Melton has grown rapidly in recent years (e.g. a rate of 8.9% from 2001 to 2006) its growth has now steadied somewhat to 5.8% (30 June 2006 to 30 June 2007).<sup>28</sup> Melton's growth will continue to be strong over the next 25 years associated with broadacre housing developments.<sup>29</sup>

Detailed tables showing the age distribution of Melton's current ERP, its projected population, and recent population changes can be found at the end of this section.

<sup>26</sup> The ERP of Melton is at 30 June 2007 and is based on figures from ABS Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia 2007 Cat. No. 3235.0 Latest Issue Release 11.30 a.m. (Canberra time) 19/08/08 at <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailSPage/3235.02007?OpenDocument>, accessed October 2008.

<sup>27</sup> This information is based on the Department of Sustainability and Environment's publication, Victoria in Future 2004 available through the Know Your Area Dataset at <http://services.land.vic.gov.au/knownyourarea/homepage.html>, accessed November 2008. Figures in Victoria in Future 2004 are derived from 2001 Census figures. The Department of Planning and Community Development is currently working on projections for all 79 LGAs in Victoria using 2006 Census figures. While projections for total persons at the LGA level are available, projected age structures are yet to be released. It is expected that these will be available for all 79 LGAs by mid-2009. For updates, see Victoria in Future 2008, at <http://www.dse.vic.gov.au/DSE/dsenres.nsf/LinkView/BD4EF8A400A9E6DECA256D8D00151A4F775206E3E0281595CA256F0E0013C1FB>.

<sup>28</sup> Victorian Population Bulletin 'Special Edition 2007' and 'Annual Edition 2008' at <http://www.dse.vic.gov.au/DSE/dsenres.nsf/childdocs/-4CA023FAC31D9D5CCA256D650016CB01-C70997566F01CABDCA256D6500039059-9CF72632FC3C8899CA256D1900232D11?open>, accessed November 2008, and using estimates from ABS Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2006–07, Cat. No. 3218.0 Latest Issue Release 11:30 a.m. (Canberra time) 31/03/08 at <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/3218.0Main+Features12006-07?OpenDocument>.

<sup>29</sup> Department of Sustainability and Environment Victoria in Future 2004 at <http://www.dse.vic.gov.au/DSE/dsenres.nsf/LinkView/E97DCA68D1DC351BCA256F8C007CD54306C7DF80826B65674A256DEA002C0DCA>, accessed November 2008.

<sup>17</sup> Victorian Population Bulletin 'Annual Edition 2008' at <http://www.dse.vic.gov.au/DSE/dsenres.nsf/childdocs/-4CA023FAC31D9D5CCA256D650016CB01-C70997566F01CABDCA256D6500039059-9CF72632FC3C8899CA256D1900232D11?open>, accessed November 2008, and using estimates from ABS Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2006–07, Cat. No. 3218.0 Latest Issue Release 11:30 a.m. (Canberra time) 31/03/08 at <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/3218.0Main+Features12006-07?OpenDocument>.

<sup>18</sup> Department of Sustainability and Environment Victoria in Future 2004 at <http://www.dse.vic.gov.au/DSE/dsenres.nsf/LinkView/E97DCA68D1DC351BCA256F8C007CD54306C7DF80826B65674A256DEA002C0DCA>, accessed November 2008.

<sup>19</sup> This information is from Melbourne City Council at <http://www.melbourne.vic.gov.au/info.cfm?top=66&pg=777>, accessed October 2008.

<sup>20</sup> Unless otherwise stated, demographic information about the City of Melbourne contained in this report excludes Kensington and North Melbourne as these are recent additions to the municipality and have not been captured in many existing datasets.

<sup>21</sup> The ERP of Melbourne is at 30 June 2007 and is based on figures from ABS Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia 2007 Cat. No. 3235.0 Latest Issue Release 11.30 a.m. (Canberra time) 19/08/08 at <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailSPage/3235.02007?OpenDocument>, accessed October 2008.

