7

POPULATION

Historical introduction

According to manuscript notes made by Captain Lonsdale, the first enumeration of the people was taken by an officer from Sydney 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. By the Census of 1851 the population had reached 77,345.

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.

The 1850s and the 1950s represented the two outstanding periods of gain from migration into Victoria. 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. Falls were also recorded in 1915 and 1916, but these reflected embarkations on overseas service, which were taken into account in population estimates during the First World War.

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

The estimated population of Victoria at 31 December 1973 was 3,615,820.

Census populations 1947 to 1971

General

It should be recognised that in processing Australian census data for 13 million persons and 4.5 million households 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 final results, it is unlikely that they would have any
practical significance in the interpretation of the census data.

In the following tables Aboriginals are included in population totals for
1966 and 1971, but excluded for earlier years.   They are included in natural
increase calculations from 1 January 1966.   Aboriginals are included in
tables of population characteristics (pages 214–9) for 1971 only.   All
censuses from 1933 onwards have been held on 30 June.

The following table shows the census populations of Australian States
from 1947 to 1971 :

AUSTRALIA—CENSUS POPULATIONS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES

State or Territory	Census				
	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971
New South Wales	2,984,838	3,423,529	3,917,013	4,237,901	4,601,180
Victoria	**2,054,701**	**2,452,341**	**2,930,113**	**3,220,217**	**3,502,351**
Queensland	1,106,415	1,318,259	1,518,828	1,674,324	1,827,065
South Australia	646,073	797,094	969,340	1,094,984	1,173,707
Western Australia	502,480	639,771	736,629	848,100	1,030,469
Tasmania	257,078	308,752	350,340	371,436	390,413
Northern Territory	10,868	16,469	27,095	56,504	86,390
Australian Capital Territory	16,905	30,315	58,828	96,032	144,063
Australia	7,579,358	8,986,530	10,508,186	11,599,498	12,755,638

Details of the average annual rate of increase of population in each
State and Territory and in Australia during intercensal periods from 1947
to 1971 are given below :

AUSTRALIA—AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE OF POPULATION DURING INTERCENSAL PERIODS
(per cent)

State or Territory	Intercensal period			
	1947–1954	1954–1961	1961–1966	1966–1971
New South Wales	1.98	1.94	1.58	1.66
Victoria	**2.56**	**2.58**	**1.90**	**1.69**
Queensland	2.53	2.04	1.85	1.76
South Australia	3.05	2.83	2.42	1.40
Western Australia	3.51	2.03	2.58	3.97
Tasmania	2.65	1.82	1.18	1.00
Northern Territory	6.12	7.37	4.90	8.86
Australian Capital Territory	8.70	9.94	10.30	8.45
Australia	2.46	2.26	1.92	1.92

Numbers and rates of natural increase, i.e., excess of births over deaths in each State and Territory between 1931 and 1973 are given in the following tables :

AUSTRALIA—NATURAL INCREASE

Period	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
ANNUAL AVERAGES									
1931–1940 (a)	22,159	10,811	9,880	3,716	4,396	2,438	52	138	53,570
1941–1950 (a)	34,041	21,292	15,681	8,003	7,006	3,768	131	472	90,394
1951–1960	43,607	33,948	20,980	11,554	10,930	5,523	468	946	127,956
1961–1970	43,346	39,057	20,727	12,369	11,517	5,124	1,170	1,964	135,274
ANNUAL TOTALS									
1969	45,371	42,059	20,790	12,640	13,404	5,136	1,789	2,491	143,680
1970	44,847	42,684	20,475	12,479	14,075	5,011	2,016	2,881	144,468
1971	56,775	44,900	23,631	13,310	16,433	5,026	2,195	3,442	165,712
1972	53,626	41,951	22,653	12,080	14,736	4,597	2,169	3,397	155,209
1973	46,210	36,427	21,335	10,572	12,665	3,978	2,228	3,431	136,846

(a) For the period September 1939 to June 1947 natural increase was calculated as the excess of births over civilian deaths.

