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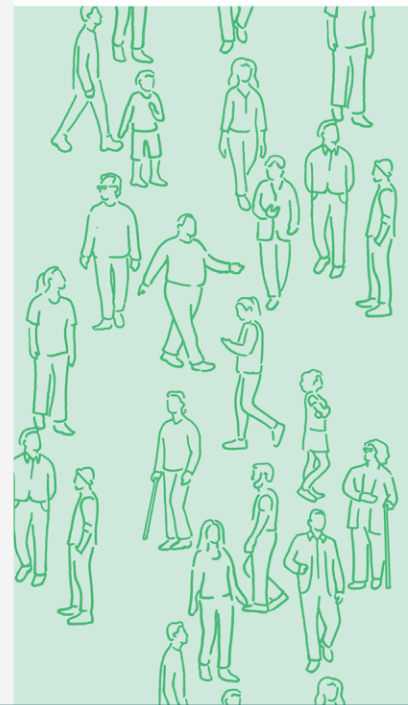


**Council  
to Homeless  
Persons**

## **Analysis Report**

# Victoria's Top 20: Areas with surging homelessness

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# Executive Summary

While Victoria reports a 24 per cent increase in homelessness, growth was acute in some areas, with reported homelessness more than doubling. Almost three in four areas (Victorian Electorates) experienced increases in homelessness, while for one in two areas the increase was over 20 per cent.

The Census Count of Homelessness is based on data collected in 2021, amid a lockdown in Victoria to manage the COVID-19 pandemic and implementation of further improved methods for collecting data. Increases are in part driven by the most accurate Census count yet because of the improvements in data collection, and so growth cannot be fully attributed to the last five-years. Nevertheless, the data reveals the true state of homelessness in Victoria and the previously 'hidden' population of people without a home.

While we are through the challenges of the pandemic, the continued decline in affordability, further exacerbated by current cost of living pressures, stagnant wage growth and severely inadequate income support and rental assistance means the situation is likely to only be getting worse.

Bold decisions are needed at all levels of government – Federal, State and Local – to address the structural barriers to everyone having a stable, affordable home. Yet there are solutions and with smart action we can make homelessness rare, brief, and non-recurring.

There is research that demonstrates the significant return on investments from social housing and targeted evidence-informed support (such as Housing First models and Youth Foyers).

CHP is calling on all levels of government to –

1. Invest in and facilitate growth of social and affordable housing, including use of inclusionary zoning to facilitate growth in social housing across the Victoria.
2. Invest in evidence-informed support models and a skilled workforce to deliver outcomes that end homelessness, reduce pressure on other community services and allow people to thrive, benefiting community and the Victorian economy. This includes growing investment in Housing First-based models and targeted youth initiatives to address the unique barriers they face due to age and low income.

CHP is also calling on community support to help end homelessness in Victoria. There are many ways in which Victorians deeply concerned about the rising number of people without a home can take action to help end homelessness.

We encourage people to ask questions and share their concerns with their local Member of Parliament about the current state of homelessness in Victoria. For further ways you can act see - [Seven actions to end homelessness - Council to Homeless Persons website \(chp.org.au\)](https://www.chp.org.au/seven-actions-to-end-homelessness)

# Contents

Executive Summary	2
Introduction	4
Victoria's Top 20 – Homelessness increases	5
Victoria's Top 20 – Total homelessness	15
Conclusion	17
Appendix 1	20

## Acknowledgement

In the spirit of reconciliation, Council to Homeless Persons acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of country throughout Australia and their connections to land, sea, and community.

We pay our respect to their Elders past, present and emerging, and extend that respect to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples today.

Council to Homeless Persons is committed to honouring Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples' unique cultural and spiritual relationships to the land, waters and seas, and their rich contribution to society.

# Introduction

In March 2023, the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) released its Count of Homelessness drawn from the 2021 Census. Nationally, homelessness grew by five per cent between the 2016 and 2021 Census.

In Victoria, the increase was more than four times the national average – an alarming 24 per cent higher than reported five years earlier. In this report, we dig a little deeper to look at where the biggest increases occurred.

The Census data suggests that 30,660 people are homeless on any given night in Victoria. This represents 47.1 people per 10,000 Victorians. These figures include people living in their cars or on the street, people in boarding houses, temporary accommodation, or accommodation for the homeless and people in severely overcrowded dwellings.