<sup>22</sup> This information is based on the Department of Sustainability and Environment's publication, Victoria in Future 2004 available through the Know Your Area Dataset at <http://services.land.vic.gov.au/knownyourarea/homepage.html>, accessed November 2008. Figures in Victoria in Future 2004 are derived from 2001 Census figures. The Department of Planning and Community Development is currently working on projections for all 79 LGAs in Victoria using 2006 Census figures. While projections for total persons at the LGA level are available, projected age structures are yet to be released. It is expected that these will be available for all 79 LGAs by mid-2009. For updates, see Victoria in Future 2008, at <http://www.dse.vic.gov.au/DSE/dsenres.nsf/LinkView/BD4EF8A400A9E6DECA256D8D00151A4F775206E3E0281595CA256F0E0013C1FB>.

<sup>23</sup> Victorian Population Bulletin 'Annual Edition 2008' at <http://www.dse.vic.gov.au/DSE/dsenres.nsf/childdocs/-4CA023FAC31D9D5CCA256D650016CB01-C70997566F01CABDCA256D6500039059-9CF72632FC3C8899CA256D1900232D11?open>, accessed November 2008, and using estimates from ABS Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2006–07, Cat. No. 3218.0 Latest Issue Release 11:30 a.m. (Canberra time) 31/03/08 at <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/3218.0Main+Features12006-07?OpenDocument>.

<sup>24</sup> Department of Sustainability and Environment Victoria in Future 2004 at <http://www.dse.vic.gov.au/DSE/dsenres.nsf/LinkView/E97DCA68D1DC351BCA256F8C007CD54306C7DF80826B65674A256DEA002C0DCA>, accessed November 2008.

<sup>25</sup> This information is from Melton Shire Council at [http://www.melton.vic.gov.au/Page/Page.asp?Page\\_Id=55&h=1&p=1](http://www.melton.vic.gov.au/Page/Page.asp?Page_Id=55&h=1&p=1), accessed October 2008. See also profile. id Melton Community Profile at <http://www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=116>, accessed October 2008.

## City of Moonee Valley

The City of Moonee Valley is located to the northwest of Melbourne between three and 13 kilometres from Melbourne's CBD.<sup>30</sup> Moonee Valley is around 44 square kilometres in size and is bounded by Moonee Ponds Creek to the east; Racecourse Road, Epsom Road, Langs Road, Leonard Crescent, Fisher Parade and the Maribyrnong River to the south; the standard gauge railway line to Sydney to the west.

The original inhabitants of the Moonee Valley area were the Wurundjeri Aboriginal people.

Moonee Valley is an established residential area with significant commercial and industrial areas including an airport. Its suburbs are Aberfeldie, Airport West, Ascot Vale, Avondale Heights, Essendon, Essendon North, Essendon West, Flemington (part), Keilor East (part), Moonee Ponds, Niddrie, Strathmore, Strathmore Heights and Travancore. Kensington and North Melbourne were part of the City of Moonee Valley until very recently (1 July 2008) when they were transferred to the City of Melbourne.<sup>31</sup>

Gentrification is changing the traditionally working-class, inner city suburbs of Flemington and Ascot Vale offering residential areas close to Melbourne's CBD and Docklands with good public transport. The middle suburbs of Moonee Ponds, Essendon, Strathmore and Niddrie have some of the highest property prices in Melbourne and are home to major private schools. Suburbs in the north and west of the municipality – such as Avondale Heights, East Keilor and Airport West – are more recently established.

Moonee Valley is served by the Calder Freeway, the Tullamarine Freeway, CityLink, the Craigieburn and Flemington Racecourse railway lines, and a number of tramlines.

Major features of the municipality include Essendon Airport, Westfield Shoppingtown Airport West, Moonee Valley Racecourse, Kangan Batman TAFE

<sup>30</sup> This information is from Moonee Valley City Council at [http://www.mvcc.vic.gov.au/Page/Page.asp?Page\\_Id=153&h=1&p=1](http://www.mvcc.vic.gov.au/Page/Page.asp?Page_Id=153&h=1&p=1), accessed October 2008. See also profile.id Moonee Valley Community Profile at <http://www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=117>, accessed October 2008.

<sup>31</sup> Unless otherwise stated, demographic information about the City of Moonee Valley contained in this report includes Kensington and North Melbourne as these were only recently transferred out of the municipality.

