

POPULATION

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 declined from 1971 to 1980, and the crude birth rate for 1980 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 3,887,000 persons.

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 results become available. Although estimates for 30 June 1976 and earlier years are designated as final, it is possible that 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	r5,146.2	6.42	35.21
Victoria	227,600	r3,887.0	17.08	26.59
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	r1,265.0	0.50	r8.65
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
Australia	7,682,300	14,615.9	1.90	100.00

(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	5,078.5	r5,146.2
Victoria	3,746.0	3,782.3	3,818.4	3,853.5	r3,887.0
Queensland	2,111.7	2,136.8	2,166.7	2,197.4	2,247.8
South Australia	1,261.6	1,276.8	1,287.6	1,293.8	1,299.1
Western Australia	1,169.8	1,197.1	1,222.3	1,242.8	r1,265.0
Tasmania	407.4	410.6	413.7	417.7	422.9
Northern Territory	101.4	105.5	112.5	115.9	121.3
Australian Capital Territory	203.3	208.2	215.6	222.3	226.6
Australia	13,915.5	14,074.1	14,248.6	14,421.9	14,615.9

(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	1.33	1.33
Victoria	0.72	0.97	0.95	0.92	0.87
Queensland	1.33	1.19	1.40	1.42	2.29
South Australia	r0.75	1.20	r0.84	0.48	0.41
Western Australia	r2.02	2.33	2.11	1.68	r1.78
Tasmania	r0.66	0.79	0.75	0.97	1.25
Northern Territory	r13.41	r4.09	r6.60	3.03	r4.65
Australian Capital Territory	r6.51	2.41	3.55	3.11	r1.91
Australia	1.05	1.14	1.24	1.22	1.34

(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	31,451	19,171	9,434	12,569	3,358	1,683	3,699	120,525
1977	35,975	29,702	17,964	9,425	13,028	3,503	2,135	3,732	115,464
1978	37,807	30,304	18,600	9,231	13,229	3,437	1,966	3,726	118,300
1979	37,551	28,684	18,145	8,676	12,699	3,608	r2,128	3,564	r115,055
1980	r38,740	r29,103	r18,831	r8,857	r12,223	r3,455	r2,240	r3,560	r117,009

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

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 168-9).

The following table shows the area at 30 June 1980 and estimated population for each of the local government areas and statistical divisions in Victoria at 30 June 1976 and 30 June 1980. 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 1980

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1980 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated population at 30 June 1976	Estimated population at 30 June 1980
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Altona (C)	40.19	30,900	31,000
Berwick (C)	119.70	26,600	36,000
Box Hill (C)	21.49	50,500	48,700
Brighton (C)	13.68	36,600	34,700
Broadmeadows (C) (d)	64.79	99,700*	102,900
Brunswick (C) (d)	10.67	47,200*	44,000
Bulla (S)	422.20	13,900	18,000
Camberwell (C)	35.14	91,900	88,300
Caulfield (C)	21.98	77,300	74,000
Chelsea (C)	12.23	27,300	27,400
Coburg (C)	18.71	59,700	56,300
Collingwood (C)	4.78	17,500	15,600
Cranbourne (S) (part) (c)	398.00	22,000	30,300
Croydon (C)	33.72	34,200	36,700
Dandenong (C)	36.26	50,200	55,800

VICTORIA—AREA AND ESTIMATED POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AT 30 JUNE 1976 and 1980—*continued*

