

## POPULATION

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### HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

According to manuscript notes made by Captain Lonsdale, the first enumeration of the population was taken by an officer from Sydney named George Stewart on 25 May 1836, less than one year after the date of the arrival of John Batman (29 May 1835). This was the first official census in Victoria, which was at that time known as the District of Port Phillip, and it disclosed that the band of first arrivals consisted of 142 males and 35 females of European origin.

At the Census taken in 1838 it was ascertained that the number of inhabitants had increased to 3,511. The population of Victoria continued to rise and by the Census of 1851 the population had reached 77,345 persons.

The discovery of gold in 1851 gave considerable impetus to the growth of population in Victoria. The intercensal increase in the decade 1851 to 1861 was 461,283. This increase, on a base population of 77,345, is noteworthy when compared with an increase of 767,876, on a base population of 2,452,341, in the twelve years from 1954 to 1966.

In retrospect, the 1850s and the 1950s represented the two outstanding periods of gain from migration into Victoria.

Natural increase was the major cause of population growth in Victoria in the 1860s, 1870s, and 1880s. An extended period of emigration from Victoria, mainly to Western Australia following discoveries of gold, was experienced between 1892 and 1907. In each of the years 1896, 1902, and 1903, the net loss from migration exceeded the gain from natural increase, and a fall in total population was recorded. A steady increase in population was maintained from 1905 to 1927 excluding the years 1915 and 1916 when falls were recorded. These falls reflected embarkations on overseas service, which were taken into account in population estimates during the First World War. By 1927, the population had reached 1,741,832 persons.

The Great Depression of the late 1920s and early 1930s was accompanied by a slowing down in the rate of population increase due to both losses from migration and a drop in the rate of natural increase. The population at the end of 1938 was 1,871,099 persons. The population increased by a further 144,088 persons during the Second World War years.

Following the Second World War, and coinciding with the generally increased level of migration, natural increase maintained a higher level than during the marked economic depression of the late 1920s and early 1930s, but did not attain the yet higher levels characteristic of the earlier years of settlement.

There have been significant changes in Victoria's population trends in recent years. The birth rate has been declining since 1971 and in fact the crude birth rate for 1979 was the lowest ever recorded since the system of compulsory registration of births was introduced in 1853. As well, there has been a generally lower level of immigration since the early 1960s. The estimated population of Victoria at 30 June 1980 was 3,887,100 persons (preliminary estimate).

Historical statistics examining elements of Victoria's population can be found on pages 1069-75 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1973. An historical perspective of Victoria's demographic development can be found on pages 11-59 of the same edition.

## POPULATION ESTIMATES

## New population estimates series

This section presents population estimates of States, Territories, statistical divisions, local government areas, and statistical districts. For dates from 30 June 1971 onwards these estimates are part of a new series, which is based on the 1976 Census counts adjusted for under-enumeration. A more detailed discussion of under-enumeration at the Census and the new population estimates series can be found in Chapter 7 of the *Victorian Year Book 1978*.

Estimates for dates subsequent to 30 June 1976 are subject to revision after the 1981 Census. Although estimates for 30 June 1976 and earlier years are designated as final, it is possible that any future changes in the basis on which population estimates are compiled could lead to revisions of earlier figures in order to provide a time series of comparable data.

## Population in the States and Territories

The following four tables show the area, estimated population, population density, and proportion of population in each State and Territory for 1980, and details of the estimated population, population growth rates, and natural increase for each State and Territory for the five years ending 1980:

## AUSTRALIA—AREA, ESTIMATED POPULATION, AND POPULATION DENSITY OF STATES AND TERRITORIES, 30 JUNE 1980

State or Territory	Area (square kilometres)	Estimated population (a)	Persons per square kilometre	Percentage of population in each State or Territory
		'000		per cent
New South Wales	801,600	5,145.9	6.42	35.21
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>227,600</b>	<b>3,887.1</b>	<b>17.08</b>	<b>26.59</b>
Queensland	1,727,200	2,247.8	1.30	15.38
South Australia	984,000	1,299.1	1.32	8.89
Western Australia	2,525,500	1,265.1	0.50	8.66
Tasmania	67,800	422.9	6.24	2.89
Northern Territory	1,346,200	121.3	0.09	0.83
Australian Capital Territory	2,400	226.6	94.42	1.55
<b>Australia</b>	<b>7,682,300</b>	<b>14,615.9</b>	<b>1.90</b>	<b>100.00</b>

(a) Preliminary estimate subject to revision.

## AUSTRALIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1976 to 1980

State or Territory	Estimated population at 30 June—				
	1976 (a)	1977 (b)	1978 (b)	1979 (b)	1980 (b)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
New South Wales	4,914.3	4,956.7	5,011.8	r5,078.5	5,145.9
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>3,746.0</b>	<b>3,782.3</b>	<b>3,818.4</b>	<b>r3,853.5</b>	<b>3,887.1</b>
Queensland	2,111.7	2,136.8	2,166.7	r2,197.4	2,247.8
South Australia	1,261.6	1,276.8	1,287.6	r1,293.8	1,299.1
Western Australia	1,169.8	1,197.1	1,222.3	r1,242.8	1,265.1
Tasmania	407.4	410.6	413.7	417.7	422.9
Northern Territory	101.4	105.5	112.5	r115.9	121.3
Australian Capital Territory	203.3	208.2	215.6	r222.3	226.6
<b>Australia</b>	<b>13,915.5</b>	<b>14,074.1</b>	<b>14,248.6</b>	<b>r14,421.9</b>	<b>14,615.9</b>

(a) Census count adjusted for under-enumeration.

(b) Subject to revision after the 1981 Census.

**AUSTRALIA—AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE OF POPULATION  
(per cent)**

State or Territory	Year ending 30 June—				
	1976	1977 (a)	1978 (a)	1979 (a)	1980 (a)
New South Wales	0.61	0.86	1.11	r 1.33	1.33
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>r 0.92</b>	<b>0.87</b>
Queensland	1.33	1.19	1.40	r 1.42	2.29
South Australia	0.76	1.20	0.85	r 0.48	0.41
Western Australia	2.01	2.33	2.11	r 1.68	1.79
Tasmania	0.67	0.79	0.75	0.97	1.25
Northern Territory	13.42	4.04	6.64	r3.03	4.66
Australian Capital Territory	6.50	2.41	3.55	r 3.11	1.93
<b>Australia</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.14</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>r 1.22</b>	<b>1.35</b>

(a) Subject to revision after the 1981 Census.

**AUSTRALIA—NATURAL INCREASE (a)**

Year ending 30 June—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1976	39,160	<b>31,451</b>	19,171	9,434	12,569	3,358	1,683	3,699	120,525
1977	35,975	<b>29,702</b>	r17,964	9,425	13,028	3,503	r2,135	3,732	r115,464
1978	r37,807	<b>r30,304</b>	r18,600	r9,231	r13,229	r3,437	r1,966	r3,726	r118,300
1979	r37,551	<b>r28,684</b>	r18,145	r8,676	r12,699	r3,608	r2,129	r3,564	r115,056
1980 (b)	39,179	<b>28,830</b>	18,493	8,869	12,463	3,346	2,075	3,574	r116,829

(a) Excess of live births registered over deaths registered.

(b) Preliminary.

**Population in statistical divisions and local government areas**

In the *Victorian Year Book 1976*, the grouping of local government areas into statistical divisions was varied from that used in previous editions and thus commenced a new series. Victoria is now divided into twelve statistical divisions (instead of the ten previously used). (See pages 150-2 of the *Victorian Year Book 1980*). With the exception of the Melbourne and East Central Divisions, these correspond to the regional boundaries adopted for planning purposes by the Victorian Government in May 1974. The Melbourne Statistical Division has not been altered and remains the same as the area used since 1966 (see pages 172-3).

The following table shows the area at 30 June 1979 and estimated population for each of the local government areas and statistical divisions in Victoria at 30 June 1976 and 30 June 1979. The estimates have been rounded to the nearest 100 persons in the Melbourne Statistical Division, and to the nearest 10 persons in the rest of Victoria. The 1976 estimates are 1976 Census figures adjusted for under-enumeration.

**VICTORIA—AREA AND ESTIMATED POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AT 30 JUNE 1976 AND 1979**

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1979 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated population at 30 June 1976	Estimated population at 30 June 1979
<b>MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION</b>			
Altona (C)	40.19	30,900	30,800
Berwick (C)	119.70	26,600	33,900
Box Hill (C)	21.49	50,500	49,200
Brighton (C)	13.68	36,600	35,000
Broadmeadows (C)	70.78	109,400	112,300
Brunswick (C)	10.62	47,200	44,800
Bulla (S)	422.20	13,900	16,900
Camberwell (C)	35.14	91,900	88,700
Caulfield (C)	21.98	77,300	74,700
Chelsea (C)	12.23	27,300	27,400
Coburg (C)	18.71	59,700	57,100
Collingwood (C)	4.78	17,500	16,000
Cranbourne (S) (part) (c)	398.00	22,000	28,600
Croydon (C)	33.72	34,200	36,400
Dandenong (C)	36.26	50,200	54,700
Diamond Valley (S)	85.31	45,800	48,900
Doncaster and Templestowe (C)	89.40	84,000	89,100

VICTORIA—AREA AND ESTIMATED POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AT 30 JUNE 1976 AND 1979—*continued*