(Essendon Campus), Windy Hill (home of the Essendon Football Club), the shopping precincts of Puckle Street, Mt Alexander Road, Keilor Road and Napier Street, and the various parklands and environmental features along the Maribyrnong River and Moonee Ponds Creek.

The ERP of Moonee Valley is 112,722 persons.<sup>32</sup> The median age of persons in Moonee Valley occurs in the 35–39 age group giving Moonee Valley a mid-age profile. Moonee Valley is expected to age in the next 25 years to show a majority of persons aged 40 years and over.<sup>33</sup>

- In 2006, the share of the population aged 0–15 years was 16.0%; by 2031, this is expected to fall to 12.7%.
- In 2006, those aged 40 years and over comprised 46.9% of the population; by 2031, they will represent 55.8% of all persons.

Moonee Valley experienced a growth rate of 0.8% from 30 June 2006 to 30 June 2007.<sup>34</sup> Moonee Valley's growth is likely to slow in the future as land supply becomes a constraint on development.<sup>35</sup>

<sup>32</sup> The ERP for Moonee Valley is at 30 June 2007 and is based on figures from ABS Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia 2007 Cat. No. 3235.0 Latest Issue Release 11.30 a.m. (Canberra time) 19/08/08 at <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/3235.02007?OpenDocument>, accessed October 2008.

<sup>33</sup> This information is based on the Department of Sustainability and Environment's publication, Victoria in Future 2004 available through the Know Your Area Dataset at <http://services.land.vic.gov.au/knownyourarea/homepage.html>, accessed November 2008. Figures in Victoria in Future 2004 are derived from 2001 Census figures. The Department of Planning and Community Development is currently working on projections for all 79 LGAs in Victoria using 2006 Census figures. While projections for total persons at the LGA level are available, projected age structures are yet to be released. It is expected that these will be available for all 79 LGAs by mid-2009. For updates, see Victoria in Future 2008, at <http://www.dse.vic.gov.au/DSE/dsenres.nsf/LinkView/BD4EF8A400A9E6DECA256D8D00151A4F775206E3E0281595CA256F0E0013C1FB>.

<sup>34</sup> Victorian Population Bulletin 'Annual Edition 2008' at <http://www.dse.vic.gov.au/DSE/dsenres.nsf/childdocs/-4CA023FAC31D9D5CCA256D650016CB01-C70997566F01CABDCA256D6500039059-9CF72632FC3C8899CA256D1900232D11?open>, accessed November 2008, and using estimates from ABS Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2006–07, Cat. No. 3218.0 Latest Issue Release 11:30 a.m. (Canberra time) 31/03/08 at <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/3218.0Main+Features12006-07?OpenDocument>.

<sup>35</sup> Department of Sustainability and Environment Victoria in Future 2004 at <http://www.dse.vic.gov.au/DSE/dsenres.nsf/LinkView/E97DCA68D1DC351BCA256F8C007CD54306C7DF80826B65674A256DEA002C0DCA>, accessed November 2008.

Detailed tables showing the age distribution of Moonee Valley's current ERP, its projected population, and recent population changes can be found at the end of this section.

## City of Wyndham

The City of Wyndham is situated on a coastal plain on the western fringe of Melbourne between 12 and 45 kilometres from Melbourne's CBD.<sup>36</sup> Covering around 542 square kilometres, Wyndham is bounded by Springhill Road, Werribee River and Boundary Road to the north; Kororoit Creek, Princes Freeway, Old Geelong Road, RAAF Williams Laverton Base, Point Cook Road, Crellin Avenue South, St Anthony Court, Machair Drive, Dunnings Road, Point Cook Road, Tournament Drive, Fawcner Way, Crystal Court and Skeleton Creek to the east; Port Phillip Bay to the south; and Little River and Mortons Road to the west.

The original inhabitants of the Wyndham area were the Watha Wurring and Yalukit-Willam Aboriginal people

Main areas of residential population are in the suburbs of Werribee and Hoppers Crossing, with substantial growth occurring in Tarneit, Point Cook, Truganina (part) and Wyndham Vale. Other suburbs and townships include Cocoroc, Eynesbury (part), Laverton (part), Laverton North, Little River (part), Mambourin, Mount Cottrell, Quandong and Werribee South.