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1980 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated population at 30 June 1976	Estimated population at 30 June 1980
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION—<i>continued</i>			
Diamond Valley (S)	85.31	45,800	50,000
Doncaster and Templestowe (C)	89.40	84,000	90,300
Eltham (S)	277.20	29,000	34,000
Essendon (C) (d)	22.24	61,200*	58,700
Fitzroy (C)	3.66	21,500	20,300
Flinders (S)	323.70	22,100	26,300
Footscray (C)	17.97	54,300	51,000
Frankston (C)	70.66	74,600	81,600
Hastings (S)	290.10	13,600	17,600
Hawthorn (C)	9.76	34,100	32,000
Healesville (S) (part)(c)	281.60	6,500	7,900
Heidelberg (C)	32.38	67,600	66,800
Keilor (C) (d)	98.38	71,900*	79,700
Kew (C)	14.55	31,200	30,700
Knox (C)	110.10	75,000	85,600
Lillydale (S)	397.60	52,200	61,000
Malvern (C)	15.92	47,800	45,500
Melbourne (C) (d)	31.42	68,200*	65,100
Melton (S)	450.40	14,400	20,100
Moorabbin (C)	51.20	105,400	102,200
Mordialloc (C)	12.19	29,700	29,400
Mornington (S)	90.65	20,900	23,700
Northcote (C)	17.11	56,100	52,400
Nunawading (C)	41.58	94,800	96,000
Oakleigh (C)	30.30	55,700	55,700
Pakenham (S) (part) (c)	162.50	4,300	5,300
Port Melbourne (C)	10.64	9,800	9,100
Prahran (C)	9.55	50,900	47,200
Preston (C)	37.02	90,400	87,300
Richmond (C)	6.12	27,500	25,500
Ringwood (C)	22.76	37,300	38,100
St Kilda (C)	8.57	54,800	52,000
Sandringham (C)	14.97	33,400	32,300
Sherbrooke (S)	193.00	25,900	29,600
South Melbourne (C)	8.91	22,400	20,200
Springvale (C)	97.60	75,200	80,000
Sunshine (C)	80.03	90,200	95,800
Waverley (C)	58.57	117,700	121,900
Werribee (S)	668.20	32,800	41,300
Whittlesea (S)	598.30	48,600	63,300
Williamstown (C)	14.50	27,700	27,500
Total division	6,110.00	2,672,000	2,759,700
BARWON STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Bannockburn (S) (d)	705.30	2,430*	2,740
Barrabool (S)	593.50	4,970	5,680
Bellarine (S)	331.50	25,230	29,480
Colac (C)	10.88	9,870	10,030
Colac (S)	1,458.00	6,340	6,220
Corio (S)	699.30	48,230	52,150
Geelong (C)	13.44	16,200	15,140
Geelong West (C)	5.26	16,450	15,780
Leigh (S) (d)	980.10	1,220*	1,300
Newtown (C)	5.99	11,120	10,860
Otway (S)	1,910.00	3,920	4,090
Queenscliff (B)	8.49	3,080	3,230
South Barwon (C)	165.30	33,380	36,040
Winchelsea (S)	1,284.00	3,970	4,060
Total division	8,171.00	186,410	196,800
SOUTH WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Belfast (S) (d)	518.00	1,680*	1,680
Camperdown (T)	14.53	3,700	3,790
Dundas (S)	3,464.00	3,520	3,400
Glenelg (S)	3,582.00	4,980	4,740
Hamilton (C)	21.65	9,790	9,930
Hampden (S) (d)	2,621.00	7,960*	7,630
Heytesbury (S)	1,515.00	8,140	7,930
Koroit (B)	23.05	1,450	1,480
Minhamite (S) (d)	1,365.00	2,300*	2,100
Mortlake (S) (d)	2,137.00	3,850*	3,650
Mount Rouse (S)	1,419.00	2,650	2,600

VICTORIA—AREA AND ESTIMATED POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AT 30 JUNE 1976 and 1980—*continued*