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1979 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated population at 30 June 1976	Estimated population at 30 June 1979
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION— <i>continued</i>			
Eltham (S)	277.20	29,000	32,700
Essendon (C)	16.48	52,300	50,300
Fitzroy (C)	3.66	21,500	20,500
Flinders (S)	323.70	22,100	25,700
Footscray (C)	17.97	54,300	51,700
Frankston (C)	70.66	74,600	80,300
Hastings (S)	290.10	13,600	16,700
Hawthorn (C)	9.76	34,100	32,300
Healesville (S) (part) (c)	281.60	6,500	7,700
Heidelberg (C)	32.38	67,600	67,000
Keilor (C)	98.20	71,100	76,800
Kew (C)	14.55	31,200	30,700
Knox (C)	110.10	75,000	83,100
Lilydale (S)	397.60	52,200	59,200
Malvern (C)	15.92	47,800	45,900
Melbourne (C)	31.42	68,200	65,800
Melton (S)	450.40	14,400	18,900
Moorabbin (C)	51.20	105,400	102,900
Mordialloc (C)	12.19	29,700	29,500
Mornington (S)	90.65	20,900	23,300
Northcote (C)	17.11	56,100	53,000
Nunawading (C)	41.58	94,800	95,900
Oakleigh (C)	30.30	55,700	55,400
Pakenham (S) (part) (c)	162.50	4,300	5,000
Port Melbourne (C)	10.64	9,800	9,200
Prahran (C)	9.55	50,900	47,900
Preston (C)	37.02	90,400	87,900
Richmond (C)	6.12	27,500	25,900
Ringwood (C)	22.76	37,300	37,900
St Kilda (C)	8.57	54,800	52,400
Sandringham (C)	14.97	33,400	32,600
Sherbrooke (S)	193.00	25,900	28,900
South Melbourne (C)	8.91	22,400	20,700
Springvale (C)	97.60	75,200	79,000
Sunshine (C)	80.03	90,200	94,600
Waverley (C)	58.57	117,700	121,500
Werribee (S)	668.20	32,800	38,900
Whittlesea (S)	598.30	48,600	60,500
Williamstown (C)	14.50	27,700	27,000
<b>Total division</b>	<b>6,110.00</b>	<b>2,672,000</b>	<b>2,739,700</b>
BARWON STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Bannockburn (S) (d)	705.30	2,430*	2,680
Barrabool (S)	593.50	4,970	5,630
Bellarine (S)	331.50	25,230	28,710
Colac (C)	10.88	9,870	10,020
Colac (S)	1,458.00	6,340	6,230
Corio (S)	699.30	48,230	51,710
Geelong (C)	13.44	16,200	15,230
Geelong West (C)	5.26	16,450	15,880
Leigh (S) (d)	980.10	1,220*	1,260
Newtown (C)	5.99	11,120	10,900
Otway (S)	1,910.00	3,920	4,080
Queenscliff (B)	8.49	3,080	3,220
South Barwon (C)	165.30	33,380	35,450
Winchelsea (S)	1,284.00	3,970	4,040
<b>Total division</b>	<b>8,171.00</b>	<b>186,410</b>	<b>195,040</b>
SOUTH WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Belfast (S) (d)	518.00	1,680*	1,680
Camperdown (T)	14.53	3,700	3,780
Dundas (S)	3,464.00	3,520	3,410
Glenelg (S)	3,582.00	4,980	4,810
Hamilton (C)	21.65	9,790	9,850
Hampden (S) (d)	2,621.00	7,960*	7,720
Heytesbury (S)	1,515.00	8,140	7,970
Koroit (B)	23.05	1,450	1,460
Minhamite (S) (d)	1,366.00	2,300*	2,140
Mortlake (S) (d)	2,137.00	3,850*	3,680
Mount Rouse (S)	1,419.00	2,650	2,620
Port Fairy (B)	23.00	2,470	2,590

VICTORIA—AREA AND ESTIMATED POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AT 30 JUNE 1976 AND 1979—*continued*

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1979 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated population at 30 June 1976	Estimated population at 30 June 1979
SOUTH WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION— <i>continued</i>			
Portland (T)	34.11	8,540	8,710
Portland (S)	3,681.00	6,560	6,590
Wannon (S)	1,977.00	3,460	3,290
Warrnambool (C) (d)	34.43	r21,400 *	22,180
Warrnambool (S) (d)	1,581.00	r6,340 *	6,460
Not incorporated—			
Lady Julia Percy Island and Tower Hill Lake Reserve	6.30	—	—
<b>Total division</b>	<b>24,018.00</b>	<b>98,790</b>	<b>98,940</b>
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Ararat (C)	19.06	8,540	8,860
Ararat (S)	3,657.00	4,260	4,210
Avoca (S)	1,124.00	2,080	2,170
Bacchus Marsh (S)	566.20	6,230	7,130
Ballaarat (C) (d)	34.39	38,970 *	38,390
Ballan (S)	919.40	2,270	2,430
Ballarat (S)	476.60	17,550	18,200
Bungaree (S)	227.90	3,220	3,540
Buninyong (S) (d)	777.90	6,480 *	7,630
Creswick (S)	551.70	4,040	4,340
Daylesford and Glenlyon (S)	609.30	4,090	4,250
Grenville (S)	844.30	2,870	3,780
Lexton (S)	821.00	1,320	1,370
Ripon (S) (d)	1,531.00	3,140 *	3,140
Sebastopol (B)	7.07	6,120	6,620
Talbot and Clunes (S)	533.50	1,440	1,570
<b>Total division</b>	<b>12,700.00</b>	<b>112,620</b>	<b>117,630</b>
WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Arapiles (S)	1,989.00	1,880	1,850
Birchip (S)	1,469.00	1,600	1,540
Dimboola (S)	4,918.00	4,980	4,940
Donald (S) (d)	1,448.00	2,800	2,770
Dunmunkle (S)	1,546.00	3,470	3,350
Horsham (C)	24.03	11,990	12,310
Kaniva (S)	3,085.00	2,010	1,930
Karkarooc (S)	3,719.00	3,490	3,370
Kowree (S)	5,387.00	4,520	4,360
Lowan (S)	2,683.00	3,490	3,400
Stawell (T)	24.09	6,330	6,680
Stawell (S)	2,615.00	2,380	2,560
Warracknabeal (S)	1,839.00	4,150	4,070
Wimmera (S)	2,613.00	2,990	2,950
<b>Total division</b>	<b>33,359.00</b>	<b>56,080</b>	<b>56,080</b>
NORTHERN MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Kerang (B)	22.87	4,140	4,140
Kerang (S) (d)	3,254.00	4,540 *	4,390
Mildura (C)	28.76	14,850	15,240
Mildura (S)	10,540.00	18,110	19,300
Swan Hill (C)	13.65	8,090	8,280
Swan Hill (S)	6,555.00	12,640	12,790
Walpeup (S)	10,795.00	3,960	3,950
Wycheproof (S)	4,115.00	4,280	4,180
<b>Total division</b>	<b>35,324.00</b>	<b>70,610</b>	<b>72,270</b>
LODDON-CAMPASPE STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Bendigo (C)	32.50	33,540	33,340
Bet Bet (S) (d)	928.20	1,740 *	1,730
Castlemaine (C)	23.31	6,870	6,910
Charlton (S)	1,176.00	2,180	2,170
Cohuna (S)	497.30	4,740	4,680
Eaglehawk (B)	14.50	6,640	7,260
East Loddon (S)	1,194.00	1,590	1,560
Echuca (C) (e)	26.06	8,180 *	8,400
Gisborne (S)	278.20	5,060	6,220
Gordon (S) (d)	2,079.00	3,070 *	3,050
Huntly (S)	878.00	2,470	2,800
Kara Kara (S) (d)	2,293.00	1,130	1,120

VICTORIA—AREA AND ESTIMATED POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AT 30 JUNE 1976 AND 1979—*continued*

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1979 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated population at 30 June 1976	Estimated population at 30 June 1979
LODDON-CAMPASPE STATISTICAL DIVISION— <i>continued</i>			
Korong (S) (d)	2,384.00	3,190*	3,210
Kyneton (S)	725.20	6,480	6,740
Mclvor (S)	1,453.00	1,910	2,110
Maldon (S)	559.40	1,920	2,080
Marong (S)	1,489.00	8,410	9,410
Maryborough (C)	23.31	7,800	7,980
Metcalfe (S)	590.50	2,100	2,330
Newham and Woodend (S)	246.00	2,470	2,870
Newstead (S)	409.20	1,770	1,900
Pyalong (S)	603.50	490	510
Rochester (S) (e)	1,934.00	7,300*	7,160
Romsey (S)	619.00	3,250	3,840
St Arnaud (T)	25.41	2,870	2,960
Strathfieldsaye (S)	619.00	10,560	12,330
Tullaroop (S)	637.10	1,380	1,550
<b>Total division</b>	<b>21,738.00</b>	<b>139,110</b>	<b>146,220</b>
GOULBURN STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Alexandra (S)	1,895.00	4,360	4,440
Benalla (C)	17.66	8,550	8,570
Benalla (S)	2,322.00	3,680	4,120
Broadford (S)	576.30	2,110	2,340
Cobram (S)	440.30	5,940	6,250
Deakin (S)	960.90	5,670	5,650
Euroa (S)	1,412.00	4,380	4,450
Goulburn (S)	1,031.00	2,120	2,220
Kilmore (S)	508.90	3,770	4,560
Kyabram (T)	20.85	5,270	5,290
Mansfield (S)	3,915.00	4,480	4,720
Nathalia (S)	1,238.00	3,280	3,290
Numurkah (S)	722.60	5,820	5,800
Rodney (S)	1,028.00	13,800	14,100
Seymour (S)	949.60	10,950	11,020
Shepparton (C)	26.71	21,870	23,200
Shepparton (S)	924.80	6,470	6,680
Tungamah (S)	1,142.00	3,050	3,000
Violet Town (S)	935.00	1,280	1,350
Waranga (S)	1,645.00	4,310	4,280
Yea (S)	1,392.00	3,160	3,410
<b>Total division</b>	<b>23,104.00</b>	<b>124,320</b>	<b>128,740</b>
NORTH EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Beechworth (S)	771.60	4,760	4,940
Bright (S)	3,100.00	5,430	6,020
Chiltern (S)	497.50	1,590	1,820
Myrtleford (S)	712.20	4,270	4,230
Oxley (S)	2,792.00	5,120	4,970
Rutherglen (S)	530.90	2,690	2,860
Tallangatta (S) (f)	4,150.00	5,250	4,100
Upper Murray (S)	2,458.00	2,630	2,570
Wangaratta (C) (e)	29.58	16,670*	16,790
Wangaratta (S) (e)	914.30	2,300*	2,540
Wodonga (Rural City)	347.10	16,200	18,290
Yackandandah (S)	1,111.00	3,250	3,400
Yarrawonga (S)	629.50	4,190	4,490
<b>Total division</b>	<b>18,044.00</b>	<b>74,350</b>	<b>77,020</b>
EAST GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Avon (S)	2,529.00	3,090	3,150
Bairnsdale (T)	27.19	9,400	9,860
Bairnsdale (S)	2,278.00	4,610	5,040
Maffra (S)	4,172.00	8,730	8,860
Omeo (S)	5,649.00	1,650	1,610
Orbost (S)	9,590.00	6,390	6,490
Rosedale (S) (part) (g)	690.70	860	1,010
Sale (C)	29.78	12,470	12,820
Tambo (S) (h)	3,512.00	6,530	7,000
Not incorporated— Bass Strait Islands and part of Gippsland Lakes (h)	312.80	—	—
<b>Total division</b>	<b>28,790.00</b>	<b>53,730</b>	<b>55,840</b>

VICTORIA—AREA AND ESTIMATED POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AT 30 JUNE 1976 AND 1979—*continued*