Wyndham is home to strong industrial and technology districts (especially Laverton North), two major retail precincts (Werribee Central and Werribee Plaza), intensive vegetable growing areas, and grazing lands.

The City is served by the Princes Freeway, the Princes Highway, the Western Ring Road, the Werribee railway line, and the Melbourne–Geelong railway line.

Key tourism and open space attractions include Werribee Park Mansion, Victoria's Open Range Zoo (Werribee), State Equestrian Centre, Point Cook Homestead, and Point Cook RAAF Museum.

<sup>36</sup> This information is from Wyndham City Council at <http://www.wyndham.vic.gov.au/wyndham>, accessed October 2008. See also profile.id Wyndham Community Profile at <http://www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=124>, accessed October 2008.

The ERP of Wyndham is 123,528 persons.<sup>37</sup> The median age of persons in Wyndham occurs in the 30–34 age group giving Wyndham a young to mid-age profile. Wyndham is expected to age in the next 25 years to see a majority of persons aged 40 years and over.<sup>38</sup>

- In 2006, the share of the population aged 0–15 years was 22.5%; by 2031, this is expected to fall to 20.8%.
- In 2006, those aged 40 years and over comprised 38.2% of the population; by 2031, they will represent 52.5% of all persons.

Wyndham experienced a growth rate of 6.2% from 30 June 2006 to 30 June 2007. This rate makes Wyndham the fastest growing LGA in Victoria for the 2006–2007 reporting year.<sup>39</sup> Wyndham's growth will continue to be strong over the next 25 years associated with broadhectare housing developments.<sup>40</sup> By 2016, Wyndham will have overtaken Brimbank as the most populated LGA in the

<sup>37</sup> The ERP of Wyndham is at 30 June 2007 and is based on figures from ABS Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia 2007 Cat. No. 3235.0 Latest Issue Release 11.30 a.m. (Canberra time) 19/08/08 at <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/3235.02007?OpenDocument>, accessed October 2008.

<sup>38</sup> This information is based on the Department of Sustainability and Environment's publication, Victoria in Future 2004 available through the Know Your Area Dataset at <http://services.land.vic.gov.au/knownyourarea/homepage.html>, accessed November 2008. Figures in Victoria in Future 2004 are derived from 2001 Census figures. The Department of Planning and Community Development is currently working on projections for all 79 LGAs in Victoria using 2006 Census figures. While projections for total persons at the LGA level are available, projected age structures are yet to be released. It is expected that these will be available for all 79 LGAs by mid-2009. For updates, see Victoria in Future 2008, at <http://www.dse.vic.gov.au/DSE/dsenres.nsf/LinkView/BD4EF8A400A9E6DECA256D8D00151A4F775206E3E0281595CA256F0E0013C1FB>.

<sup>39</sup> Victorian Population Bulletin 'Annual Edition 2008' at <http://www.dse.vic.gov.au/DSE/dsenres.nsf/childdocs/-4CA023FAC31D9D5CCA256D650016CB01-C70997566F01CABDCA256D6500039059-9CF72632FC3C8899CA256D1900232D11?open>, accessed November 2008, and using estimates from ABS Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2006–07, Cat. No. 3218.0 Latest Issue Release 11:30 a.m. (Canberra time) 31/03/08 at <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/3218.0Main+Features12006-07?OpenDocument>.

<sup>40</sup> Department of Sustainability and Environment Victoria in Future 2004 at <http://www.dse.vic.gov.au/DSE/dsenres.nsf/LinkView/E97DCA68D1DC351BCA256F8C007CD54306C7DF80826B65674A256DEA002C0DCA>, accessed November 2008.

WMSR.<sup>41</sup>

Detailed tables showing the age distribution of Wyndham’s current ERP, its projected population, and recent population changes can be found in the next section.