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1980 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated population at 30 June 1976	Estimated population at 30 June 1980
SOUTH WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION—<i>continued</i>			
Port Fairy (B)	23.00	2,470	2,600
Portland (T)	34.11	8,540	8,820
Portland (S)	3,681.00	6,560	6,650
Wannan (S)	1,977.00	3,460	3,250
Warrnambool (C) (d)	34.43	21,400*	22,350
Warrnambool (S) (d)	1,582.00	6,340*	6,510
Not incorporated— Lady Julia Percy Island and Tower Hill Lake Reserve	6.30	—	—
Total division	24,018.00	98,790	99,110
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Ararat (C)	19.06	8,540	8,880
Ararat (S)	3,657.00	4,260	4,180
Avoca (S) (d)	1,124.00	2,080	2,190
Bacchus Marsh (S)	566.20	6,230	7,510
Ballaarat (C) (d)	34.39	38,970*	38,280
Ballan (S)	919.40	2,270	2,490
Ballarat (S)	476.60	17,550	18,510
Bungaree (S)	227.90	3,220	3,640
Buninyong (S) (d)	777.90	6,480*	7,900
Creswick (S)	551.70	4,040	4,440
Daylesford and Glenlyon (S)	609.30	4,090	4,300
Grenville (S)	844.30	2,870	3,990
Lexton (S)	821.00	1,320	1,370
Ripon (S) (d)	1,531.00	3,140*	3,170*
Sebastopol (B)	7.07	6,120	6,700
Talbot and Clunes (S)	533.50	1,440	1,700
Total division	12,700.00	112,620	119,250
WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Arapiles (S)	1,989.00	1,880	1,840
Birchip (S)	1,469.00	1,600	1,520
Dimboola (S)	4,918.00	4,980	4,940
Donald (S) (d)	1,448.00	2,800	2,740
Dunmunkle (S)	1,546.00	3,470	3,320
Horsham (C)	24.03	11,990	12,430
Kaniva (S)	3,085.00	2,010	1,930
Karkarooc (S)	3,719.00	3,490	3,330
Kowree (S)	5,387.00	4,520	4,320
Lowan (S)	2,683.00	3,490	3,390
Stawell (T)	24.09	6,330	6,730
Stawell (S) (d)	2,615.00	2,380	2,620
Warracknabeal (S)	1,839.00	4,150	4,070
Wimmera (S)	2,613.00	2,990	2,950
Total division	33,359.00	56,080	56,130
NORTHERN MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Kerang (B)	22.87	4,140	4,150
Kerang (S) (d)	3,254.00	4,540*	4,340
Mildura (C)	28.76	14,850	15,430
Mildura (S)	10,540.00	18,110	19,700
Swan Hill (C)	13.65	8,090	8,370
Swan Hill (S)	6,555.00	12,640	12,840
Walpeup (S)	10,795.00	3,960	3,960
Wycheproof (S)	4,115.00	4,280	4,150
Total division	35,324.00	70,610	72,940
LODDON-CAMPASPE STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Bendigo (C)	32.50	33,540	33,190
Bet Bet (S) (d)	928.20	1,740*	1,730
Castlemaine (C)	23.31	6,870	6,880
Charlton (S)	1,176.00	2,180	2,190
Cohuna (S)	497.30	4,740	4,670
Eaglehawk (B)	14.50	6,640	7,380
East Loddon (S)	1,194.00	1,590	1,550
Echuca (C) (e)	26.06	8,180*	8,420
Gisborne (S)	278.20	5,060	6,410
Gordon (S) (d)	2,079.00	3,070*	3,030
Huntly (S)	878.00	2,470	2,950
Kara Kara (S) (d)	2,293.00	1,130	1,130

VICTORIA—AREA AND ESTIMATED POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AT 30 JUNE 1976 and 1980—*continued*