AUSTRALIA—NATURAL INCREASE PER 1,000 OF THE MEAN POPULATION

Period	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
ANNUAL AVERAGES									
1931–1940 (a)	8.32	5.87	10.14	6.33	9.74	10.50	5.73	(b)13.18	7.92
1941–1950 (a)	11.53	10.45	14.35	12.50	14.02	14.83	11.86	(b)28.03	12.04
1951–1960	12.32	13.20	15.55	13.81	16.50	17.23	26.49	(b)26.63	13.71
1961–1970	10.30	12.25	12.54	11.57	13.58	13.84	23.78	21.05	11.78
ANNUAL TOTALS (c)									
1969	10.20	12.41	11.78	11.09	14.03	13.34	24.46	20.48	11.71
1970	9.90	12.37	11.40	10.77	14.16	12.91	25.42	21.85	11.53
1971	12.31	12.79	12.91	11.31	15.93	12.85	25.40	23.88	12.96
1972	11.47	11.79	12.09	10.16	13.95	11.65	23.68	21.61	11.95
1973	9.80	10.13	11.12	8.79	11.81	10.02	23.24	20.30	10.39

(a) For the period September 1939 to June 1947 natural increase was calculated as the excess of births over civilian deaths.
(b) Rates affected by special local features.
(c) Rates from 1971 onwards are subject to revision.

The growth which has taken place in Victoria since the 1930s is evidenced by the fact that during the 38 years from 1933 to 1971 the increase in population was 1,682,090 compared with an increase of 619,191 over the period of 32 years from 1901 to 1933, representing an increase of 92.4 per cent and 51.5 per cent on the respective base populations.

Between 1947 and 1971 Victoria's population increased by 1,447,650. In 1947 the Australian born population was 91.0 per cent, the highest ever recorded in the State's history. By 1971, as a result of the migrant inflow, mainly from the United Kingdom, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, and Poland, this figure had dropped to 77.2 per cent.

The population of Victoria at each census from 1901 to 1971, and the numerical and percentage increase during each intercensal period, are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF INTERCENSAL INCREASES

Census Year	Males			Females			Persons		
	Population	Intercensal increase		Population	Intercensal increase		Population	Intercensal increase	
		Numerical	Percentage		Numerical	Percentage		Numerical	Percentage
1901	603,720	(a)5,498	(a)0.92	597,350	(a)55,484	(a)10.24	1,201,070	(a)60,982	(a)5.35
1911	655,591	51,871	8.59	659,960	62,610	10.48	1,315,551	114,481	9.53
1921	754,724	99,133	15.12	776,556	116,596	17.67	1,531,280	215,729	16.40
1933	903,244	148,520	19.68	917,017	140,461	18.09	1,820,261	288,981	18.87
1947	1,013,867	110,623	12.25	1,040,834	123,817	13.50	2,054,701	234,440	12.88
1954	1,231,099	217,232	21.43	1,221,242	180,408	17.33	2,452,341	397,640	19.35
1961	1,474,395	243,296	19.76	1,455,718	234,476	19.20	2,930,113	477,772	19.48
1966	1,614,240	139,845	9.48	1,605,977	150,259	10.32	3,220,217	290,104	9.90
1971	1,750,061	135,821	8.41	1,752,290	146,313	9.11	3,502,351	282,134	8.76

(a) Since 1891.

The populations of Australian capital cities at each Census, 1947 to 1971, are shown in the following table :

AUSTRALIA—CENSUS POPULATIONS OF CAPITAL CITIES (a)

Urban centre	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971
Sydney	1,484,004	1,863,161	2,197,022	2,447,219	2,725,064
Melbourne	1,226,409	1,524,111	1,858,534	2,108,401	2,394,117
Brisbane	402,030	502,320	587,634	716,402	818,423
Adelaide	382,454	483,508	580,449	728,279	809,482
Perth	272,528	348,647	423,930	500,246	641,800
Hobart	76,534	95,206	110,217	119,469	129,928
Canberra	15,156	28,277	55,746	92,311	156,298
Total	3,859,115	4,845,230	5,813,532	6,712,327	7,675,112
Percentage of Australian population	51	54	55	58	60

(a) Some of the apparent increase in the percentage of total population living in capital cities is due to periodic revision and extension of urban boundaries ; in particular Census figures from 1966 onwards have been based on the concepts explained on page 219. Figures for 1961 in the above table have been revised in accordance with these concepts.