## Detailed Tables

### Population Estimates and Age Distributions (2007)

	Brimbank		Hobsons Bay		Maribyrnong		Melbourne	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0–4	11491	6.5%	5631	6.6%	4558	6.7%	2061	2.6%
5–9	11535	6.5%	5251	6.1%	3355	4.9%	1296	1.6%
10–14	12322	6.9%	5344	6.3%	3061	4.5%	1263	1.6%
15–19	12906	7.3%	5242	6.1%	3326	4.9%	6873	8.5%
20–24	14087	7.9%	5487	6.4%	5940	8.8%	19433	24.2%
25–29	13429	7.6%	5595	6.5%	7245	10.7%	14801	18.4%
30–34	12877	7.3%	6541	7.7%	7185	10.6%	8838	11.0%
35–39	13343	7.5%	7267	8.5%	6431	9.5%	5731	7.1%
40–44	12731	7.2%	6947	8.1%	5238	7.7%	3734	4.6%
45–49	12619	7.1%	6611	7.7%	4664	6.9%	3165	3.9%
50–54	12117	6.8%	5465	6.4%	3819	5.6%	3128	3.9%
55–59	10911	6.1%	4710	5.5%	2792	4.1%	3087	3.8%
60–64	8499	4.8%	3812	4.5%	2236	3.3%	2399	3.0%
65–69	6091	3.4%	3199	3.7%	1976	2.9%	1473	1.8%
70–74	4828	2.7%	2821	3.3%	1736	2.6%	1052	1.3%
75–79	3630	2.0%	2459	2.9%	1804	2.7%	850	1.1%
80–84	2539	1.4%	1779	2.1%	1404	2.1%	647	0.8%
85+	1611	0.9%	1321	1.5%	1112	1.6%	612	0.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>177566</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>85482</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>67882</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>80443</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

	Melton		Moonee Valley		Wyndham	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0–4	7729	9.0%	6432	5.7%	10280	8.3%
5–9	6787	7.9%	6039	5.4%	9333	7.6%
10–14	6421	7.5%	6240	5.5%	9500	7.7%
15–19	6153	7.1%	6588	5.8%	9111	7.4%
20–24	6018	7.0%	8556	7.6%	8601	7.0%
25–29	7748	9.0%	8811	7.8%	9701	7.9%
30–34	8241	9.6%	8602	7.6%	10868	8.8%
35–39	7658	8.9%	9235	8.2%	11172	9.0%
40–44	6060	7.0%	8184	7.3%	9990	8.1%
45–49	5722	6.6%	7893	7.0%	9010	7.3%
50–54	5322	6.2%	7200	6.4%	7320	5.9%
55–59	4535	5.3%	6352	5.6%	5903	4.8%
60–64	2855	3.3%	5330	4.7%	4440	3.6%
65–69	1702	2.0%	4615	4.1%	2765	2.2%
70–74	1173	1.4%	4147	3.7%	2057	1.7%
75–79	885	1.0%	3553	3.2%	1592	1.3%
80–84	655	0.8%	2797	2.5%	1078	0.9%
85+	512	0.6%	2148	1.9%	807	0.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>86176</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>112722</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>123528</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

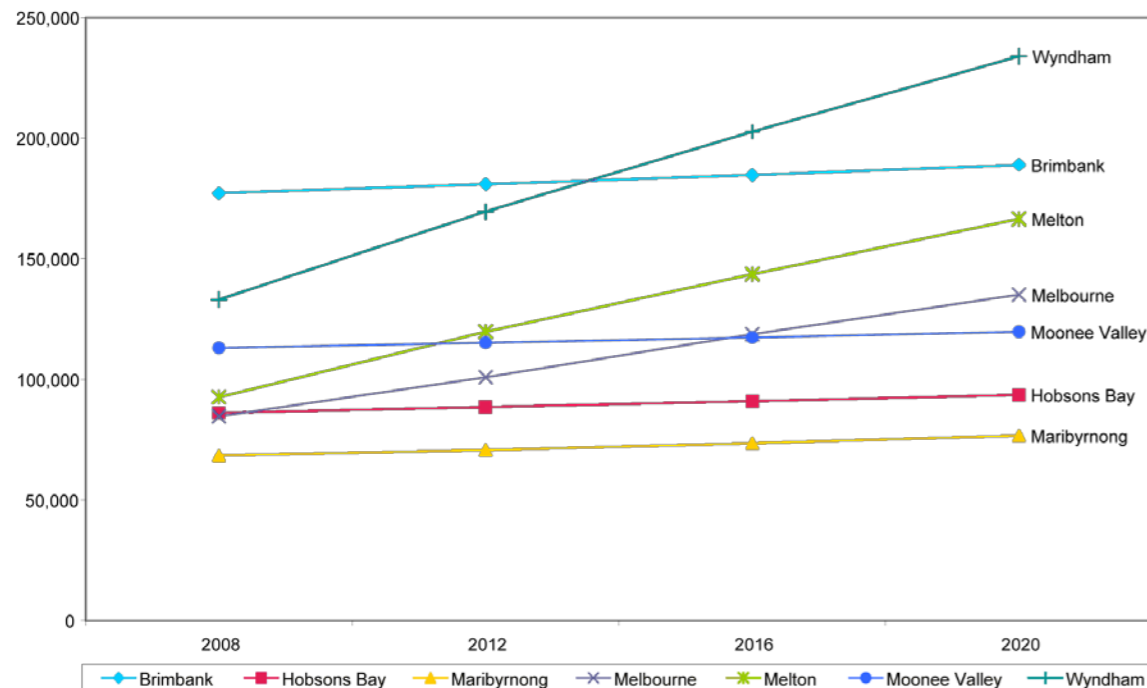
Estimated Resident Population of Persons by Age  
Western Metropolitan Sub-region Local Government Areas, 30 June 2007  
Source: ABS Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia 2007