We have one of the most accurate counts of homelessness in Victoria due to improved data collection practices and the public health responses, which meant people without a home or in vulnerable housing settings were more easily identified. The marked increase in homelessness in rooming houses is partly a story of improved awareness of people's whereabouts in lockdown and improved use of administrative data to inform the count. But it is also a story of people locked out of renting a home in Victoria's rental market.

Underneath this total count of homelessness in Victoria, there's a more nuanced story –

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander homelessness in Victoria by a staggering 42 per cent to 1,109 people over the five years between Censuses.
- The rate of homelessness for children and young people aged 12-24 years grew by 15 per cent, while the rate of homelessness for people over 55 years grew by three per cent.
- While there continues to be more men than women experiencing homelessness, women's homelessness grew more than for men.

Just as there is an interesting story of growth across different demographic groups, there is also a deeper story on where homelessness has grown geographically.

In this report, we present the top 20 areas across Victoria where homelessness has increased between 2016 to 2021. We also look at where homelessness has grown in those areas – that is, what categories of homelessness have helped drive the overall increases.

Appendix 1 also presents a table of the top 50 areas that experienced increases in homelessness between 2016 and 2021.

# Victoria's Top 20 – Homelessness increases

## 1 / South Barwon (Western Victoria)

- The number of people living in boarding (rooming) houses is **ten times higher** than reported in 2016.
- While there has been a decrease in people sleeping rough, the number of people living in temporary settings (such as hotel accommodation during COVID) is **12 times higher** than reported in 2016.

An increase of  
**465%**  
in five years

	Improvised dwellings, tents, or sleeping out	Supported accommodation for the homeless	Temporarily with other households	Boarding houses	Other temporary lodgings	'Severely' crowded dwellings	Total homeless
<b>2021</b>	0	30	31	722	24	31	<b>838</b>
<b>2016</b>	9	32	20	72	2	15	<b>148</b>

## 2 / Melton (Western Victoria)

- The number of people living in boarding (rooming) houses is **six times higher** than reported in 2016.
- The number of people living in severely overcrowded dwellings is **four times higher** than reported in 2016.

An increase of  
**134%**  
in five years

	Improvised dwellings, tents, or sleeping out	Supported accommodation for the homeless	Temporarily with other households	Boarding houses	Other temporary lodgings	'Severely' crowded dwellings	Total homeless
<b>2021</b>	0	86	31	20	7	254	<b>398</b>
<b>2016</b>	0	68	35	3	0	61	<b>170</b>

### 3 / Eureka (Western Victoria)

- The number of people living in boarding (rooming) houses is nearly **five times higher** than reported in 2016.
- Rough sleeping held steady, yet with 35 individuals in temporary lodgings rough sleeping could have been higher without the COVID response that put people who were homeless into hotel accommodation.

An increase of  
**113%**  
in five years

	Improved dwellings, tents, or sleeping out	Supported accommodation for the homeless	Temporarily with other households	Boarding houses	Other temporary lodgings	'Severely' crowded dwellings	Total homeless
<b>2021</b>	7	136	52	71	35	53	<b>354</b>
<b>2016</b>	7	78	39	15	0	31	<b>166</b>

### 4 / Pakenham (Eastern Victoria)

- The number of people living in supported accommodation for the homeless has **tripled** since 2016.
- The number of people living in boarding (rooming) houses is has also **tripled** since 2016, and the number of people living in severely crowded dwellings has **doubled**.

An increase of  
**113%**  
in five years

	Improved dwellings, tents, or sleeping out	Supported accommodation for the homeless	Temporarily with other households	Boarding houses	Other temporary lodgings	'Severely' crowded dwellings	Total homeless
<b>2021</b>	0	67	37	26	0	130	<b>260</b>
<b>2016</b>	1	22	32	9	0	57	<b>122</b>

## 5 / Cranbourne (South-eastern Metropolitan)

- While rough sleeping has decreased, the number of people living in boarding (rooming) houses is **eleven times higher** than reported in 2016.
- The number of people living in severely overcrowded properties has **doubled** since 2016.