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1980 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated population at 30 June 1976	Estimated population at 30 June 1980
LODDON-CAMPASPE STATISTICAL DIVISION— <i>continued</i>			
Korong (S) (d)	2,384.00	3,190*	3,190
Kyneton (S)	725.20	6,480	6,800
Mclvor (S)	1,453.00	1,910	2,190
Maldon (S)	559.40	1,920	2,110
Marong (S)	1,489.00	8,410	9,740
Maryborough (C)	23.31	7,800	7,990
Metcalf (S)	590.50	2,100	2,380
Newham and Woodend (S)	246.00	2,470	2,980
Newstead (S)	409.20	1,770	1,960
Pyalong (S)	603.50	490	520
Rochester (S) (e)	1,934.00	7,300*	7,120
Romsey (S)	619.00	3,250	4,070
St Arnaud (T)	25.41	2,870	2,980
Srathfieldsaye (S)	619.00	10,560	12,740
Tullaroop (S)	637.10	1,380	1,600
Total division	21,738.00	139,110	147,900
GOULBURN STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Alexandra (S)	1,895.00	4,360	4,470
Benalla (C) (d)	17.66	8,550*	8,630
Benalla (S) (d)	2,322.00	3,680*	4,240
Broadford (S)	576.30	2,110	2,420
Cobram (S)	440.30	5,940	6,320
Deakin (S)	960.90	5,670	5,710
Euroa (S)	1,412.00	4,380	4,500
Goulburn (S)	1,031.00	2,120	2,250
Kilmore (S)	508.90	3,770	4,660
Kyabram (T)	20.85	5,270	5,340
Mansfield (S)	3,915.00	4,480	4,800
Nathalia (S)	1,238.00	3,280	3,300
Numurkah (S)	722.60	5,820	5,810
Rodney (S)	1,028.00	13,800	14,200
Seymour (S)	949.60	10,950	11,060
Shepparton (C)	26.71	21,870	23,830
Shepparton (S)	924.80	6,470	6,830
Tungamah (S)	1,142.00	3,050	3,000
Violet Town (S)	935.00	1,280	1,380
Waranga (S)	1,645.00	4,310	4,280
Yea (S)	1,392.00	3,160	3,440
Total division	23,104.00	124,320	130,470
NORTH EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Beechworth (S)	771.60	4,760	5,020
Bright (S)	3,100.00	5,430	6,160
Chiltern (S)	497.50	1,590	1,890
Myrtleford (S)	712.20	4,270	4,230
Oxley (S)	2,792.00	5,120	4,960
Rutherglen (S)	530.90	2,690	2,890
Tallangatta (S) (f)	4,150.00	5,250	3,900
Upper Murray (S)	2,458.00	2,630	2,560
Wangaratta (C) (d) (e)	25.53	16,590*	16,940
Wangaratta (S) (d) (e)	918.30	2,380*	2,740
Wodonga (Rural City)	347.10	16,200	18,900
Yackandandah (S)	1,111.00	3,250	3,430
Yarrawonga (S)	629.50	4,190	4,550
Total division	18,044.00	74,350	78,170
EAST GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Avon (S)	2,529.00	3,090	3,200
Bairnsdale (T)	27.19	9,400	10,000
Bairnsdale (S)	2,278.00	4,610	5,160
Maffra (S)	4,172.00	8,730	8,890
Omeo (S)	5,649.00	1,650	1,610
Orbost (S)	9,590.00	6,390	6,600
Rosedale (S) (part) (g)	690.70	860	1,060
Sale (C)	29.78	12,470	13,000
Tambo (S) (h)	3,512.00	6,530	7,200
Not incorporated— Bass Strait Islands and part of Gippsland Lakes (h)	312.80	—	—
Total division	28,790.00	53,730	56,720

VICTORIA—AREA AND ESTIMATED POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AT 30 JUNE 1976 and 1980—*continued*

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1980 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated population at 30 June 1976	Estimated population at 30 June 1980
CENTRAL GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Alberton (S)	1,870.00	5,840	5,890
Buin Buin (S)	1,259.00	8,610	9,230
Korumburra (S)	613.80	6,740	6,690
Mirboo (S)	253.80	1,960	2,020
Moe (C)	24.08	15,800	16,750
Morwell (S)	669.00	23,330	24,770
Narracan (S) (f)	2,317.00	8,820	9,750
Rosedale (S) (part) (g)	1,582.00	4,470	4,870
South Gippsland (S)	1,432.00	5,810	6,090
Traralgon (C) (d) (f)	20.01	15,750*	17,510
Traralgon (S) (d)	466.94	1,620*	2,420
Warragul (S)	352.20	10,690	11,280
Woorayl (S)	1,246.00	9,810	10,570
Yallourn Works Area	26.90	1,880	120
Total division	12,133.00	121,130	127,960
EAST CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Bass (S) (d)	521.60	3,200*	3,530
Cranbourne (S) (part) (c)	345.30	3,830	3,920
Healesville (S) (part) (c)	619.70	1,490	1,830
Pakenham (S) (part) (c)	725.30	11,120	12,340
Phillip Island (S)	101.00	2,340	3,000
Upper Yarra (S)	1,585.00	8,090	10,030
Wonthaggi (B) (d)	57.11	5,010*	5,430
Not incorporated— French Island	154.00	70	70
Total division	4,109.00	35,150	40,150
STATE SUMMARY			
Melbourne	6,110.00	2,672,000	2,759,700
Barwon	8,171.00	186,410	196,800
South Western	24,018.00	98,790	99,110
Central Highlands	12,700.00	112,620	119,250
Wimmera	33,359.00	56,080	56,130
Northern Mallee	35,324.00	70,610	72,940
Loddon-Campaspe	21,738.00	139,110	147,900
Goulburn	23,104.00	124,320	130,470
North Eastern	18,044.00	74,350	78,170
East Gippsland	28,790.00	53,730	56,720
Central Gippsland	12,133.00	121,130	127,960
East Central	4,109.00	35,150	40,150
Migratory (i)	..	1,700	1,700
Total Victoria	227,600.00	3,746,000	3,887,000