### Population Projections (to 2020)

	2008	2012	2016	2020	Increase (No.) 2008–2020	Increase (%) 2008–2020
Brimbank	177190	180949	184772	188920	11729	6.6%
Hobsons Bay	86139	88547	90960	93573	7433	8.6%
Maribyrnong	68425	70751	73501	76745	8320	12.2%
Melbourne	84733	100919	118698	135091	50358	59.4%
Melton	92653	119754	143658	166583	73930	79.8%
Moonee Valley	113031	115181	117351	119797	6766	6.0%
Wyndham	133080	169556	202623	233966	100886	75.8%
NWMR	1599648	1755149	1900732	2042391	442744	27.7%
Metro Melbourne	3877125	4145924	4396918	4644070	766944	19.80%

Population Projections to 2020  
Western Metropolitan Sub-region Local Government Areas  
Source: Department of Planning and Community Development Victoria in Future 2008

41 Department of Planning and Community Development, Victoria in Future 2008, at <http://www.dse.vic.gov.au/DSE/dsenres.nsf/LinkView/BD4EF8A400A9E6DECA256D8D00151A4F775206E3E0281595CA256F0E0013C1FB>, accessed February 2009. Projections are based on ERP figures from the 2006 Census using 30 June 2006 as the base year. For the assumptions about fertility, mortality and migration used to calculate projections, see the detailed data files.



Population Projections to 2020  
Western Metropolitan Sub-region Local Government Areas  
Source: Department of Planning and Community Development Victoria in Future 2008

	Melton		Moonee Valley		Wyndham	
	2006	2031	2006	2031	2006	2031
0-4	8.0%	5.6%	5.2%	4.4%	7.9%	5.5%
5-9	7.2%	6.2%	5.3%	4.2%	7.0%	5.7%
10-14	7.2%	6.8%	5.6%	4.1%	7.6%	5.9%
15-19	7.0%	6.9%	6.0%	4.4%	7.1%	5.5%
20-24	8.6%	6.1%	7.6%	6.1%	7.8%	5.1%
25-29	10.8%	6.0%	7.3%	6.7%	7.8%	6.5%
30-34	9.3%	6.5%	8.1%	7.1%	8.6%	6.5%
35-39	7.9%	7.2%	8.2%	7.3%	8.0%	6.9%
40-44	7.1%	7.7%	7.6%	7.0%	8.1%	6.9%
45-49	6.6%	8.5%	7.1%	6.5%	7.3%	7.3%
50-54	6.4%	7.9%	6.5%	5.9%	6.2%	6.8%
55-59	5.3%	5.9%	6.0%	6.7%	5.2%	6.5%
60-64	3.0%	4.6%	4.7%	6.6%	3.4%	5.8%
65-69	2.0%	3.9%	4.0%	5.8%	2.6%	5.5%
70-74	1.3%	3.4%	3.4%	5.2%	1.8%	4.7%
75-79	1.1%	3.0%	3.2%	4.4%	1.5%	3.6%
80-84	0.7%	2.2%	2.5%	3.5%	1.1%	2.7%
85+	0.6%	1.8%	1.9%	4.3%	1.0%	2.7%
<b>Total No.</b>	<b>77481</b>	<b>161018</b>	<b>110168</b>	<b>119733</b>	<b>118230</b>	<b>208208</b>