An increase of  
**111%**  
in five years

	Improvised dwellings, tents, or sleeping out	Supported accommodation for the homeless	Temporarily with other households	Boarding houses	Other temporary lodgings	'Severely' crowded dwellings	Total homeless
<b>2021</b>	0	44	40	78	5	339	<b>506</b>
<b>2016</b>	7	33	22	7	0	170	<b>240</b>

## 6 / Bendigo East (Northern Victoria)

- The number of people reported as living in boarding (rooming) houses is **eight times higher** than in 2016, and the number of people living in severely crowded dwellings has **more than doubled**.
- The number of people rough sleeping is **five times higher** than in 2016.

An increase of  
**107%**  
in five years

	Improvised dwellings, tents, or sleeping out	Supported accommodation for the homeless	Temporarily with other households	Boarding houses	Other temporary lodgings	'Severely' crowded dwellings	Total homeless
<b>2021</b>	15	102	35	55	5	118	<b>330</b>
<b>2016</b>	3	92	26	22	0	15	<b>159</b>

## 7 / Oakleigh (Southern Metropolitan)

- The number of people living in boarding (rooming) houses is **five times higher** than in 2016.
- Rough sleeping has **increased**, from only one person in 2016 to eight in 2021.

An increase of  
**101%**  
in five years

	Improvised dwellings, tents, or sleeping out	Supported accommodation for the homeless	Temporarily with other households	Boarding houses	Other temporary lodgings	'Severely' crowded dwellings	Total homeless
<b>2021</b>	8	136	32	894	43	156	<b>1269</b>
<b>2016</b>	1	155	35	181	0	265	<b>633</b>

## 8 / Mildura (Northern Victoria)

- The number of people living in severely crowded dwellings has **tripled** since 2016, and the number of people reported as living in boarding (rooming houses) has **increased by 178%**.
- The number of people rough sleeping has **increased by over 50%** since 2016.

An increase of  
**96%**  
in five years

	Improvised dwellings, tents, or sleeping out	Supported accommodation for the homeless	Temporarily with other households	Boarding houses	Other temporary lodgings	'Severely' crowded dwellings	Total homeless
<b>2021</b>	44	105	53	75	8	233	<b>518</b>
<b>2016</b>	29	87	43	27	0	79	<b>264</b>



## 9 / Box Hill (North-eastern Metropolitan)

- The number of people living in boarding (rooming) houses is nearly **four times higher** than in 2016.
- While there has been a decrease in people rough sleeping since 2016, the number of people living in temporary settings (such as hotel accommodation during COVID) has increased from **zero to 45**, while the number of people living in supported accommodation has **increased by 21%**.

An increase of  
**88%**  
in five years

	Improvised dwellings, tents, or sleeping out	Supported accommodation for the homeless	Temporarily with other households	Boarding houses	Other temporary lodgings	'Severely' crowded dwellings	Total homeless
<b>2021</b>	0	104	15	397	45	64	<b>625</b>
<b>2016</b>	2	86	32	100	0	112	<b>333</b>

## 10 / Morwell (Eastern Victoria)

- There has been an increase in every type of homelessness since 2016, with the largest increases in people living in temporary settings (such as hotel accommodation during COVID), people living in supported accommodation for the homeless, and people sleeping rough.
- The number of people reported as living in boarding (rooming) houses has nearly **doubled** since 2016.

An increase of  
**85%**  
in five years

	Improvised dwellings, tents, or sleeping out	Supported accommodation for the homeless	Temporarily with other households	Boarding houses	Other temporary lodgings	'Severely' crowded dwellings	Total homeless
<b>2021</b>	10	159	36	60	76	39	<b>380</b>
<b>2016</b>	3	99	35	31	0	28	<b>205</b>

## 11 / Yan Yean (Northern Victoria)

- The number of people living in severely crowded dwellings is nearly **four times higher** than in 2016.
- Rough sleeping has increased, from no-one sleeping rough in 2016 to four in 2021.
- Only one person was living in boarding (rooming) house accommodation in 2016, compared to six in 2021.

An increase of  
**82%**  
in five years

	Improvised dwellings, tents, or sleeping out	Supported accommodation for the homeless	Temporarily with other households	Boarding houses	Other temporary lodgings	'Severely' crowded dwellings	Total homeless
<b>2021</b>	4	14	26	6	0	52	<b>102</b>
<b>2016</b>	0	12	27	1	0	14	<b>56</b>

## 12 / Ashwood (Southern Metropolitan)

- The number of people reported as living in boarding (rooming) houses has **tripled** since 2016.
- The number of people living in supported accommodation for the homeless has **increased by 19%** since 2016.