Sydney has been the most populous city in Australia since 1902. However, the absolute increase in population in Melbourne over the period 1961 to 1971 has slightly exceeded the increase in Sydney over the same period.

An analysis of intercensal increases in the population of Victoria between 1947 and 1971 is made in the following table :

VICTORIA—ANALYSIS OF INTERCENSAL INCREASES IN POPULATION

Intercensal period	Population at end of period	Total increase	Natural increase	Net migration (a)
1947 to 1954	2,452,341	397,640	192,741	204,899
1954 to 1961	2,930,113	477,772	256,420	221,352
1961 to 1966	3,220,217	290,104	190,070	100,034
1966 to 1971	3,502,351	282,134	202,777	79,357

(a) Net intercensal gain after deducting natural increase from total increase.

For purposes of the 1971 Census, the boundary of urban Melbourne, located within the long-term Melbourne Statistical Division, shows the limits of urban development about the capital city at census date. The statistical division boundaries are shown in a map of Victoria to be found in the pocket inside the back cover of this *Victorian Year Book*.

VICTORIA—POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

Statistical division	Census (a)				
	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971
Melbourne	1,341,382	1,589,185	1,984,815	2,230,793	2,503,450
West Central	82,109	106,499	129,070	146,976	161,530
North Central	55,381	68,377	63,858	64,846	63,039
Western	159,368	180,051	198,022	203,432	199,505
Wimmera	54,171	57,686	58,799	60,017	55,587
Mallee	52,770	58,070	62,952	65,021	63,816
Northern	121,759	139,977	156,364	167,317	171,815
North Eastern	60,260	78,866	86,406	86,719	86,134
Gippsland	91,400	128,531	149,051	155,796	158,142
East Central	32,250	37,058	36,167	36,312	37,030
Migratory	3,851	8,041	4,609	2,988	2,303
Total	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,930,113	3,220,217	3,502,351

(a) Figures from 1947 to 1966 have been adjusted to show population in statistical divisions as defined for the Census 30 June 1971.

VICTORIA—COMPONENTS OF INTERCENSAL CHANGES IN POPULATIONS OF STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, CENSUSES 1961 TO 1971

Statistical division	Population at Census 1961	1961–1966		Population at Census 1966	1966–1971		Population at Census 1971
		Natural increase	Apparent net migration (a)		Natural increase	Apparent net migration (a)	
Melbourne	1,984,815	122,092	123,886	2,230,793	144,422	128,235	2,503,450
West Central	129,070	8,900	9,006	146,976	9,148	5,406	161,530
North Central	63,858	3,425	− 2,437	64,846	2,662	− 4,469	63,039
Western	198,022	13,181	− 7,771	203,432	9,911	− 13,838	199,505
Wimmera	58,799	4,014	− 2,796	60,017	2,773	− 7,203	55,587
Mallee	62,952	5,641	− 3,572	65,021	4,594	− 5,799	63,816
Northern	156,364	11,788	− 835	167,317	10,734	− 6,236	171,815
North Eastern	86,406	6,324	− 6,011	86,719	5,301	− 5,886	86,134
Gippsland	149,051	12,532	− 5,787	155,796	11,373	− 9,027	158,142
East Central	36,167	2,173	− 2,028	36,312	1,859	− 1,141	37,030
Migratory	4,609	..	− 1,621	2,988	..	− 685	2,303
Total	2,930,113	190,070	100,034	3,220,217	202,777	79,357	3,502,351

NOTE. In the above table, populations of statistical divisions in 1961 have been adjusted to conform with boundaries as defined at the 1971 Census. Figures shown for natural increase in the Melbourne, West Central, and East Central Statistical Divisions for the 1961–1966 period have been estimated. As changes affecting the North Central and Northern Statistical Divisions had only a slight effect on population, figures of components of increase for these divisions have been shown without adjustment.
Minus (−) sign denotes decrease.
(a) Total increase less natural increase.

In the above table " apparent net migration " is considered to be the net intercensal gain or loss of population after deducting natural increase.