*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 1980.
- (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 1980:

Local government area	Nature of change in area or status	Net change in area (square kilometres)	Estimated net change in population	Date of change
Avoca (S)	Lost to Stawell (S)	- 0.07	—	5. 12. 79
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
Benalla (C)	Gained from Benalla (S)	+ 0.10	—	19. 5. 80
Benalla (S)	Lost to Benalla (C)	- 0.10	—	19. 5. 80
Bet Bet (S)	Gained from Korong (S)	+ 1.00	+ 3	8. 5. 79
Broadmeadows (C)	Lost to Essendon (C)	- 5.99	- 9,709	1. 10. 79
Brunswick (C)	Gained from Essendon (C) and Melbourne (C)	+ 0.05	—	1. 10. 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

Local government area	Nature of change in area or status	Net change in area (square kilometres)	Estimated net change in population	Date of change
Belfast (S)	Adjustment of common boundary with Minhamite (S) and Warrnambool (S)	—	+ 5	2. 2.77
Donald (S)	Lost to Kara Kara (S)	- 0.16	—	13.10.76
Essendon (C)	Gained from Broadmeadows (C) and lost to Brunswick (C) and Keilor (C)	+ 5.76	+ 8,892	1.10.79
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
Keilor (C)	Gained from Essendon (C)	+ 0.18	+ 817	1.10.79
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
Melbourne (C)	Lost to Brunswick (C)	—	—	1.10.79
Minhamite (S)	Adjustment of common boundary with Belfast (S) and Warrnambool (S)	+ 0.71	- 3	2. 2.77
Mortlake (S)	Gained from Warrnambool (S)	—	+ 11	10. 5.78
Ripon (S)	Lost to Hampden (S)	- 2.46	- 160	31. 5.77
Stawell (S)	Gained from Avoca (S)	+ 0.07	—	5.12.79
Traralgon (C)	Gained from Traralgon (S)	+ 0.06	+ 210	28. 8.79
Traralgon (S)	Lost to Traralgon (C)	- 0.06	- 210	28. 8.79
Wangaratta (C)	Lost to Wangaratta (S)	- 4.05	- 82	1.10.79
Wangaratta (S)	Gained from Wangaratta (C)	+ 4.00	+ 82	1.10.79
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)	—	- 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: Narracan 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 1980

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	2,759,700	71.0	451.7
Barwon	8,171	3.59	196,800	5.1	24.1
South Western	24,018	10.55	99,110	2.5	4.1
Central Highlands	12,700	5.58	119,250	3.1	9.4
Wimmera	33,359	14.66	56,130	1.4	1.7
Northern Mallee	35,324	15.52	72,940	1.9	2.1
Loddon-Campaspe	21,738	9.55	147,900	3.8	6.8
Goulburn	23,104	10.15	130,470	3.4	5.6
North Eastern	18,044	7.93	78,170	2.0	4.3
East Gippsland	28,790	12.65	56,720	1.5	2.0
Central Gippsland	12,133	5.33	127,960	3.3	10.5
East Central	4,109	1.81	40,150	1.0	9.8
Migratory	1,700	(a)	..
Total	227,600	100.00	3,887,000	100.0	17.1

(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 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. Further information can be found on pages 173-5 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1981.