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1979 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated population at 30 June 1976	Estimated population at 30 June 1979
<b>CENTRAL GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION</b>			
Alberton (S)	1,870.00	5,840	5,840
Buln Buln (S)	1,259.00	8,610	9,040
Korumburra (S)	613.80	6,740	6,680
Mirboo (S)	253.80	1,960	1,980
Moe (C)	24.08	15,800	16,290
Morwell (S)	669.00	23,330	23,990
Narracan (S) (f)	2,317.00	8,820	9,520
Rosedale (S) (part) (g)	1,582.00	4,470	4,650
South Gippsland (S)	1,432.00	5,810	6,050
Traralgon (C) (f)	19.95	15,540	16,720
Traralgon (S)	467.00	1,830	2,330
Warragul (S)	352.20	10,690	11,080
Woorayl (S)	1,246.00	9,810	10,450
Yallourn Works Area	26.90	1,880	670
<b>Total division</b>	<b>12,133.00</b>	<b>121,130</b>	<b>125,290</b>
<b>EAST CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION</b>			
Bass (S) (d)	521.60	3,200*	3,450
Cranbourne (S) (part) (c)	345.30	3,830	3,910
Healesville (S) (part) (c)	619.70	1,490	1,750
Pakenham (S) (part) (c)	725.30	11,120	12,090
Phillip Island (S)	101.00	2,340	2,810
Upper Yarra (S)	1,585.00	8,090	9,660
Wonthaggi (B) (d)	57.11	5,010*	5,290
Not incorporated— French Island	154.00	70	70
<b>Total division</b>	<b>4,109.00</b>	<b>35,150</b>	<b>39,030</b>
<b>STATE SUMMARY</b>			
Melbourne	6,110.00	2,672,000	2,739,700
Barwon	8,171.00	186,410	195,040
South Western	24,018.00	98,790	98,940
Central Highlands	12,700.00	112,620	117,630
Wimmera	33,359.00	56,080	56,080
Northern Mallee	35,324.00	70,610	72,270
Loddon-Campaspe	21,738.00	139,110	146,220
Goulburn	23,104.00	124,320	128,740
North Eastern	18,044.00	74,350	77,020
East Gippsland	28,790.00	53,730	55,840
Central Gippsland	12,133.00	121,130	125,290
East Central	4,109.00	35,150	39,030
Migratory (i)	..	1,700	1,700
<b>Total Victoria</b>	<b>227,600.00</b>	<b>3,746,000</b>	<b>3,853,500</b>

\*An asterisk against a figure for 30 June 1976 indicates that it has been adjusted because of a change in the local government area boundary since that date. For details of such changes see footnote (d).

- (a) The designation of City (C), Town (T), Borough (B), or Shire (S) shown against the name of each local government area indicates its status at 30 June 1979.
- (b) Areas below 100 square kilometres have been calculated to two decimal places, areas from 100 to 999 square kilometres to one decimal place, and areas of 1,000 or more square kilometres to the nearest whole number. Any discrepancies between totals and sums of components are due to rounding.
- (c) The Shires of Pakenham, Cranbourne, and Healesville are partly in the Melbourne Statistical Division and partly in the East Central Statistical Division.
- (d) The following table shows changes which have occurred in local government areas between 30 June 1976 and 30 June 1979:

Local government area	Nature of change in area or status	Net change in area (square kilometres)	Estimated net change in population	Date of change
Ballaarat (C)	Lost to Buninyong (S)	- 0.21	- 17	1. 2.78
Bannockburn (S)	Adjustment of common boundary with Buninyong (S) and Leigh (S)	+ 0.80	+ 3	9. 2.77
Bet Bet (S)	Gained from Korong (S)	+ 1.00	+ 3	8. 5.79
Buninyong (S)	Gained from Bannockburn (S)	+ 0.70	—	9. 2.77
Buninyong (S)	Gained from Ballaarat (C)	+ 0.21	+ 17	18. 1.78
Bass (S)	Lost to Wonthaggi (B)	- 4.14	- 868	31. 5.77
Belfast (S)	Adjustment of common boundary with Minhamite (S) and Warrnambool (S)	Insignificant	+ 5	2. 2.77
Donald (S)	Lost to Kara Kara (S)	- 0.16	—	13.10.76

Local government area	Nature of change in area or status	Net change in area (square kilometres)	Estimated net change in population	Date of change
Gordon (S)	Gained from Kerang (S)	+ 56.00	+ 40	31. 5. 77
Hampden (S)	Gained from Ripon (S)	+ 2.46	+ 160	31. 5. 77
Kara Kara (S)	Gained from Donald (S)	+ 0.16	—	13. 10. 76
Kerang (S)	Lost to Gordon (S)	- 56.00	- 40	31. 5. 77
Korong (S)	Lost to Bet Bet (S)	- 1.00	- 3	8. 5. 79
Leigh (S)	Lost to Bannockburn (S)	- 1.50	- 3	9. 2. 77
Minhamite (S)	Adjustment of common boundary with Belfast (S) and Warrnambool (S)	+ 0.71	- 3	2. 2. 77
Mortlake (S)	Gained from Warrnambool (S)	Insignificant	+ 11	10. 5. 78
Ripon (S)	Lost to Hampden (S)	- 2.46	- 160	31. 5. 77
Warrnambool (C)	Gained from Warrnambool (S)	+ 5.73	+ 597	1. 10. 78
Warrnambool (S)	Adjustment of common boundary with Belfast (S) and Minhamite (S)	- 0.71	- 2	2. 2. 77
Warrnambool (S)	Lost to Mortlake (S)	Insignificant	- 11	10. 5. 78
Warrnambool (S)	Lost to Warrnambool (C)	- 5.73	- 597	1. 10. 78
Wonthaggi (B)	Gained from Bass (S)	+ 4.14	+ 868	31. 5. 77

(e) Boundary changes between Echuca City and Rochester Shire, and Wangaratta City and Wangaratta Shire, occurred prior to the 1976 Census but were not incorporated in the published Census population totals. The 1976 figures shown in this publication have been adjusted to allow for these changes.

(f) Population levels in the following local government areas have been affected by major construction projects in the vicinity: Narraacan Shire (Thomson River Dam); Tallangatta Shire (Dartmouth Dam); and Traralgon City (Loy Yang Power Station).

(g) The Shire of Rosedale is partly in the East Gippsland Statistical Division and partly in the Central Gippsland Statistical Division.

(h) Part of Gippsland Lakes is included in Tambo Shire.

(i) The category "migratory" includes persons not elsewhere enumerated, e.g., those who, on the stated date, were on board ships in ports, or travelling by ship between ports, or on long-distance trains, motor coaches, or aircraft.

The following table shows the distribution of population, and the population density of each statistical division:

#### VICTORIA—AREA AND ESTIMATED POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 30 JUNE 1979

Statistical division	Area (square kilometres)	Percentage of Victoria's area	Estimated population	Percentage of Victoria's population	Persons per square kilometre
Melbourne	6,110	2.68	2,739,700	71.1	448.4
Barwon	8,171	3.59	195,040	5.1	23.9
South Western	24,018	10.55	98,940	2.6	4.1
Central Highlands	12,700	5.58	117,630	3.0	9.3
Wimmera	33,359	14.66	56,080	1.5	1.7
Northern Mallee	35,324	15.52	72,270	1.9	2.0
Loddon-Campaspe	21,738	9.55	146,220	3.8	6.7
Goulburn	23,104	10.15	128,740	3.3	5.6
North Eastern	18,044	7.93	77,020	2.0	4.3
East Gippsland	28,790	12.65	55,840	1.4	1.9
Central Gippsland	12,133	5.33	125,290	3.3	10.3
East Central	4,109	1.81	39,030	1.0	9.5
Migratory	..	..	1,700	(a)	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>227,600</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3,853,500</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16.9</b>

(a) Less than 0.1 per cent.

#### Melbourne Statistical Division and the statistical districts of Victoria

Around each State capital city and other urban centres (see page 173 for definition) with a population of at least 25,000 persons, a fixed outer boundary has been drawn. This boundary was devised, after consultation with planners, to contain the anticipated development of the urban centre and associated smaller urban centres for a period of at least 20 years. The boundary circumscribes an area which is now, or is expected to be, socially and economically orientated towards the urban centre. These areas are designated statistical divisions in the case of the State capital cities, and statistical districts in the case of other urban centres. The fixed boundaries delimit areas which, for general statistical purposes, are free from the problems imposed for some purposes by the moving boundaries of urban centres.

In Victoria, apart from the Melbourne Statistical Division, the statistical districts devised on the above basis are Albury-Wodonga, Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, and Shepparton-Mooroopna. A statistical district boundary has also been defined around



urban Morwell because of special circumstances in this area. Estimates of the population in these statistical districts at 30 June 1976 and 30 June 1979 are shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DISTRICTS AT 30 JUNE 1976 AND 1979**

Statistical district	Estimated population at 30 June 1976 (a)	Estimated population at 30 June 1979 (b)
Albury-Wodonga	65,520	71,270
Ballarat	70,490	73,190
Bendigo	56,800	59,590
Geelong	135,560	141,130
Morwell	16,570	16,540
Shepparton-Mooroopna	32,090	34,110

(a) Census counts adjusted for under-enumeration.

(b) Subject to revision after the 1981 Census.

**Population of Melbourne Statistical Division and the remainder of Victoria**

The concept of the present Melbourne Statistical Division, that is, a fixed outer boundary defined to contain the anticipated urban development of the city (and associated urban centres) for a period of at least 20 years, has been used for statistical purposes since the 1966 Census. To provide a time series of data for a comparable area, estimates of the population in this area as defined for the 1966 Census were derived from each earlier Census back to 1901.

The table below shows that, as early as 1921, the population of the Melbourne Statistical Division exceeded the population of the remainder of Victoria. The percentage of the Victorian population enumerated in the Melbourne Statistical Division has risen steadily over time except for two periods: the immediate post-war period, 1947–1954; and the recent period 1971–1976.

**VICTORIA—POPULATION OF VICTORIA, MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION, AND THE REMAINDER OF VICTORIA**

Census year	Victoria	Melbourne Statistical Division		Remainder of Victoria	
		Number (a)	Percentage of Victoria	Number (a)	Percentage of Victoria
1901	1,201,070	535,008	44.54	666,062	55.46
1911	1,315,551	643,027	48.88	672,524	51.12
1921	1,531,280	863,692	56.40	667,588	43.60
1933	1,820,261	1,094,269	60.12	725,992	39.88
1947	2,054,701	1,341,382	65.28	713,319	34.72
1954	2,452,341	1,589,185	64.80	863,156	35.20
1961	2,930,113	1,984,815	67.74	945,298	32.26
1966	3,220,217	2,230,793	69.27	989,424	30.73
1971	3,520,400	2,515,400	71.45	1,005,000	28.55
1976	3,746,000	2,672,000	71.33	1,074,000	28.67

(a) The population figures for 1971 and 1976 are part of the new population series (see page 166). The figures for earlier years are as recorded Census counts.