An increase of  
**74%**  
in five years

	Improvised dwellings, tents, or sleeping out	Supported accommodation for the homeless	Temporarily with other households	Boarding houses	Other temporary lodgings	'Severely' crowded dwellings	Total homeless
<b>2021</b>	0	80	18	429	0	92	<b>619</b>
<b>2016</b>	0	67	32	134	0	119	<b>355</b>

## 13 / Ivanhoe (North-eastern Metropolitan)

- The number of people living in severely crowded dwellings has **more than doubled** since 2016.
- More accurate data reveals the number of people living in boarding (rooming) houses in 2021.
- No-one was rough sleeping in 2016, compared to seven people in 2021.

An increase of  
**72%**  
in five years

	Improvised dwellings, tents, or sleeping out	Supported accommodation for the homeless	Temporarily with other households	Boarding houses	Other temporary lodgings	'Severely' crowded dwellings	Total homeless
<b>2021</b>	7	129	22	50	9	100	<b>317</b>
<b>2016</b>	0	113	24	0	0	48	<b>184</b>

## 14 / Tarneit (Western Metropolitan)

- The number of people living in severely crowded dwellings has **increased by 80%** since 2016.
- The number of people living in supported accommodation for the homeless **increased by 65%** since 106.
- More accurate data reveals the number of people living in boarding (rooming) houses in 2021.

An increase of  
**72%**  
in five years

	Improvised dwellings, tents, or sleeping out	Supported accommodation for the homeless	Temporarily with other households	Boarding houses	Other temporary lodgings	'Severely' crowded dwellings	Total homeless
<b>2021</b>	0	38	8	41	0	350	<b>437</b>
<b>2016</b>	1	23	34	0	2	194	<b>254</b>

## 15 / Lowan (Western Victoria)

- The number of people living in severely crowded dwellings has **more than doubled** since 2016.
- While there has been a decrease in people sleeping rough, the number of people living in supported accommodation for the homeless has increased by 82% since 2016.

An increase of  
**72%**  
in five years

	Improvised dwellings, tents, or sleeping out	Supported accommodation for the homeless	Temporarily with other households	Boarding houses	Other temporary lodgings	'Severely' crowded dwellings	Total homeless
<b>2021</b>	0	82	44	4	11	79	<b>220</b>
<b>2016</b>	11	45	31	4	3	32	<b>128</b>

## 16 / Evelyn (Eastern Victoria)

- The number of people reported as living in boarding (rooming) houses is nearly **five times higher** than in 2016.
- The number of people living in severely crowded dwellings has **more than doubled** since 2016.
- Rough sleeping has decreased, from 11 people in 2016 to zero in 2021.

An increase of  
**67%**  
in five years

	Improvised dwellings, tents, or sleeping out	Supported accommodation for the homeless	Temporarily with other households	Boarding houses	Other temporary lodgings	'Severely' crowded dwellings	Total homeless
<b>2021</b>	0	59	30	44	30	77	<b>240</b>
<b>2016</b>	11	54	34	9	1	36	<b>144</b>

## 17 / Croydon (North-eastern Metropolitan)

- The number of people reported as living in boarding (rooming) houses is nearly **four times higher** than in 2016.
- The number of people living in supported accommodation for the homeless **increased by 74%** since 2016, as well as a rise in people living in temporary settings (such as hotel accommodation during COVID) from **zero to 14**.

An increase of  
**65%**  
in five years

	Improvised dwellings, tents, or sleeping out	Supported accommodation for the homeless	Temporarily with other households	Boarding houses	Other temporary lodgings	'Severely' crowded dwellings	Total homeless
<b>2021</b>	6	171	21	67	14	54	<b>333</b>
<b>2016</b>	5	98	28	18	0	47	<b>202</b>

## 18 / Frankston (South-eastern Metropolitan)

- The number of people living in boarding (rooming) houses has nearly **tripled** since 2016.
- The number of people living in supported accommodation for the homeless **increased by 17%**, as well as a rise in people living in temporary settings (such as hotel accommodation during COVID) from **zero to 11**.