POPULATION

Population of the Melbourne Statistical Division and remainder of the State

The figures in the following table have been re-calculated on the basis of the boundary of the Melbourne Statistical Division as determined at the 1971 Census. The table shows that as early as the 1921 Census the population of the Melbourne Statistical Division exceeded that of the rest of the State.

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

Census year	Victoria	Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Remainder of State	
		Number	Percentage of Victoria	Number	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	3,502,351	2,503,450	71.48	998,901	28.52

(a) Area as defined for Census, 30 June 1971.

Characteristics of the population

VICTORIA—AGES (a) OF THE POPULATION : PERCENTAGE INTERCENSAL INCREASES, 1954 TO 1971

Age group (years)	Population at Census				Percentage increase		
	1954	1961	1966	1971	1954–1961	1961–1966	1966–1971
0–4	258,335	307,532	320,581	344,721	19.04	4.24	7.53
5–9	238,857	288,770	320,587	335,180	20.90	11.02	4.55
10–14	180,807	277,854	298,725	332,648	53.67	7.51	11.36
15–19	153,721	219,365	289,716	304,663	42.70	32.07	5.16
20–24	160,930	195,076	237,896	296,349	21.22	21.95	24.57
25–29	194,470	186,724	209,731	253,026	— 3.98	12.32	20.64
30–34	195,595	209,542	194,382	220,325	7.13	— 7.23	13.35
35–39	173,694	217,856	216,297	205,217	25.43	— 0.72	— 5.12
40–44	172,584	187,624	217,853	219,030	8.71	16.11	0.54
45–49	152,358	181,826	186,125	216,452	19.34	2.36	16.29
50–54	137,512	158,846	176,845	179,590	15.51	11.33	1.55
55–59	114,856	131,730	150,817	164,015	14.69	14.49	8.75
60–64	108,442	115,027	122,989	136,174	6.07	6.92	10.72
65–69	83,158	95,755	100,326	106,055	15.15	4.77	5.71
70–74	58,227	73,610	78,660	81,408	26.42	6.86	3.49
75–79	36,970	45,364	54,474	56,411	22.70	20.08	3.56
80–84	20,454	24,232	28,078	33,087	18.47	15.87	17.84
85–89	8,733	10,080	11,546	13,355	15.42	14.54	15.67
90–94	2,346	2,809	3,269	3,872	19.74	16.38	18.45
95–99	276	451	582	713	63.41	29.05	22.51
100 and over	16	40	47	60	150.00	17.50	27.66
Total	2,452,341	2,930,113	3,219,526	3,502,351	19.48	9.88	8.78
Under 21	861,456	1,133,379	1,280,838	1,376,188	31.57	13.01	7.44
21–64	1,380,705	1,544,393	1,661,706	1,831,202	11.86	7.60	10.20
65 and over	210,180	252,341	276,982	294,961	20.06	9.76	6.49

(a) Recorded ages, adjusted by distribution of unspecified ages.
Minus (—) sign denotes decrease.
See also introductory note on pages 209–10.

The age distribution of the population has shown considerable change between 1947 and 1971. Most notable is the growth of the under 21 years group.

VICTORIA—PROPORTIONS OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUPS (a)
(per cent)

Age last birthday (years)	Census				
	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971
0–4	9.60	10.53	10.50	9.96	9.84
5–9	7.50	9.74	9.85	9.96	9.57
10–14	6.59	7.37	9.48	9.28	9.50
15–19	7.40	6.27	7.49	9.00	8.70
20–24	8.08	6.56	6.66	7.39	8.46
25–29	7.76	7.93	6.37	6.51	7.23
30–34	7.80	7.98	7.15	6.04	6.29
35–39	7.39	7.08	7.43	6.72	5.86
40–44	6.78	7.04	6.40	6.77	6.25
45–49	6.47	6.21	6.20	5.78	6.18
50–54	5.98	5.61	5.42	5.49	5.13
55–59	5.45	4.68	4.50	4.68	4.68
60–64	4.35	4.42	3.93	3.82	3.89
65–69	3.34	3.39	3.27	3.12	3.03
70–74	2.41	2.38	2.51	2.44	2.32
75–79	1.71	1.51	1.55	1.69	1.61
80–84	0.95	0.83	0.83	0.87	0.95
85–89	0.36	0.36	0.34	0.36	0.38
90 and over	0.08	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.13
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Under 21	32.63	35.13	38.68	39.79	39.29
21–64	58.52	56.30	52.71	51.61	52.29
65 and over	8.85	8.57	8.61	8.60	8.42

(a) Recorded ages adjusted by distribution of unspecified ages.