**URBAN CENTRES**

At each Australian Census of Population and Housing since 1966, a boundary has been defined for each population cluster of 1,000 or more persons and for known holiday resorts of less population (if they contain 250 or more dwellings of which at least 100 are occupied). These clusters are known as urban centres and the population and dwellings enumerated in them are classified as urban for statistical purposes.

The method of defining the boundary of an urban centre differs depending on whether the urban centre has a population of more or less than 25,000 persons. For each State capital city and each urban centre with a population of 25,000 persons or more, the urban boundary indicates an area within which at the time of the Census there was a density of 200 or more persons per square kilometre. This density is determined for each Census

Collection District (the smallest geographical area used for Census purposes). From Census to Census, as urbanisation proceeds, this urban boundary will move outwards to encompass peripheral development. Some specified areas of lower density (e.g., industrial areas, holiday areas, etc.) are classified as urban for other reasons. This moving urban boundary, or inner boundary, thus lies within the statistical district boundary, or outer boundary, which is fixed and which is defined so as to contain anticipated urban development for at least 20 years.

For an urban centre with a population of less than 25,000 persons, the urban boundary is defined subjectively by the inspection of aerial photographs, by field inspection, and/or by consideration of any other information that is available. All contiguous growth is included (which in small urban centres would not necessarily occur if the density criterion were applied), together with any close but non-contiguous development which could be clearly regarded as part of the centre.

The following table shows the as recorded Census counts from the 1971 and 1976 Censuses for all Victorian urban centres. Although Census counts for local government areas were adjusted for under-enumeration, the design of the post-enumeration survey which measured the level of under-enumeration throughout Victoria did not make it possible to obtain reliable estimates of the population of urban centres on an adjusted basis, except in those cases where the urban centre boundaries coincide with those of a local government area.

Comparison of the as recorded Census counts for 1971 and 1976 indicates whether the population of an urban centre has increased, decreased, or remained stationary. However, care should be taken in using the as recorded figures to calculate precise growth rates because, if it had been possible to adjust reliably the population of urban centres, the adjustment for 1976 would have been greater than the adjustment for 1971. Local government area population totals have been adjusted and users wishing to calculate growth rates for urban centres should bear in mind the change in the population of the local government areas containing or contained by those urban centres, both before and after adjustment. The relevant local government area population figures can be found on pages 196-9 of the *Victorian Year Book 1978*.

#### VICTORIA—AS RECORDED CENSUS COUNTS OF URBAN CENTRES

Urban centre	As recorded Census count		Urban centre	As recorded Census count	
	1971	1976		1971	1976
Albury-Wodonga (a)	10,528	13,613	Creswick	1,756	2,033
Alexandra	1,864	1,808	Crib Point	1,915	2,689
Anglesea	1,065	1,411	Daylesford	2,926	2,913
Apollo Bay	829	978	Dimboola	1,696	1,706
Ararat (b)	8,312	8,288	Donald	1,448	1,627
Bacchus Marsh	4,137	4,956	Drouin	2,954	3,100
Bairnsdale (b)	8,552	9,130	Echuca-Moama (e)	7,505	7,873
Ballarat	58,620	60,737	Emerald	1,591	2,145
Barham-Koondrook (c)	593	582	Euroa	2,679	2,713
Beaufort	1,201	1,219	Geelong	115,181	122,080
Beechworth	3,119	3,241	Gisborne	783	1,286
Benalla (b)	8,255	8,300	Hamilton (b)	9,673	9,504
Bendigo	45,936	50,169	Hampton Park	1,330	3,316
Bright	858	1,240	Hastings	1,897	3,228
Broadford	1,534	1,567	Healesville	3,129	3,709
Camperdown (b)	3,477	3,596	Heathcote	1,082	1,076
Casterton	2,175	2,163	Heyfield	1,830	1,699
Castlemaine	7,699	7,583	Heywood	1,299	1,193
Charlton	1,403	1,358	Horsham (b)	11,045	11,647
Churchill	2,416	3,509	Hurstbridge	878	1,021
Clifton Springs	408	1,049	Inverloch	1,074	1,459
Cobden	1,329	1,418	Kerang (b)	4,103	4,022
Cobram	3,191	3,378	Kilmore	1,475	1,517
Cohuna	2,136	2,132	Koo-Wee-Rup	922	1,041
Colac	10,362	10,431	Korumburra	2,891	2,795
Coleraine	1,386	1,289	Kyabram (b)	5,081	5,122
Corowa-Wahgunyah (d)	390	402	Kyneton	3,492	3,694
Corryong	1,402	1,406	Lakes Entrance	2,591	3,023
Cowes	1,029	1,344	Lara	2,095	3,081
Craigieburn	1,337	2,491	Leongatha	3,389	3,586
Cranbourne	2,437	5,162	Leopold	1,444	2,309

VICTORIA—AS RECORDED CENSUS COUNTS OF URBAN CENTRES—*continued*

Urban centre	As recorded Census count		Urban centre	As recorded Census count	
	1971	1976		1971	1976
Lorne	912	877	Robinvale	1,547	1,654
Maffra	3,666	3,836	Rochester	2,232	2,205
Mallacoota	296	572	Rutherglen	1,177	1,325
Mansfield	1,956	1,919	St Arnaud (b)	2,779	2,786
Maryborough (b)	7,472	7,569	St Leonards	475	733
Melbourne	2,394,117	2,480,670	Sale (b)	10,436	12,111
Melton	4,511	12,022	Seymour	5,779	6,240
Merbein	1,588	1,727	Shepparton	19,410	25,848
Mildura (b)	13,198	14,417	Somers	476	443
Moe-Yallourn	20,863	18,710	Stawell (b)	5,800	6,150
Mortlake	1,266	1,138	Sunbury	5,098	8,243
Morwell	16,853	16,094	Swan Hill (b)	7,712	7,857
Mt Beauty	1,571	1,492	Tatura	2,508	2,630
Murtoa	1,035	1,003	Terang	1,730	2,183
Myrtleford	2,741	2,810	Torquay	1,937	2,614
Nagambie	972	1,075	Trafalgar	1,832	1,872
Nathalia	1,277	1,220	Traralgon (b)	14,666	15,089
Nhill	2,109	2,124	Wangaratta (b)	15,558	16,157
Numurkah	2,582	2,658	Warburton	1,583	1,753
Ocean Grove-Barwon Heads	4,016	5,385	Warracknabeal	2,868	2,775
Orbost	2,938	2,789	Warragul	7,101	7,442
Ouyen	1,564	1,609	Warrandyte	2,812	3,711
Pakenham East	2,017	2,270	Warrnambool (b)	18,684	20,195
Paynesville	958	1,242	Wonthaggi	4,438	4,614
Port Fairy (b)	2,427	2,399	Woodend	1,290	1,404
Portarlington	1,360	1,818	Yarra Junction	1,193	1,401
Portland (b)	8,216	8,298	Yarram	2,046	2,125
Queenscliff (b)	2,807	3,013	Yarrowonga-Mulwala (f)	3,118	3,293
Red Cliffs	2,246	2,254	Yea	1,055	1,052

(a) The part of urban Albury-Wodonga in Victoria. Total as recorded Census count of Albury-Wodonga—1971, 37,931; 1976, 45,567.

(b) The boundary of this urban centre coincides exactly with the boundary of the local government area of the same name at both the 1971 and 1976 Censuses. Adjusted population totals for local government areas can be found on pages 196-9 of the *Victorian Year Book 1978*, together with average annual growth rates for the period.

(c) That part of urban Barham-Koondrook in Victoria. Total as recorded Census count of Barham-Koondrook—1971, 1,724; 1976, 1,690.

(d) That part of urban Corowa-Wahgunyah in Victoria. Total as recorded Census count of Corowa-Wahgunyah—1971, 3,313; 1976, 3,415.

(e) That part of urban Echuca-Moama in Victoria. Total as recorded Census count of Echuca-Moama—1971, 8,631; 1976, 9,075.

(f) That part of urban Yarrowonga-Mulwala in Victoria. Total as recorded Census count of Yarrowonga-Mulwala—1971, 3,980; 1976, 4,133.

Further reference: 1976 Census Field System, *Victorian Year Book 1979*, pp. 176-8

## CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

*Census results*

The processing of the 1976 Census returns was divided into two stages: preliminary processing in each State capital city, Darwin, and Canberra; and detailed main processing in Sydney and Canberra. The preliminary processing stage commenced almost immediately after Census day but the main processing was deferred until July 1977 as part of the general Commonwealth Government policy of reducing expenditure in the 1976-77 year.

As a further means of reducing expenditure the main processing stage processed a 50 per cent random sample of the Census returns rather than every schedule collected. Hence with the exception of data for those population characteristics extracted at the preliminary processing stage, i.e., sex, age, marital status, and birthplace group, all 1976 Census data was subject to a sampling error. However in the following tables, the sampling error is so small in percentage terms as to be negligible for most purposes.

It should also be recognised that in processing Census data for 14 million persons and 4.6 million dwellings there are innumerable possibilities for error. As in other areas of statistics, much of the effort of statisticians is directed to devising procedures which prevent most errors from occurring or which detect and eliminate those which do occur. Despite such efforts, it is impracticable to eliminate every inaccuracy but special steps such as editing and quality control procedures are taken to measure and control the level of such inaccuracy. Thus while some minor errors and discrepancies may be evident in the Census tables in this *Year Book*, it is unlikely that they would have any practical significance in the interpretation of the data.

The following tables from the 1976 Census data provide information about the main characteristics of the Victorian population. It should be noted that with the exception of the age distribution table, the figures are the as recorded Census counts, and the total counts shown therefore differ from the estimated population at 30 June 1971 and 30 June 1976 shown in previous *Year Books*. The figures shown in the age distribution table have been adjusted as part of the new population estimates series, and thus add to the population estimates shown earlier. Any discrepancies in the tables between the totals and the addition of individual components are due to rounding. Users should note that, for many of the topics, figures for later years are available from other statistical collections carried out by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. More detailed information from the 1976 Census, particularly for smaller geographic areas, is also available on request from the Bureau.