An increase of  
**64%**  
in five years

	Improvised dwellings, tents, or sleeping out	Supported accommodation for the homeless	Temporarily with other households	Boarding houses	Other temporary lodgings	'Severely' crowded dwellings	Total homeless
<b>2021</b>	34	157	34	420	11	35	<b>691</b>
<b>2016</b>	67	134	47	143	0	30	<b>422</b>

## 19 / Eltham (North-eastern Metropolitan)

- The number of people reported as living in boarding (rooming) houses **more than tripled** since 2016, while the number of people living in severely crowded dwellings is nearly **four times higher**.
- Rough sleeping has increased, from no-one rough sleeping in 2016 to six people in 2021.

An increase of  
**62%**  
in five years

	Improvised dwellings, tents, or sleeping out	Supported accommodation for the homeless	Temporarily with other households	Boarding houses	Other temporary lodgings	'Severely' crowded dwellings	Total homeless
<b>2021</b>	6	24	17	13	17	45	<b>122</b>
<b>2016</b>	0	37	23	4	0	12	<b>75</b>

## 20 / Nepean (Eastern Victoria)

- The number of people living in severely crowded dwelling is over **five times higher** than in 2016.
- The number of people rough sleeping has **doubled** since 2016.
- More accurate data reveals the number of people living in boarding (rooming) houses in 2021.

An increase of  
**58%**  
in five years

	Improvised dwellings, tents, or sleeping out	Supported accommodation for the homeless	Temporarily with other households	Boarding houses	Other temporary lodgings	'Severely' crowded dwellings	Total homeless
<b>2021</b>	44	20	52	42	6	27	<b>191</b>
<b>2016</b>	22	43	47	0	0	5	<b>121</b>

# Victoria's Top 20 – Total homelessness

Alongside the areas where homelessness is grown, we've also analysed the top regional and metropolitan areas where total homelessness is at its highest. In addition to where growth has surged, the areas where homelessness is an issue for local communities is useful in highlighting where further action may be required.

Four of the top 20 metropolitan areas, experienced a decrease in homelessness compared to 2016. The inner-city areas of Richmond and Melbourne in particular experienced declines of around 30 per cent. A further six areas experienced growth rates of less than the statewide average. By comparison, homelessness failed to fall in any of the top 20 regional areas and only three areas experienced growth below the statewide average of 24 per cent growth.

## Metropolitan Areas

Rank	Electorate	2021	2016	% change
1	Dandenong (South-Eastern Metropolitan)	1721	1118	154%
2	Oakleigh (Southern Metropolitan)	1269	633	101%
3	Melbourne (Northern Metropolitan)	1074	1508	-29%
4	Laverton (Western Metropolitan)	745	576	29%
5	Footscray (Western Metropolitan)	692	613	13%
6	Frankston (South-Eastern Metropolitan)	691	422	64%
7	Broadmeadows (Northern Metropolitan)	643	553	16%
8	Mulgrave (South-Eastern Metropolitan)	631	512	23%
9	Box Hill (North-Eastern Metropolitan)	625	333	88%
10	Ashwood (Southern Metropolitan)	619	355	74%
11	St Albans (Western Metropolitan)	616	673	-8%
12	Albert Park (Southern Metropolitan)	610	664	-8%
13	Preston (Northern Metropolitan)	608	491	24%
14	Clarinda (South-Eastern Metropolitan)	524	445	18%
15	Caulfield (Southern Metropolitan)	515	443	16%
16	Cranbourne (South-Eastern Metropolitan)	506	240	111%
17	Richmond (Northern Metropolitan)	492	699	-30%
18	Narre Warren North (South-Eastern Metropolitan)	491	337	46%

Rank	Electorate	2021	2016	% change
19	Prahran (Southern Metropolitan)	442	433	2%
20	Tarneit (Western Metropolitan)	437	254	72%