VICTORIA—MASCULINITY (a) OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUPS (b)

Age last birthday (years)	Census				
	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971
0–4	104.59	104.78	105.02	105.11	104.46
5–9	104.07	104.76	105.43	105.02	105.46
10–14	103.13	104.00	104.70	105.30	104.98
15–19	101.93	105.11	105.38	104.31	105.01
20–24	98.04	108.47	106.81	102.55	99.81
25–29	97.47	108.93	108.48	105.65	103.20
30–34	97.11	105.66	110.07	107.07	105.45
35–39	100.75	102.26	105.67	108.37	105.09
40–44	105.25	105.37	102.83	104.26	106.75
45–49	99.81	107.60	103.42	102.15	103.53
50–54	92.13	102.83	104.90	100.88	100.17
55–59	93.81	92.01	102.96	102.16	98.17
60–64	89.07	85.99	88.45	96.54	93.82
65–69	84.45	83.43	77.79	80.03	87.28
70–74	77.44	75.41	73.81	68.62	70.44
75–79	75.56	68.96	66.56	63.31	58.71
80–84	72.51	62.29	58.24	54.66	51.80
85–89	64.41	59.77	51.28	46.45	43.68
90–94	56.93	50.10	47.76	39.88	33.79
95–99	50.76	35.29	37.50	33.79	34.53
100 and over	10.00	33.33	25.00	17.50	66.67
All ages	97.41	100.81	101.28	100.52	99.87

(a) Number of males per 100 females.
(b) Recorded ages adjusted by distribution of unspecified ages.

POPULATION

Census 1971

Major tabulations

VICTORIA—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

Age last birthday (years)	Census 1966			Census 1971			Increase in persons 1966 to 1971
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
0–4	164,283	156,298	320,581	176,117	168,604	344,721	24,140
5–9	164,216	156,371	320,587	172,047	163,133	335,180	14,593
10–14	153,220	145,505	298,725	170,368	162,280	332,648	33,923
15–19	147,914	141,802	289,716	156,051	148,612	304,663	14,947
20–24	120,447	117,449	237,896	148,030	148,319	296,349	58,453
25–29	107,745	101,986	209,731	128,503	124,523	253,026	43,295
30–34	100,508	93,874	194,382	113,084	107,241	220,325	25,943
35–39	112,493	103,804	216,297	105,157	100,060	205,217	− 11,080
40–44	111,196	106,657	217,853	113,093	105,937	219,030	1,177
45–49	94,051	92,074	186,125	110,102	106,350	216,452	30,327
50–54	88,808	88,037	176,845	89,870	89,720	179,590	2,745
55–59	76,214	74,603	150,817	81,249	82,766	164,015	13,198
60–64	60,411	62,578	122,989	65,916	70,258	136,174	13,185
65–69	44,600	55,726	100,326	49,427	56,628	106,055	5,729
70–74	32,010	46,650	78,660	33,644	47,764	81,408	2,748
75–79	21,117	33,357	54,474	20,868	35,543	56,411	1,937
80–84	9,923	18,155	28,078	11,290	21,797	33,087	5,009
85–89	3,662	7,884	11,546	4,060	9,295	13,355	1,809
90–94	932	2,337	3,269	978	2,894	3,872	603
95–99	147	435	582	183	530	713	131
100 and over	7	40	47	24	36	60	13
Total	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351	282,825
Under 21	655,694	625,144	1,280,838	704,291	671,897	1,376,188	95,350
21–64	845,812	815,894	1,661,706	925,296	905,906	1,831,202	169,496
65 and over	112,398	164,584	276,982	120,474	174,487	294,961	17,979
Total	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351	282,825

Minus (—) sign denotes decrease.
See also introductory note on pages 209–10.