### VICTORIA—ESTIMATED AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION (a)

Age last birthday (years)	30 June 1971			30 June 1976		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	176,971	168,547	345,518	168,474	159,710	328,184
5-9	170,244	162,269	332,513	179,125	171,765	350,890
10-14	171,243	161,215	332,458	173,469	164,426	337,895
15-19	158,580	154,786	313,366	173,666	163,271	336,937
20-24	153,864	151,038	304,902	157,621	156,764	314,385
25-29	127,429	121,511	248,940	155,350	156,707	312,057
30-34	113,805	109,425	223,230	130,815	125,351	256,166
35-39	103,976	99,190	203,166	114,784	109,836	224,620
40-44	112,622	105,703	218,325	104,381	99,240	203,621
45-49	110,513	105,430	215,943	110,689	104,535	215,224
50-54	91,075	89,321	180,396	106,274	102,866	209,140
55-59	81,096	83,048	164,144	85,134	85,980	171,114
60-64	66,342	70,742	137,084	73,029	78,888	151,917
65-69	50,247	57,844	108,091	56,407	65,617	122,024
70-74	34,496	47,867	82,363	39,270	51,321	90,591
75-79	20,980	36,561	57,541	23,505	38,991	62,496
80-84	11,707	22,127	33,834	11,769	24,890	36,659
85-89	4,226	9,533	13,759	4,930	11,496	16,426
90-94	1,019	2,969	3,988	1,181	3,458	4,639
95-99	191	543	734	195	694	889
100 and over	25	37	62	29	78	107
Total	1,760,651	1,759,706	3,520,357	1,870,097	1,875,884	3,745,981
Under 21	708,062	677,924	1,385,986	727,439	690,789	1,418,228
21-64	929,698	904,301	1,833,999	1,005,372	988,550	1,993,922
65 and over	122,891	177,481	300,372	137,286	196,545	333,831
Total	1,760,651	1,759,706	3,520,357	1,870,097	1,875,884	3,745,981

(a) Adjusted for under-enumeration. See introductory notes.

### VICTORIA—ANNUAL PERSONAL INCOME, CENSUS 1976

Amount	Number			Percentage
	Males	Females	Persons	
None	105,762	323,044	428,806	16.2
Less than \$ 1,500	31,594	126,001	157,596	5.9
\$ 1,500 - \$ 2,000	62,833	101,445	164,278	6.2
\$ 2,001 - \$ 3,000	71,200	152,792	223,992	8.5
\$ 3,001 - \$ 4,000	52,533	85,392	137,926	5.2
\$ 4,001 - \$ 5,000	60,479	91,704	152,183	5.7
\$ 5,001 - \$ 6,000	110,298	99,107	209,404	7.9
\$ 6,001 - \$ 7,000	155,589	75,946	231,535	8.7
\$ 7,001 - \$ 8,000	145,354	62,358	207,713	7.8
\$ 8,001 - \$ 9,000	121,455	34,650	156,105	5.9
\$ 9,001 - \$12,000	178,028	36,450	214,478	8.1
\$12,001 - \$15,000	68,217	8,301	76,518	2.9
\$15,001 - \$18,000	29,279	2,540	31,819	1.2
Over \$18,000	33,432	2,911	36,343	1.4
Not stated	78,299	142,319	220,617	8.3
Total population 15 years and over	1,304,352	1,344,958	2,649,311	100.0

**VICTORIA—QUALIFICATIONS, HIGHEST LEVEL  
OBTAINED, CENSUS 1976**

Level	Number			Percentage
	Males	Females	Persons	
Doctorate, Masters degree	7,563	1,994	9,556	0.4
Graduate diploma	5,567	5,482	11,049	0.4
Bachelor degree	35,255	15,244	50,498	1.9
Diploma	48,442	50,704	99,146	3.7
Technicians certificate	44,438	54,089	98,527	3.7
Trade certificate	204,414	36,416	240,830	9.1
Level not applicable	8,732	27,482	36,214	1.4
No qualifications	782,742	970,992	1,753,734	66.2
Not stated	167,199	182,555	349,754	13.2
<b>Total population 15 years and over</b>	<b>1,304,352</b>	<b>1,344,958</b>	<b>2,649,310</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**VICTORIA—AGE LEFT SCHOOL, CENSUS 1976**

Age left school	Number			Percentage
	Males	Females	Persons	
12 years or younger	46,540	52,218	98,758	2.7
13 years of age	44,448	42,884	87,332	2.4
14 years of age	267,801	296,277	564,078	15.5
15 years of age	228,615	256,227	484,842	13.3
16 years of age	204,284	224,660	428,944	11.8
17 years of age	139,152	153,137	292,289	8.0
18 years of age	89,390	67,591	156,981	4.3
19 years of age	58,322	24,970	83,293	2.3
Never attended school	13,079	16,210	29,289	0.8
Still attending school	411,645	390,497	802,142	22.0
Not attending school—				
Age 0-4 years	162,809	155,203	318,012	8.7
Age 5-14 years	9,451	8,650	18,101	0.5
<b>Total not attending school</b>	<b>172,259</b>	<b>163,853</b>	<b>336,112</b>	<b>9.2</b>
<b>Not stated</b>	<b>139,248</b>	<b>143,668</b>	<b>282,917</b>	<b>7.8</b>
<b>Total population</b>	<b>1,814,785</b>	<b>1,832,193</b>	<b>3,646,978</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**VICTORIA—INDUSTRY IN WHICH EMPLOYED  
POPULATION WORK, CENSUS 1976**

Industry group	Number			Percentage
	Males	Females	Persons	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	64,157	34,575	98,731	6.2
Mining	4,587	698	5,284	0.3
Manufacturing	269,513	113,169	382,682	24.2
Electricity, gas, water	27,375	2,482	29,856	1.9
Construction	100,932	10,046	110,978	7.0
Wholesale, retail trade	169,037	110,484	279,521	17.7
Transport and storage	62,060	10,294	72,354	4.6
Communications	22,020	7,390	29,410	1.9
Finance, insurance, real estate, and business	62,940	49,175	112,114	7.1
Public administration, defence	53,508	19,832	73,339	4.6
Community services (health, education, etc.)	79,811	130,061	209,871	13.3
Entertainment, recreation, hotel, restaurants	29,449	35,934	65,383	4.1
Other, not elsewhere included, not stated	58,414	52,741	111,155	7.0
<b>Total employed population</b>	<b>1,003,801</b>	<b>576,879</b>	<b>1,580,680</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**VICTORIA—OCCUPATIONS (a) OF THE POPULATION  
IN MAJOR GROUPS, CENSUS 1976**

Occupation group	Number			Percentage of employed		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Professional, technical, and related workers	106,609	85,694	192,303	10.62	14.86	12.16
Administrative, executive, and managerial workers	91,072	14,614	105,686	9.07	2.53	6.69
Clerical workers	84,821	173,383	258,204	8.45	30.06	16.34
Sales workers	61,785	58,292	120,077	6.16	10.10	7.60
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters, and related workers	71,399	34,525	105,924	7.11	5.99	6.70
Miners, quarrymen, and related workers	1,360	10	1,370	0.14	—	0.09
Workers in transport and communication operations	64,665	9,929	74,593	6.44	1.72	4.72
Craftsmen, production process workers, and labourers (not elsewhere classified)	421,332	88,832	510,163	41.97	15.40	32.27
Service, sport, and recreation workers	45,078	67,057	112,135	4.49	11.62	7.09
Members of armed forces, enlisted personnel	13,556	990	14,545	1.35	0.17	0.92
Occupation inadequately described or not stated	42,124	43,553	85,678	4.20	7.55	5.42
<b>Total employed</b>	<b>1,003,800</b>	<b>576,878</b>	<b>1,580,678</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Unemployed	34,872	29,474	64,346			
<b>Total labour force</b>	<b>1,038,672</b>	<b>606,352</b>	<b>1,645,024</b>			
Persons not in labour force	776,113	1,225,843	2,001,955			
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>1,814,785</b>	<b>1,832,195</b>	<b>3,646,979</b>			

(a) Occupation is defined as the type of work performed by an employed person and should not be confused with the type of productive activity, business, or service carried out by the establishment in which a person works.

**VICTORIA—OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION, CENSUS 1976**

Occupational status	Number			Percentage of population		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<b>In labour force—</b>						
Employed—						
Employer, self-employed	153,932	65,801	219,733	8.48	3.59	6.03
Employee	844,910	492,434	1,337,345	46.56	26.88	36.67
Helper (not on wage or salary)	4,956	18,641	23,598	0.27	1.02	0.65
<b>Total employed</b>	<b>1,003,799</b>	<b>576,877</b>	<b>1,580,676</b>	<b>55.31</b>	<b>31.49</b>	<b>43.35</b>
Unemployed (a)	34,872	29,474	64,346	1.92	1.61	1.76
<b>Total in labour force</b>	<b>1,038,671</b>	<b>606,351</b>	<b>1,645,022</b>	<b>57.23</b>	<b>33.10</b>	<b>45.11</b>
<b>Total not in labour force</b>	<b>776,113</b>	<b>1,225,843</b>	<b>2,001,955</b>	<b>42.77</b>	<b>66.90</b>	<b>54.89</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>1,814,783</b>	<b>1,832,193</b>	<b>3,646,977</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

(a) Unemployed persons are those who are not employed and who were either laid off without pay for the whole week or were actively looking for work.