Projected Age Structure in 2031  
Western Metropolitan Sub-region Local Government Areas  
Source: Department of Sustainability and Environment Know Your Area Dataset

### Projected Age Structure in 2031

	Brimbank		Hobsons Bay		Maribyrnong		Melbourne	
	2006	2031	2006	2031	2006	2031	2006	2031
0-4	6.4%	4.7%	6.6%	4.9%	6.8%	5.8%	3.6%	3.7%
5-9	6.7%	4.8%	6.6%	4.6%	5.4%	5.1%	2.1%	3.0%
10-14	7.0%	4.9%	6.3%	4.3%	4.5%	4.5%	2.3%	3.0%
15-19	7.1%	5.2%	6.1%	4.7%	5.0%	4.7%	8.2%	7.1%
20-24	7.0%	5.4%	5.1%	4.7%	7.8%	6.1%	21.7%	16.2%
25-29	7.0%	5.6%	5.8%	5.3%	9.3%	8.1%	15.8%	14.3%
30-34	7.7%	5.9%	8.3%	6.3%	10.3%	8.7%	10.9%	11.5%
35-39	7.8%	6.3%	8.8%	6.7%	9.4%	8.3%	7.5%	7.9%
40-44	7.3%	6.1%	8.4%	6.4%	7.5%	7.5%	4.8%	6.2%
45-49	7.1%	6.1%	7.5%	5.6%	7.1%	7.3%	4.4%	6.7%
50-54	6.7%	6.3%	6.1%	6.1%	5.7%	6.5%	4.7%	5.7%
55-59	6.2%	6.5%	5.5%	7.0%	4.6%	6.2%	4.2%	4.3%
60-64	4.5%	6.2%	4.3%	6.8%	3.6%	5.5%	3.0%	3.1%
65-69	3.5%	5.7%	3.9%	6.2%	3.4%	4.7%	2.2%	2.2%
70-74	2.9%	5.7%	3.6%	5.8%	3.0%	4.3%	1.7%	1.8%
75-79	2.3%	5.3%	3.2%	4.9%	2.9%	3.0%	1.4%	1.5%
80-84	1.6%	4.6%	2.4%	4.3%	2.2%	1.9%	1.0%	1.1%
85+	1.2%	4.7%	1.8%	5.3%	1.6%	1.7%	0.6%	0.7%
<b>Total No.</b>	<b>174174</b>	<b>185087</b>	<b>84927</b>	<b>95151</b>	<b>63595</b>	<b>81783</b>	<b>67061</b>	<b>145138</b>

### Population Changes (2001-2006 and 2006-2007)

	ERP	ERP	ERP	Change	Change	Growth Rate	Ave Annual
	30 Jun 2007	30 Jun 2006	30 Jun 2001	2006-2007	2001-2006	2006-2007	2001-2006
Brimbank	176249	174746	168247	1503	6499	0.9%	0.8%
Hobsons Bay	85525	84820	83367	705	1453	0.8%	0.3%
Maribyrnong	67825	66145	61226	1680	4919	2.5%	1.6%
Melbourne	81144	76678	50673	4466	26005	5.8%	8.6%
Melton	85613	80911	52830	4702	28081	5.8%	8.9%
Moonee Valley	112481	111553	110511	928	1042	0.8%	0.2%
Wyndham	123163	116001	87141	7162	28860	6.2%	5.9%
Metro Melbourne	3806688	3744982	3472207	61719	272775	1.6%	1.5%

Population Changes (Based on Estimated Resident Populations) 2001-2006 and 2006-2007  
Western Metropolitan Sub-region Local Government Areas and Metropolitan Melbourne  
Source: Department of Planning and Community Development  
Victorian Population Bulletin 'Special Edition 2007' and 'Annual Edition 2008'