VICTORIA—NATIONALITY OF THE POPULATION

Nationality	Census 1966			Census 1971		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
British (a)—						
Born in Australia	1,249,368	1,289,560	2,538,928	1,329,148	1,375,481	2,704,629
Born outside Australia	255,273	219,718	474,991	284,306	251,990	536,296
Total British	1,504,641	1,509,278	3,013,919	1,613,454	1,627,471	3,240,925
Foreign—						
Dutch	8,655	7,394	16,049	6,048	5,324	11,372
German	8,529	6,903	15,432	6,302	5,261	11,563
Greek	26,104	27,337	53,441	27,819	28,280	56,099
Italian	37,499	34,030	71,529	35,981	32,963	68,944
Polish	2,838	2,414	5,252	1,410	1,307	2,717
U.S. American	1,790	1,265	3,055	2,466	2,086	4,552
Yugoslav	8,029	5,678	13,707	15,025	12,694	27,719
Other (including stateless and not stated)	15,819	11,323	27,142	41,556	36,904	78,460
Total foreign	109,263	96,344	205,607	136,607	124,819	261,426
Grand total	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351

(a) All persons of individual citizenship status who by virtue of the *Nationality and Citizenship Act* 1948 are deemed to be British subjects. For purposes of this table Irish nationality is included with British. See also introductory note on pages 209–10.

VICTORIA—BIRTHPLACE OF THE POPULATION

Birthplace	Census 1966			Census 1971		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Australia	1,249,368	1,289,560	2,538,928	1,329,148	1,375,481	2,704,629
New Zealand	5,738	5,945	11,683	7,948	7,952	15,900
Europe—						
United Kingdom and						
Republic of Ireland	124,415	114,991	239,406	139,071	131,500	270,571
Germany	18,982	18,288	37,270	18,472	18,227	36,699
Greece	32,884	31,391	64,275	40,441	38,607	79,048
Italy	61,091	50,128	111,219	65,614	56,144	121,758
Malta	14,804	11,648	26,452	14,110	11,677	25,787
Netherlands	19,092	15,554	34,646	18,558	15,381	33,939
Poland	13,986	10,711	24,697	13,164	10,475	23,639
Yugoslavia	14,574	10,060	24,634	27,630	22,126	49,756
Other	31,082	24,496	55,578	32,502	26,759	59,261
Total Europe	330,910	287,267	618,177	369,562	330,896	700,458
Other birthplaces	27,888	22,850	50,738	43,403	37,961	81,364
Grand total	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351

See also introductory note on pages 209–10.

VICTORIA—PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA

Number of completed years of residence	Census 1966			Census 1971		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 1	24,474	21,213	45,687	24,238	21,641	45,879
1	20,061	17,973	38,034	23,152	21,401	44,553
2	19,153	17,784	36,937	20,387	18,626	39,013
3	15,352	14,184	29,536	15,499	14,265	29,764
4	11,349	12,884	24,233	15,503	14,084	29,587
Under 5	90,389	84,038	174,427	98,779	90,017	188,796
5 and under 12	104,277	96,881	201,158	92,195	85,173	177,368
12 and over	161,959	128,470	290,429	199,444	170,422	369,866
Not stated	7,911	6,673	14,584	30,495	31,197	61,692
Born outside Australia	364,536	316,062	680,598	420,913	376,809	797,722
Born in Australia	1,249,368	1,289,560	2,538,928	1,329,148	1,375,481	2,704,629
Total	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351

See also introductory note on pages 209–10.

VICTORIA—MARITAL STATUS OF POPULATION

Marital status	Census 1966			Census 1971		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Never married—						
Under fifteen years of age	481,719	458,174	939,893	518,532	494,017	1,012,549
Fifteen years of age and over	344,297	260,301	604,598	357,626	268,004	625,630
Total never married	826,016	718,475	1,544,491	876,158	762,021	1,638,179
Married	725,320	722,266	1,447,586	803,203	804,701	1,607,904
Married but permanently separated	19,938	24,134	44,072	22,659	27,063	49,722
Widowed	32,875	128,311	161,186	34,402	141,767	176,169
Divorced	9,755	12,436	22,191	13,639	16,738	30,377
Total	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351

See also introductory note on pages 209–10.