**VICTORIA—MARITAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION,  
CENSUS 1976**

Marital status	Number			Percentage
	Males	Females	Persons	
<b>Never married—</b>				
Under 15 years of age	510,432	487,236	997,668	27.4
15 years of age and over	379,560	291,113	670,673	18.4
<b>Total never married</b>	<b>889,992</b>	<b>778,349</b>	<b>1,668,341</b>	<b>45.7</b>
<b>Married</b>	<b>842,206</b>	<b>840,032</b>	<b>1,682,238</b>	<b>46.1</b>
Married but permanently separated	28,455	36,446	64,901	1.8
Widowed	33,039	148,825	181,863	5.0
Divorced	21,092	28,542	49,634	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,814,784</b>	<b>1,832,193</b>	<b>3,646,977</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**VICTORIA—BIRTHPLACE OF THE POPULATION,  
CENSUS 1976**

Birthplace	Number			Percentage
	Males	Females	Persons	
Australia	1,388,795	1,437,190	2,825,985	77.5
New Zealand	8,507	8,908	17,415	0.5
<b>Europe—</b>				
United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland	134,257	130,261	264,518	7.3
Germany	16,940	17,321	34,261	0.9
Greece	38,564	37,579	76,143	2.1
Italy	62,481	54,231	116,712	3.2
Malta	14,597	12,465	27,062	0.7
Netherlands	16,543	14,209	30,752	0.8
Poland	12,146	10,217	22,363	0.6
Yugoslavia	30,483	26,219	56,702	1.6
Other	31,594	26,902	58,496	1.6
<b>Total Europe</b>	<b>357,605</b>	<b>329,404</b>	<b>687,009</b>	<b>18.8</b>
Other birthplaces	59,881	56,694	116,575	3.2
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>1,814,788</b>	<b>1,832,196</b>	<b>3,646,984</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**VICTORIA—RELIGION OF THE POPULATION, CENSUS 1976**

Religion	Number			Percentage
	Males	Females	Persons	
<b>Christian—</b>				
Baptist	17,962	20,629	38,591	1.1
Catholic, Roman	491,014	499,444	990,458	27.2
Church of England	381,479	410,373	791,853	21.7
Lutheran	17,871	18,872	36,743	1.0
Methodist	99,119	110,019	209,138	5.7
Presbyterian	143,834	159,665	303,498	8.3
Other	193,664	204,124	397,788	10.9
<b>Total Christian</b>	<b>1,344,942</b>	<b>1,423,126</b>	<b>2,768,068</b>	<b>75.9</b>
<b>Non-Christian—</b>				
Hebrew	12,568	13,187	25,755	0.7
Other	13,386	10,925	24,311	0.7
<b>Total non-Christian</b>	<b>25,954</b>	<b>24,112</b>	<b>50,066</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Indefinite	8,181	6,666	14,847	0.4
No religion	192,858	149,074	341,932	9.4
No reply	242,850	229,215	472,065	12.9
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>1,814,785</b>	<b>1,832,194</b>	<b>3,646,978</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**IMMIGRATION**

**Policy**

*General*

Under present policy, immigration intakes are planned in the light of existing economic and social conditions, both in Australia and overseas, with priority being given to family reunion, resettlement of refugees, and meeting shortages in specified occupational categories. Increasing emphasis is being placed on the welfare of settlers already in Australia.

Australia's immigration policy is based on its national and economic security; the capacity to provide employment, housing, education, and social services; the welfare and integration of all its citizens; the preservation of the democratic system and balanced development of the nation; the preservation and development of a culturally diversified but socially cohesive Australian society free of racial tensions, and offering security, well-being, and equality of opportunity to all those living here; the concept that entry into

Australia should be selective but not discriminatory; and the sympathetic consideration of persons who, for political and other reasons, would face danger to life and freedom upon return to their country of origin.

Applicants for immigration to Australia are considered in one of four categories. The relationship given refers to the relationship of the person overseas to the sponsor in Australia. The categories are:

(1) *Family reunion*

- (i) *Immediate family reunion.* Spouses, unmarried children under 18 years of age (under 21 if part of the family unit), and children under 18 for adoption. Applicants must be sponsored by an Australian resident and be of good health and of good character. Maintenance and accommodation must be assured. In adoption cases some additional requirements related to the adoption process must be met.
- (ii) *Special family reunion.* Parents, children who are the last remaining members of their family outside Australia, aged close relatives wholly or partly dependent, orphaned unmarried relatives under 18, and relatives able and willing to assist in serious domestic situations. Applicants must meet the same requirements as Category 1 (i) and in addition be assessed as having satisfactory personal qualities and settlement prospects (excepting parents of retiring age, i.e., 65 for men, 60 for women) and as not likely to become a charge on public funds. In some cases, sponsors must meet minimum residential requirements (up to three years).
- (iii) *Fiances (male and female).* Fiances may be admitted subject to the usual requirements relating to personal and settlement factors, health, and character, and to further inquiries establishing the genuineness of the relationship claimed and the intention to marry shortly after arrival.

(2) *General eligibility*

- (i) *Independent applicants.* Applicants not otherwise eligible but who possess skills, qualifications, personal or other qualities which represent economic, social, or cultural gain to Australia will be admitted subject to a satisfactory assessment of economic, personal, and settlement factors and to being in good health and of good character.
- (ii) *Employment nominees.* Persons nominated by an employer in Australia must meet the same requirements as Category 2 (i).

(3) *Refugees*

Refugees and other persons seeking entry to Australia on humanitarian grounds will be admitted subject to recognition of refugee status or, where appropriate, approval by the Minister for entry under Special Programs. They are required to be of good health and good character. Other criteria also may be applied in individual situations.

(4) *Special eligibility*

- (i) *Trans-Tasman arrangement.* Citizens of New Zealand and the Commonwealth and Irish citizens with resident status in New Zealand are generally exempted from the need to seek prior authority to enter Australia, if travelling direct from New Zealand.
- (ii) *Patrials.* United Kingdom citizens who are the issue of an Australian born parent or grand-parent will be admitted subject to satisfactory evidence of the relationship, a satisfactory assessment of personal and social factors, good health, good character, and if unlikely to become a charge on public funds.
- (iii) *Entrepreneurs.* Persons seeking entry to establish an enterprise in Australia will be admitted subject to the usual personal and settlement requirements, good health, and good character if the proposed enterprise is considered viable. Consultations with other Commonwealth and State departments would normally be required.
- (iv) *Self-supporting retirees.* Persons may be admitted to retire in Australia if they are of retiring age, subject to having sufficient assets to establish a home and maintain themselves at an adequate level, and to the usual personal, settlement, health, and character requirements.



Applicants for migrant entry must satisfy various requirements of a Numerical Migrant Assessment System (NUMAS) which is applied world-wide. The system involves the allocation of points to assessment factors divided into two parts — Part A, economic factors; and Part B, personal/settlement factors.

In general, an applicant — and, if a family is involved, each member of the family unit over 16 years — has to obtain prescribed minimum points to be accepted for migration. The minimum points are set at different levels for breadwinners (assessed under both Parts A and B) and family unit members (assessed under Part B only). Spouses, dependent children, and aged parents of residents of Australia and refugees are exempt from NUMAS procedures.

#### *Population and immigration*

The monitoring of demographic trends and the assessment of their implications for the future, are crucial elements in the development of an appropriate national population strategy. The Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs is responsible for providing information on long-term population trends, following the work of the National Population Inquiry whose two main reports of 1975 and 1978, respectively, noted the significant decline in fertility in Australia since 1971 and indicated that future population levels were likely to be lower than previously projected. In addition, the functions of the Australian Population and Immigration Council, which is responsible to the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, include assessment of, and advice to, the Commonwealth Government on the implications of demographic trends. In 1977, the Council began publishing the series, *Population Report*, summarising recent population and related issues. Four issues have been published and the fifth is being prepared.

The Australian Population and Immigration Council also published a Green Paper in 1977 entitled *Immigration Policies and Australia's Population*. The major purposes of the Green Paper were to stimulate public discussion on population and immigration issues and options, and to ascertain community attitudes regarding desirable future levels of population growth, including immigration. The information and views received, contributed to the Commonwealth Government's review of immigration policies and Australia's population, was tabled in Federal Parliament in June 1978 by the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs. Immigration changes became fully operative on 1 January 1979. Resulting from its review, the Commonwealth Government has adopted a long-term approach to population growth for Australia, based for the first time on a series of triennial rolling immigration programmes.

In September 1980, the Commonwealth Government announced its response to the recommendations made by the House of Representatives Standing Committee on Environment and Conservation in its Report of May 1978 on *The Commonwealth Government and the Urban Environment*. Among these responses, the Commonwealth Government agreed to the establishment of an Office of Population Affairs within the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, in order to provide policy advice on population issues and the implications of population matters, to promote greater awareness and understanding in all levels of government, industry, and the community generally of population trends and their implications, and to provide a focus for policy and research work on population matters in Australia. The actual role and functions of the Office are currently being developed but will include the preparation of an annual report to the Commonwealth Government on prevailing demographic trends and their implications.

#### *Ethnic affairs*

The Ethnic Affairs Branch of the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs is responsible for advancing policies designed to secure the integration of migrants within Australia, for implementation by departments and authorities with relevant functional authority. It is charged with monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of Commonwealth services and programmes in so far as they are used by migrants. It provides policy advice to the Minister on ethnic affairs issues.

The Ethnic Affairs Branch is also responsible for implementing, developing, and monitoring the Ethnic Liaison Officer Scheme which operates in Commonwealth

departments and authorities. It provides a high-level focal point for the consideration of all policy, programme, and service delivery matters affecting migrants.

Located within the Branch is the Galbally Working Group, the secretariat to the Galbally Implementation Task Force, which is the group responsible for implementing the Report of the Review of Post-Arrival Programmes and Services to Migrants.

The Branch maintains close liaison with ethnic groups and the ethnic media and is responsible for the compilation and publication of the *Directory of Ethnic Groups in Australia*. Ethnic Affairs Officers have been appointed in all States and Territories to carry out the liaison function at the local level.

The Australian Ethnic Affairs Council (A.E.A.C.) is an advisory body responsible to the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs and is serviced by the Ethnic Affairs Branch. The Council, which will have a major role in defining new policy objectives, has been set the task of preparing a discussion paper to outline what it sees as the major policy options for ethnic affairs in the 1980s and, in December 1979, published a discussion paper entitled *Perspectives on Multicultural Education*. The original Council published a discussion paper in 1977 entitled *Australia as a Multicultural Society*, and, in conjunction with the Australian Population and Immigration Council, a paper entitled *Multiculturalism and its Implications for Immigration Policy* was tabled in the Commonwealth Parliament on 7 June 1979.

### Entry into Australia

#### *Australian migration representatives overseas*

The Commonwealth Government maintains immigration representatives in Argentina, Austria, Canada, Chile, Fiji, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Korea, Malaysia, Malta, Netherlands, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Republic of Egypt, United Kingdom, United States of America, U.S.S.R., and Yugoslavia.

#### *Regulation of entry*

It is Commonwealth Government policy that generally any person, whether coming to Australia for residence or for temporary stay, must be in possession of a visa. Visas may be issued only by Australian officials or, in some countries namely Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Iran, Romania, Senegal, and Zaire, where Australia is not represented, by British consular authorities acting on behalf of the Commonwealth Government.

The necessary controls in relation to entry into Australia are provided by the *Migration Act 1958*. The actual authority to enter Australia is the issue of an entry permit which is inscribed in the traveller's passport at the point of entry.

Any immigrant (for the purpose of the Act, "immigrant" includes persons entering for a temporary stay as well as persons intending to settle) who enters Australia without having been granted an entry permit and not being a person exempted from entry permit requirements, thereupon becomes a prohibited immigrant.

Visitors and other persons whose stay is to be of a limited duration are granted temporary entry permits which are made valid for a specified period only and may be granted subject to certain conditions. Persons who exceed the period of their authorised stay become prohibited immigrants.