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 1980 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DISTRICTS AT 30 JUNE 1976 AND 1980

Statistical district	Estimated population at 30 June 1976 (a)	Estimated population at 30 June 1980 (b)
Albury-Wodonga	65,520	72,850
Ballarat	70,490	74,000
Bendigo	56,800	60,250
Geelong	135,560	142,330
Morwell	16,570	16,840
Shepparton-Mooroopna	32,090	35,080

(a) Census counts adjusted for under-enumeration.

(b) Subject to revision after the 1981 Census results become available.

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 162). The figures for earlier years are as recorded Census counts.

Further references: 1976 Census Field System, *Victorian Year Book* 1979, pp. 176-8; Urban centres, 1981, pp. 173-5

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 it is unlikely that they would have any practical significance in the interpretation of the data. Further information can be found on pages 173-5 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1981.

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: Family re-union; General eligibility; Refugees; or special eligibility. Further information can be found on pages 180-1 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1981.

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. During 1981, the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs consolidated three of his advisory councils; the Australian Population and Immigration Council, the Australian Ethnic Affairs Advisory Council and the Australian Refugees Advisory Council, into the Australian Council on Population and Ethnic Affairs (ACPEA). Under the Minister's chairmanship, and administered by his Department, ACPEA works through various task-forces dealing with population, migration policy, ethnic affairs, and refugees. For example, the Migration Policy Task Force has examined the results of the NUMAS Review and their report, *Committee of Review on Migrant Assessment—Statement of Findings July 1981* has been tabled in the Commonwealth Parliament.

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 affecting 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.

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, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Korea, Malaysia, Malta, Netherlands, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Republic of Egypt, United Kingdom, United States of America, 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 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.

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: Formal studies; Special studies; Occupational training; English language training; and Exchange arrangements.

Further information can be found on page 183 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1981.

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: Welfare services; Internal Settlement Programme; Migrant Project Subsidy Scheme; Grants-in-Aid; Migrant Resource Centres; and Community Refugee Settlement Scheme.

Further information can be found on page 184 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1981.

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.

Statistics

VICTORIA—PERSONS GRANTED AUSTRALIAN CITIZENSHIP

Previous nationality or country of citizenship	1980	1956-1980	Previous nationality or country of citizenship	1980	1956-1980
American (United States)	55	694	Italian	4,135	79,458
Argentinian	164	876	Lebanese	1,799	7,587
Austrian	84	3,946	Malaysian	341	1,297
British (United Kingdom and colonies)	3,851	(a) 35,284	Maltese	990	3,065
Chilean	255	1,045	Mauritian	192	1,600
Chinese	123	2,712	Polish	194	24,406
Cypriot	1,091	3,904	Portuguese	140	662
Czechoslovak	54	4,262	Romanian	30	1,073
Dutch	272	28,349	Russian	114	2,607
Egyptian	155	4,363	South African	345	1,204
Filipino	605	1,532	Spanish	136	2,076
Finnish	60	959	Sri Lankan	266	3,159
French	162	1,769	Swiss	65	1,304
German	420	20,010	Syrian	76	833
Greek	3,635	76,018	Turkish	200	1,259
Hungarian	56	10,281	Yugoslav	4,670	45,841
Indian	397	3,084	Stateless	642	5,891
Israeli	156	3,603	Other	1,678	44,029
			Total	27,608	430,042

(a) July 1962 to December 1980 only.

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.

AUSTRALIA—OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY STATES

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
ARRIVALS									
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	1,243,143	495,828	188,123	710	162,300	40	14,245	417	2,104,807
1980	1,328,034	542,505	211,524	1,377	182,703	627	16,410	433	2,283,613
DEPARTURES									
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	1,216,665	464,547	173,037	684	154,758	—	16,092	533	2,026,316
1980	1,281,986	501,158	194,885	1,384	170,894	478	17,396	374	2,168,555

(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		Total	Permanent and long-term movement (b)	Short-term movement		Total
	Settlers	Other	Australian residents returning or departing temporarily	Visitors			Australian residents returning or departing temporarily	Visitors	
ARRIVALS									
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	154,361	495,828
1980	94,502	89,785	1,194,768	904,558	2,283,613	50,002	311,605	180,898	542,505
DEPARTURES									
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
1980	11,450	79,412	1,203,603	874,090	2,168,555	22,059	314,923	164,176	501,158

(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 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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