POPULATION

VICTORIA—RELIGION OF THE POPULATION

Religion	Census 1966			Census 1971		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Christian—						
Baptist	19,469	21,950	41,419	19,357	22,396	41,753
Brethren	1,605	1,741	3,346	2,520	2,842	5,362
Catholic, Roman(a)	134,108	119,839	253,947	208,731	200,133	408,864
Catholic(a)	314,704	320,844	635,548	292,174	302,788	594,962
Church of England	455,772	467,306	923,078	434,106	458,462	892,568
Churches of Christ	18,560	20,703	39,263	15,089	17,861	32,950
Congregational	5,394	6,426	11,820	4,144	5,108	9,252
Lutheran	19,052	18,585	37,637	19,770	20,062	39,832
Methodist	135,296	144,004	279,300	121,962	134,096	256,058
Orthodox	52,279	48,108	100,387	72,801	67,799	140,600
Presbyterian	188,067	199,041	387,108	174,396	189,942	364,338
Protestant, undefined	22,046	22,410	44,456	54,505	58,846	113,351
Salvation Army	6,954	7,796	14,750	7,958	9,329	17,287
Seventh-day Adventist	3,220	3,929	7,149	3,421	4,218	7,639
Other	16,554	17,339	33,893	27,260	28,568	55,828
Total Christian	1,393,080	1,420,021	2,813,101	1,458,194	1,522,450	2,980,644
Non-Christian—						
Hebrew	15,456	15,602	31,058	14,899	15,218	30,117
Other	2,699	1,491	4,190	7,164	4,992	12,156
Total non-Christian	18,155	17,093	35,248	22,063	20,210	42,273
Indefinite	5,078	4,400	9,478	4,394	3,398	7,792
No religion	17,569	10,396	27,965	152,161	104,269	256,430
No reply	180,022	153,712	333,734	113,249	101,963	215,212
Grand total	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351

(a) So described on individual census schedules.
See also introductory note on pages 209–10.

VICTORIA—INDUSTRY (a) OF THE POPULATION, CENSUS 1971

Industry group	Number			Percentage of employed		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	77,579	18,070	95,649	7.96	3.81	6.60
Mining	5,287	855	6,142	0.54	0.18	0.42
Manufacturing	282,475	119,884	402,359	28.97	25.28	27.77
Electricity, gas, and water	24,467	2,178	26,645	2.51	0.46	1.84
Construction	93,047	5,212	98,259	9.55	1.10	6.78
Wholesale and retail trade	167,598	103,307	270,905	17.19	21.78	18.69
Transport and storage	59,585	8,336	67,921	6.11	1.76	4.69
Communication	21,447	6,818	28,265	2.20	1.44	1.95
Finance, insurance, real estate, and business services	57,845	41,858	99,703	5.93	8.83	6.88
Public administration and defence	52,675	16,373	69,048	5.40	3.45	4.76
Community services	60,138	90,840	150,978	6.17	19.16	10.42
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels, and personal service	27,410	37,841	65,251	2.81	7.98	4.50
Other and not stated	45,436	22,613	68,049	4.66	4.77	4.70
Total employed	974,989	474,185	1,449,174	100.00	100.00	100.00
Unemployed	14,078	9,739	23,817			
Total labour force	989,067	483,924	1,472,991			
Persons not in labour force	760,994	1,268,366	2,029,360			
Grand total	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351			

(a) Industry is defined as the branch of productive activity, business, or service carried out by the establishment in which a person is employed. Establishments have been classified according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification. (See Appendix E.)
See also introductory note on pages 209–10.