Persons who were in Australia, legally or illegally, before 1 January 1980, and those who entered between 1 January 1980 and 19 June 1980 (provided they had made contact with the Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs before 19 June 1980) could apply for permanent residency under the Regularisation of Status Programme. Applications closed on 31 December 1980.

The Migration Act contains provision for the deportation of persons who enter or remain in Australia in circumstances in which they become prohibited immigrants. Similarly, migrants convicted of serious crimes, as well as those whose conduct is considered such that they should not be allowed to remain in Australia, are liable for deportation.

### *Temporary entry*

Persons seeking to enter Australia for purposes other than settlement may be considered under the policies of the Commonwealth Government relating to visitors, students, and temporary residents.

#### *Visitors*

Visas are issued free of charge overseas with minimal formality and delay to applicants seeking to make genuine visits to Australia for short periods for purposes such as tourism (sightseeing), business (negotiations, discussions, or inspections), visiting relations or friends, and pre-arranged medical treatment. Persons granted visit visas are made aware through information notes and a declaration they sign as part of the visa application that they are not entitled to undertake employment or studies and that they are required to leave Australia at the end of their authorised period of stay.

#### *Overseas students*

*Sponsored students.* Australia has a comprehensive programme of aid to under-developed countries which is the responsibility of the Minister for Foreign Affairs and is administered by the Australian Development Assistance Bureau. Each year, the Bureau brings to Australia substantial numbers of students for long-term formal studies and specialised training.

*Private students.* The private overseas student policy is aimed at providing opportunities for persons from overseas to acquire qualifications and skills, especially in fields where Australia has developed a special expertise that will be of value to the student in pursuing a career in the homeland. This is to the benefit of the student and the home country but at the same time the scheme is an important element in the development of cultural exchange and fostering of international understanding and goodwill.

The private overseas student scheme consists of a number of programmes directed towards students with particular interests. These are:

- (1) *Formal studies.* Full-time courses, usually of one or more year's duration at Australian secondary, technical, or tertiary institutions.
- (2) *Special studies.* Specialised full-time courses, usually at private fee-paying institutions such as pilot training, secretarial studies, and computer courses. Generally these are up to 12 months duration, but longer courses may be considered where of particular value.
- (3) *Occupational training.* Employment designed to provide on-the-job training. It would include persons taking up employment for further training after completing formal studies, apprenticeships, and similar vocational courses, special short-term on-the-job training to up-grade skills, and nurses training at teaching hospitals.
- (4) *English language training.* Special English language courses, for students whose first language is not English, are conducted by a number of accredited institutions in Australia. The length of courses varies up to a maximum of nine months.
- (5) *Exchange arrangements.* A number of Australian secondary colleges and universities have entered into arrangements with overseas schools and universities under which there is an exchange of students for a set period of time, usually one academic year.

#### *Temporary residents*

The policy of the Commonwealth Government is that opportunities for employment in Australia are to be available as a first priority to Australian residents.

Temporary residence visas may, however, be issued to overseas persons to enter Australia for limited periods to engage in pre-arranged specialised activities. Persons who may receive such visas include senior management personnel possessing expertise not available locally; academic staff; members of religious organisations; and entertainers and sportsmen, both individuals and groups.

Generally, action for the granting of visas is initiated in Australia by the organisation or entrepreneur seeking the temporary entry of the persons concerned. Persons seeking temporary residence for periods in excess of twelve months are required to meet the health and character standards which apply to migrant entry.

### *Services and programmes*

The Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs administers several services and programmes aimed at promoting and facilitating the settlement of immigrants in Australia. These include:

- (1) *Welfare services.* Since the inception of large scale migration from non-English speaking countries, a number of professional social workers, and latterly welfare officers, as well as supporting staff, have been located in Melbourne and other capital cities. These personnel provide specialised counselling and referral services to immigrants who encounter settlement problems. They also engage in community work together with voluntary organisations and local government bodies engaged in the migrant settlement process.
- (2) *Initial Settlement Programme.* This programme is part of a new, preventive approach to the problems experienced by immigrants settling into a new environment. The programme provides English language tuition and orientation to life in Australia through talks, discussion groups, audio-visual presentations, and visits to community facilities.
- (3) *Migrant Project Subsidy Scheme.* Under this scheme, the Minister may approve "once only" subsidy grants of up to \$5,000 to assist ethnic or other voluntary organisations to fund new approaches to migrant welfare related projects or to support existing ones.
- (4) *Grants-in-Aid.* These grants are paid to selected organisations providing welfare services to immigrants for the purpose of employing social welfare workers.
- (5) *Migrant Resource Centres.* Centres located in Melbourne and Geelong provide an information and referral service for immigrants, facilities for ethnic groups, and a base for the development of self-help activities within migrant communities.
- (6) *Community Refugee Settlement Scheme.* This scheme was introduced by the Commonwealth Government in October 1979 to provide an alternative to accommodating newly-arrived refugees in migrant centres. Under the scheme, refugees are moved directly into the community where they are in the care of families, groups, or organisations which have volunteered to provide a range of support and assistance.

### *Migrant education programme*

The Commonwealth Government funds a comprehensive adult migrant education programme which includes social orientation as well as instruction in the English language. Tuition is provided for adults, free of charge, in day and evening classes, part-time and full-time courses, correspondence, radio, and television lessons, and courses at the workplace. A volunteer home tutor programme helps to meet the needs of men and women who are unable to take advantage of other learning opportunities. Most services within the national Commonwealth-funded adult migrant education programme are provided through the State Adult Migrant Education Service. Special tuition in English for children is provided within the school system. The Commonwealth Government provides funds for this purpose mainly through the Schools Commission.

## **Citizenship**

### *Legislation*

The *Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948* commenced on Australia Day (26 January) 1949 and repealed all previous Commonwealth legislation on this subject. The most significant effect of the Act was the creation for the first time of the status of "Australian citizen". In this respect the Act was complementary to the citizenship legislation passed or about to be passed by other countries of the British Commonwealth. All Australian citizens, and the citizens of other countries of the British Commonwealth, were declared to be British subjects. The legislation is now described as the *Australian Citizenship Act 1948*. Australian citizenship was automatically acquired from 26 January 1949 by persons who were British subjects at that date and who either:

- (1) Were born in Australia or New Guinea;
- (2) were naturalised in Australia;
- (3) had been ordinarily resident in Australia during the five years immediately preceding 26 January 1949;

(4) were born outside Australia of fathers to whom (1) or (2) above applied (provided the persons concerned had entered Australia without being placed under any immigration restriction); or

(5) were women who had been married to men who became Australian citizens under the above headings (provided that the women concerned had entered Australia before 26 January 1949 without being placed under any immigration restriction).

For the purposes of the Act, "Australia" includes all the Territories of Australia.

#### *Acquisition of Australian citizenship*

Australian citizenship may be acquired under the provision of the *Australian Citizenship Act 1948* either:

(1) By birth in Australia;

(2) by descent by birth abroad subject to registration of the birth at an Australian Consulate abroad or the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs in Australia;

(3) by grant to persons resident in Australia who make application under the conditions prescribed in the Act. Since 1949, there has been no provision in the Australian Citizenship Act for settlers (regardless of their nationality or length of residence) to acquire Australian citizenship without making application.

The Australian Citizenship Act provides that any settler who has lived in Australia for 2½ years may apply for citizenship, but must have lived in Australia for three years before citizenship may be granted. Applying after 2½ years can save time. All are required to attend a ceremony and take an oath or make an affirmation of allegiance. There are several exceptions to the requirement of three years residence:

(1) The husband, wife, widow, or widower of an Australian citizen may apply for citizenship at any time after arriving in Australia, providing the intention is to settle here permanently;

(2) a married settler may apply for citizenship at the same time as his wife or her husband, provided the spouse has lived here for the required 2½ years;

(3) the Minister may approve in special cases the granting of citizenship to persons under 21 years of age. (Persons under 18 years of age require the consent of their responsible parent.);

(4) children under 16 years of age. (They normally become citizens when their parents become citizens and their names are included in the certificate of their responsible parent. If they wish, they may obtain separate documentary evidence of their citizenship from the Regional Director of the Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs in their State or Territory.); and

(5) persons who serve in the permanent defence forces of Australia may be granted citizenship after completing three months service, or, if discharged earlier on medical grounds attributable to service, immediately on discharge.

#### *Status of married women*

The Australian Citizenship Act recognises the independence of married women. Australian citizenship is not lost by marriage to a national of another country, nor do women automatically acquire Australian citizenship upon marriage to an Australian citizen. However, special provisions for acquiring Australian citizenship apply to women who are wives of Australian citizens.

#### **Immigration into Victoria**

Because of interstate movements, the effect of overseas migration on the population of a particular State can only be reliably measured at the time of a national Census of Population and Housing from information gathered on birthplace, nationality, and period of residence in Australia. A comparison of the results of the 1976 Census with those of the 1947 Census shows clearly the contribution of immigration to Victoria's population growth.

Of the 1947 figure, 178,600 persons or 8.7 per cent of the population were recorded as being born overseas. By 1976, the overseas-born figure had reached 820,999 persons or 22.5 per cent of the population. Major birthplaces of the overseas born in 1976 were United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland 264,518, Italy 116,712, Greece 76,143, Yugoslavia 56,702, Germany 34,261, Netherlands 30,752, Malta 27,062, and Poland 22,363.

### *Ministry of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs*

The Victorian Ministry of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs was established in 1976. Victoria became the first Government in Australia to establish such a Ministry by legislation and to give statutory recognition to objectives which embody the concepts of a multi-cultural society.

The objectives of the Ministry are:

- (1) To promote and facilitate the settlement of migrants in Victoria, and to co-ordinate measures conducive to the building of a socially cohesive society;
- (2) to promote and encourage the establishment of a community in which all ethnic groups will have full expression of identity;
- (3) to encourage a community awareness of the value of ethnic cultures;
- (4) to encourage migrants to accept Australian citizenship and to participate in the social, cultural, educational, political, and economic life of the Australian community and in such other activities as are conducive to good citizenship; and
- (5) to take such steps as are considered necessary to prevent or remove discrimination against persons because of their ethnic background or characteristics, and to promote the welfare of migrants and their families within Victoria.

In addition, its creation was to a large extent directed to removing any areas of possible misunderstanding and rationalise, as far as possible, any degree of overlapping functions by government departments and agencies involved in the sensitive area of ethnic affairs.

#### *Immigration*

The origin of the State Immigration Authority goes back to 1946 after a Federal-State agreement on a programme aimed to increase Australia's post-war immigration. The responsibilities of the States were expanded in June 1975 enabling them to process nominees seeking both assisted and unassisted passage from the United Kingdom. British migrants who wish to come to Australia are able to contact Victoria's Agent-General in London to seek information relating to Victoria.