## Regional Areas

Rank	Electorate	2021	2016	% change
1	South Barwon (Western Victoria)	838	148	465%
2	Mildura (Northern Victoria)	518	264	96%
3	Shepparton (Northern Victoria)	435	372	17%
4	Melton (Western Victoria)	398	170	134%
5	Morwell (Eastern Victoria)	380	205	85%
6	Wendouree (Western Victoria)	368	289	27%
7	Eureka (Western Victoria)	354	166	113%
8	Lara (Western Victoria)	333	246	35%
9	Geelong (Western Victoria)	331	292	13%
10	Bendigo East (Northern Victoria)	330	159	107%
11	South-West Coast (Western Victoria)	310	215	44%
12	Pakenham (Eastern Victoria)	260	122	113%
13	Bendigo West (Northern Victoria)	257	190	35%
14	Gippsland East (Eastern Victoria)	246	224	10%
15	Evelyn (Eastern Victoria)	240	144	67%
16	Benambra (Northern Victoria)	235	188	25%
17	Lowan (Western Victoria)	220	128	72%
18	Ovens Valley (Northern Victoria)	218	153	42%
19	Murray Plains (Northern Victoria)	194	159	22%
20	Nepean (Eastern Victoria)	191	121	58%



# Conclusion

Beneath the 24 per cent increase in homelessness across Victoria, there is a picture of inequality in how geographic areas have been impacted, particularly in how regional Victoria have fared alongside metropolitan areas.

Of the 88 electorates in Victoria, homelessness grew or remained steady in 64 electorates across Victoria. Only 24 electorates experienced a decrease in homelessness in the five years between 2016 to 2021. Twenty of these areas were metropolitan areas – or 36 per cent of all metropolitan areas. Only 4 of these areas were in regional Victoria – 12 per cent of all regional Victorian areas.

This report lists the 20 metropolitan and 20 regional areas that top the state in the total count of homelessness on Census night. Yet the report's spotlight is on the top 20 areas of surging homelessness in Victoria. While there are differences in how homelessness is experienced across each area, there is evidence that the increase is primarily a result of –

- concerning growth or appearance of rough sleeping in areas that had little to none in 2016.
- An increase in the reported number of people residing in boarding (rooming) houses because of improved administrative processes to identify boarding houses.
- more people living in severely overcrowded properties, with household numbers suggesting at least four additional rooms are required to reduce the risk of housing breakdown.

The data is drawn from the 2021 Census count, which took place during a unique period in Victoria's history amid the COVID-19 pandemic. While that period of significant challenge may have passed, new challenges are confronting the Victorian community with rental affordability hitting an all-time low at the same time cost of living pressures continue to rise. Governments are also being confronted with how to address these issues in the face of mounting budgetary pressures.

The analysis supports the need for:

1. **Growth in social and affordable housing**, particularly in key locations.

This would reduce the number of people forced into temporary or unsustainable living situations, rendering them homeless. It would also deliver significant economic and social benefits through more construction jobs as well as supporting adults and children in significant need to build independence and thrive.

Across Victoria, at least 60,000 new social housing properties are needed over 10 years. Commonwealth and Victorian Governments have made initial investments, but at this stage these fall far short of what is needed overall.

The Commonwealth Government, Victorian State Government as well as local governments and communities across Victoria need to work together to –

- a. Maximise impact of existing funding and policy commitments, including the Commonwealth Housing Future Fund, Housing Accord, Victoria's Big Housing Build, and various local government commitments/resources, to deliver more social and affordable housing in locations of highest need.
- b. Develop sustainable, long term funding mechanisms to grow social housing, including through inclusionary zoning policies and channelling any red tape savings in housing developments into social housing contributions.
- c. Invest in a Big Housing Build Mark II to grow social housing beyond the Victorian Government's landmark \$5.3 billion investment in the 2020 Big Housing Build
- d. Growth in Federal investment in social housing and use of its various policy levers to deliver a fairer housing market for all Australians, including provision of adequate rent assistance and reform of negative gearing tax policies.
- e. Planning reforms to facilitate timely housing development in areas of current and future needs, appropriately balancing local amenity with housing development imperatives.

2. **Targeted investment in homelessness supports**, assisting people to create a home and thrive.

Victoria needs a spectrum of supports tailored to the unique needs and circumstances of individuals and families experiencing homelessness. Victoria's homelessness supports are still primarily funded and delivered based on 6–12-week periods of support.