Since July 1966, the State Immigration Authority has been responsible for the settlement in Victoria of nearly 250,000 migrants from the United Kingdom. Victoria has also continuously sought extra responsibility in ensuring that migrants from other source countries are suitably informed of conditions in Victoria.

#### *Ethnic affairs*

The responsibilities of the Ethnic Affairs Division fall under three main headings:

- (1) *Community Education and Development.* This unit maintains a close liaison with ethnic groups, schools, community service organisations, and individuals, to facilitate and provide financial and other assistance for projects which promote a socially cohesive society. Extensive research is undertaken to evaluate each project; be it social, welfare, cultural, or educational.

The unit also co-ordinates an on-going series of Cross-Cultural Awareness Courses for specific sectors of the community involved in working with migrants. These courses are designed to increase the awareness of the problems faced by migrants and to promote a better understanding of migrants within the community.

This unit's major programme is the development of a five-year Community Education Programme designed to educate the Australian community of the benefits of migration. Staff also present lectures to school groups, service and ethnic organisations, and play a major role in seminars involving the ethnic communities.

- (2) *Migrant Settlement Services.* This unit plans and implements various projects designed to assist newly arrived migrants to settle successfully in Victoria. The provision

of information on many aspects of life in Australia and on services available in the community is one of the major activities of the unit. Several informative publications are periodically produced, the most notable being a guide to multi-cultural Melbourne entitled *Migrants' Melbourne*. This directory of services and organisations is published twice yearly and it is available in ten community languages free of charge.

In addition to the collection, storage, and dissemination of information, the unit collates statistical data on a wide range of related subjects.

Other activities include membership of and project work for committees, and the preparation of major reports and submissions. The nature of the unit requires a close co-operation and liaison with ethnic community organisations and a wide range of voluntary, private, and government organisations in areas of industry, education, health, law, and the media. Interdepartmental working parties have been established in the main service providing areas of the Victorian Government. The unit is in constant contact with Commonwealth, State, and local authorities to ensure that no citizen is placed at a disadvantage because of a lack of understanding of the English Language.

A Translation Unit has been established to assist Victorian Government departments and instrumentalities to translate information into Victoria's major need languages of Arabic, Croatian, Greek, Italian, Serbian, Spanish, and Vietnamese. Other languages are covered by contract translators. This service is provided free of charge.

The Victoria Welcome Group administered by the unit is the volunteer arm of the Ministry. Its major function is to welcome newly arrived migrants to Victoria, assist them with any problems or needs, inform them of services and resources available in the community, and provide referral and follow-up service when necessary, thus facilitating quicker settlement into the community.

(3) *Community Relations and Liaison Unit*. The principal role of this unit is of a conciliatory nature in cases which are referred to the Ministry, and which could be seen as discrimination by virtue of race or ethnic characteristics.

The Unit consults with Victorian Government departments and agencies in the field of equal opportunity and community relations on cases and projects where assistance from the Ministry is requested, or where it is felt that expertise is warranted.

The Unit also liaises with community organisations, involving close co-ordination with migrant groups and government agencies in ascertaining specific needs and in recommending appropriate action.

### Statistics

#### VICTORIA—PERSONS GRANTED AUSTRALIAN CITIZENSHIP

Previous nationality or country of citizenship	1979	1956-1979	Previous nationality or country of citizenship	1979	1956-1979
American (United States)	22	639	Italian	1,946	75,323
Argentinian	95	712	Lebanese	298	5,788
Austrian	46	3,862	Malaysian	168	956
British—			Maltese	421	2,075
United Kingdom			Mauritian	156	1,408
and colonies	2,099	(a) 31,433	Polish	142	24,212
Chilean	188	790	Portuguese	79	522
Chinese	120	2,589	Romanian	17	1,043
Cypriot	540	2,813	Russian	49	2,493
Czechoslovak	19	4,208	South African	99	859
Dutch	183	28,077	Spanish	77	1,940
Egyptian	70	4,208	Sri Lankan	170	2,893
Filipino	258	927	Swiss	28	1,239
Finnish	20	899	Syrian	40	757
French	99	1,607	Turkish	70	1,059
German	221	19,590	Yugoslav	2,382	41,171
Greek	2,260	72,383	Stateless	344	5,249
Hungarian	46	10,225	Other	948	42,351
Indian	249	2,687			
Israeli	67	3,447	Total	14,036	402,434

(a) July 1962 to December 1978 only.

## AUSTRALIA—OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY STATES

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Not stated	Aust.
ARRIVALS										
1975	912,393	318,004	156,277	711	131,552	50	(a) 9,590	382	—	1,528,959
1976	987,438	358,605	148,730	198	133,634	247	(a) 12,448	336	—	1,641,636
1977	1,002,315	390,733	148,944	1,423	140,753	17	13,112	474	—	1,697,771
1978	1,069,029	426,808	165,166	621	139,290	374	13,051	482	—	1,814,822
1979	1,243,139	495,828	188,123	710	162,300	40	14,245	417	4	2,104,807
DEPARTURES										
1975	943,088	312,029	154,130	1,897	117,021	137	(a) 8,488	294	—	1,537,084
1976	971,280	342,882	148,506	757	123,811	81	(a) 14,520	319	—	1,602,156
1977	966,567	363,318	144,073	1,630	128,247	59	13,807	529	—	1,618,230
1978	1,056,855	396,631	157,435	1,154	136,438	19	13,340	608	—	1,762,480
1979	1,216,505	464,547	173,037	684	154,758	—	16,092	533	160	2,026,316

(a) These figures reflect the impact of the cyclone which severely damaged Darwin on 25 December 1974.

NOTE. This table indicates the State or Territory of clearance by customs and immigration authorities. Because numbers of passengers use interstate transport to commence or complete their journeys, the figures do not indicate the precise effect on the population of the States of movements to and from overseas countries.

## AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—OVERSEAS MIGRATION

Year	Australia				Victoria (a)				
	Permanent and long-term movement (b)		Short-term movement		Perma- nent and long- term move- ment (b)	Short-term movement		Total	
	Settlers	Other	Australian residents returning or departing temporarily	Visitors		Australian residents returning or departing temporarily	Visitors		
ARRIVALS									
1975	54,117	78,210	880,609	516,023	1,528,959	26,892	204,277	86,835	318,004
1976	58,317	83,187	968,264	531,868	1,641,636	32,119	233,817	92,669	358,605
1977	75,640	85,173	973,677	563,281	1,697,771	39,033	242,583	109,117	390,733
1978	68,419	86,327	1,029,482	630,594	1,814,822	39,102	261,254	126,452	426,808
1979	72,236	94,891	1,144,335	793,345	2,104,807	40,975	300,292	154,561	495,828
DEPARTURES									
1975	18,315	100,501	911,815	506,453	1,537,084	24,864	208,449	78,716	312,029
1976	16,815	99,075	973,798	512,468	1,602,156	25,008	234,201	83,673	342,882
1977	14,171	91,864	971,253	540,943	1,618,231	24,059	245,402	93,857	363,318
1978	14,027	89,096	1,062,234	597,123	1,762,480	23,905	264,269	108,457	396,631
1979	12,670	85,436	1,175,769	752,441	2,026,316	22,792	304,003	137,752	464,547

(a) See note to preceding table.

(b) "Permanent and long-term movement" relates to persons arriving who state that they intend to reside in Australia permanently or for a period of one year or more, and to persons departing who state that they intend to reside abroad permanently or for a period of one year or more. From January 1974, new passenger cards and processing arrangements were introduced which have affected comparability in certain instances.

## ABORIGINALS IN VICTORIA

In 1974, the *Victorian Aboriginal Affairs Act 1967* was repealed and the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs abolished. Overall responsibility for Aboriginal affairs was transferred to the Commonwealth Department of Aboriginal Affairs under an agreement between the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments. The transfer became effective on 11 January 1975. Shortly after the transfer, the Victorian Region was, for operational and administrative purposes, extended to include Tasmania, and is now known as the South-eastern Region.

The major functions of the Commonwealth Department of Aboriginal Affairs are policy, planning, and co-ordination. The Department also provides grants to Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal statutory and non-statutory organisations concerned with education, heritage and culture, recreation, legal aid, health, employment, business development, town management and public utilities, welfare, and housing. Commonwealth, Victorian, and local government authorities and non-government organisations are expected to provide direct services to Aboriginal citizens, as they do to other citizens. These bodies—not the Department of Aboriginal Affairs—provide housing, health, education, employment, legal representation, culture, recreation, and welfare programmes.

Special programmes are financed by the Department of Aboriginal Affairs through companies and statutory bodies such as the Aboriginal Development Commission, Aboriginal Hostels Limited, Aboriginal Arts and Crafts Pty Ltd, National Aboriginal Sports Foundation, and the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies.



Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal staff of the Department of Aboriginal Affairs seek to encourage Aboriginal individuals, families, and organisations to use community services, and where needs are not being met, to seek to achieve change in those services. Staff of the Department of Aboriginal Affairs maintain contact with community organisations, to encourage executives and their personnel to provide services to Aboriginals as for other citizens, as well as ensuring that Aboriginal identity and special needs are understood and met.

The Victorian Government has nominated the Minister of Housing to be the Minister responsible for Aboriginal Affairs. An Aboriginal person has been appointed to the Minister's staff to advise him of relevant developments, to co-ordinate the delivery of services to Aboriginal persons in Victoria, and to provide liaison between the Aboriginal community and the Victorian Government.

Aboriginals are increasingly participating in decision-making processes concerning their affairs. They have formed organisations in the Melbourne metropolitan area and country areas and receive grants from the Department to provide services in housing, employment, education, welfare, health, culture, recreation, and legal aid. The organisations are governed by Aboriginal committees. Aboriginals are employed by Commonwealth and State Government departments and local government authorities. Aboriginal opinions and aspirations are made known through consultations and conferences and specially established consultative committees. Aboriginal persons in Victoria elect two members to the National Aboriginal Conference to represent their interests.

The former reserves at Lake Tyers and Framlingham were returned to the ownership of their Aboriginal residents in 1971 under the *Aboriginal Lands Act 1970*. This was the first time in Australia that former Crown land reserved for Aboriginals had been returned with unconditional freehold title to Aboriginals residing at the properties concerned.

The *Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1972* established an Office administered by the Director of Conservation. An Advisory Committee was created under provisions of the Act to advise the Minister, and it includes three Aboriginal members appointed by Victoria's Minister for Conservation.

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