The Commonwealth and Victorian State Governments need to work together to –

- a. Invest in evidence-informed, tailored support models, such as Housing First, Permanent Supportive Housing models and education-focused youth residential facilities, that work to end homelessness and deliver benefits across portfolios such as health, mental health, and justice.
- b. Address systemic barriers experienced by particularly cohorts that result in overrepresentation or higher risks in homelessness, including invest in self-determined supports for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, initiatives that facilitate social housing modifications that allow older people to age in place, initiatives that address the barriers young people face in accessing and sustaining housing due to their age and low incomes.
- c. Facilitate attraction and retention of a skilled homelessness sector workforce, including funding services in a way that facilitate career pathways within the sector, maintaining service capacity (and worker employment) through appropriate indexing of funding to worker salaries (including Equal Remuneration Order contributions).

- d. Facilitate and incentivise agility and delivery of outcomes to end homelessness across the sector, including increased transparency and timeliness of data on housing and homelessness outcomes at local levels.

# Appendix 1: Top 50 areas in Victoria with growing homelessness

Rank	Electorate	2021	2016	% change
1	South Barwon (Western Victoria)	838	148	465%
2	Melton (Western Victoria)	398	170	134%
3	Eureka (Western Victoria)	354	166	113%
4	Pakenham (Eastern Victoria)	260	122	113%
5	Cranbourne (South-Eastern Metropolitan)	506	240	111%
6	Bendigo East (Northern Victoria)	330	159	107%
7	Oakleigh (Southern Metropolitan)	1269	633	101%
8	Mildura (Northern Victoria)	518	264	96%
9	Box Hill (North-Eastern Metropolitan)	625	333	88%
10	Morwell (Eastern Victoria)	380	205	85%
11	Yan Yean (Northern Victoria)	102	56	82%
12	Ashwood (Southern Metropolitan)	619	355	74%
13	Ivanhoe (North-Eastern Metropolitan)	317	184	72%
14	Tarneit (Western Metropolitan)	437	254	72%
15	Lowan (Western Victoria)	220	128	72%
16	Evelyn (Eastern Victoria)	240	144	67%
17	Croydon (North-Eastern Metropolitan)	333	202	65%
18	Frankston (South-Eastern Metropolitan)	691	422	64%
19	Eltham (North-Eastern Metropolitan)	122	75	62%
20	Nepean (Eastern Victoria)	191	121	58%
21	Dandenong (South-Eastern Metropolitan)	1721	1,118	54%
22	Hastings (Eastern Victoria)	147	98	49%
23	Macedon (Northern Victoria)	128	87	46%
24	Narre Warren North (South-Eastern Metropolitan)	491	337	46%
25	South-West Coast (Western Victoria)	310	215	44%

Rank	Electorate	2021	2016	% change
26	Ovens Valley (Northern Victoria)	218	153	42%
27	Narracan (Eastern Victoria)	163	118	38%
28	Glen Waverley (North-Eastern Metropolitan)	289	211	37%
29	Ringwood (North-Eastern Metropolitan)	376	275	37%
30	Lara (Western Victoria)	333	246	35%
31	Bendigo West (Northern Victoria)	257	190	35%
32	Gippsland South (Eastern Victoria)	151	114	32%
33	Laverton (Western Metropolitan)	745	576	29%
34	Mill Park (North-Eastern Metropolitan)	176	137	28%
35	Bundoora (North-Eastern Metropolitan)	421	328	28%
36	Wendouree (Western Victoria)	368	289	27%
37	Bayswater (North-Eastern Metropolitan)	242	193	26%
38	Benambra (Northern Victoria)	235	188	25%
39	Preston (Northern Metropolitan)	608	491	24%
40	Mulgrave (South-Eastern Metropolitan)	631	512	23%
41	Mornington (Eastern Victoria)	126	103	22%
42	Sydenham (Western Metropolitan)	195	159	22%
43	Murray Plains (Northern Victoria)	194	159	22%
44	Sunbury (Western Metropolitan)	124	103	21%
45	Clarinda (South-Eastern Metropolitan)	524	445	18%
46	Shepparton (Northern Victoria)	435	372	17%
47	Broadmeadows (Northern Metropolitan)	643	553	16%
48	Caulfield (Southern Metropolitan)	515	443	16%
49	Polwarth (Western Victoria)	170	147	15%
50	Thomastown (Northern Metropolitan)	437	379	15%