VICTORIA—POPULATION BY LEVEL OF SCHOOLING, CENSUS 1971

Highest level attended	Number			Percentage		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Currently attending school—						
Grades 1 and 2	102,387	95,889	198,276	5.85	5.47	5.66
Grade 3	36,518	34,276	70,794	2.09	1.96	2.02
Grade 4	36,266	34,185	70,451	2.07	1.95	2.01
Grade 5	35,237	33,248	68,485	2.01	1.90	1.96
Grade 6	34,416	32,812	67,228	1.97	1.87	1.92
Form 1	34,050	32,101	66,151	1.95	1.83	1.89
Form 2	33,712	31,970	65,682	1.93	1.82	1.88
Form 3	31,517	29,593	61,110	1.80	1.69	1.74
Form 4	25,028	23,355	48,383	1.43	1.33	1.38
Forms 5 and 6	26,200	24,539	50,739	1.50	1.40	1.45
Total	395,331	371,968	767,299	22.60	21.22	21.91
Not currently attending school—						
Grades 1 and 2	5,814	6,481	12,295	0.33	0.37	0.35
Grade 3	9,258	10,596	19,854	0.53	0.60	0.57
Grade 4	18,288	20,175	38,463	1.04	1.15	1.10
Grade 5	32,410	32,515	64,925	1.85	1.86	1.85
Grade 6	131,765	149,036	280,801	7.53	8.51	8.02
Form 1	51,274	54,594	105,868	2.93	3.12	3.02
Form 2	231,381	270,447	501,828	13.22	15.43	14.33
Form 3	160,780	154,609	315,389	9.19	8.82	9.01
Form 4	171,065	181,343	352,408	9.77	10.35	10.06
Forms 5 and 6	301,129	256,970	558,099	17.21	14.67	15.93
Total	1,113,164	1,136,766	2,249,930	63.60	64.88	64.24
Child not yet attending school	178,447	170,780	349,227	10.20	9.75	9.97
Never attended school	7,393	9,494	16,887	0.42	0.54	0.48
Not stated	55,726	63,282	119,008	3.18	3.61	3.40
Total	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351	100.00	100.00	100.00

Urban centres

The criteria used for delimiting urban centres at the 1971 Census of Population and Housing were determined by the Thirty-First Conference of Statisticians in October 1969 and have been used in determining urban boundaries to be used for statistical purposes throughout Australia.

In general terms all population clusters of 1,000 or more persons (and for known holiday resorts of less population if they contained 250 or more dwellings of which at least 100 were occupied) were named urban centres.

Around each capital city, and each town with a population of at least 100,000 *two* boundaries have been drawn.

The *outer* boundary which is fixed, was defined after consultation with planners, to contain the anticipated development of the urban centre and associated smaller urban centres for a period of at least twenty years. This boundary circumscribes an area which is now, or is expected to be, socially and economically oriented towards the urban centre. These areas are designated statistical divisions or statistical districts. Thus in Victoria there is the Melbourne Statistical Division and the Geelong Statistical District.

The *inner* (urban) boundary indicates an area within which, at the time of the census, there was a density of 500 persons per square mile. This density is determined for each Census Collector's District (the smallest geographical area available). 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 on other grounds. In Victoria these inner areas are urban Melbourne and urban Geelong, respectively.

Similar criteria are also used in defining the urban boundaries of other urban centres which have populations of 25,000 or more. In Victoria the centres delimited in this way are Ballarat, Bendigo, and Albury–Wodonga.

For the smaller urban centres the boundaries were delimited subjectively using the most recent available aerial photographs, by field inspection and/or by consideration of any other information that was available.

Further details regarding the criteria used in 1971 and the main changes between the 1966 and 1971 Censuses are contained in the *Commonwealth Year Book* 1972 and the 1971 Field Count Statements.

The results of the 1971 Census showed Victoria's population had increased 30.0 per cent since 1954 to reach 3,502,351, which was 27.5 per cent of the Australian population.

Victoria's density of 40 persons per square mile was considerably higher than the Australian average of 4.3 persons per square mile. However, the population was unevenly distributed throughout the State, as is shown by the table below :

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGE AREA OF STATE AND POPULATION IN
STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, CENSUS 1971

Statistical division	Percentage of State area	Males	Females	Persons	Percentage of State population	Persons to the square mile
Melbourne	2.7	1,242,823	1,260,627	2,503,450	71.5	1,057.1
West Central	2.6	81,048	80,482	161,530	4.6	70.7
North Central	5.4	32,705	30,334	63,039	1.8	13.3
Western	16.3	99,543	99,962	199,505	5.7	13.9
Wimmera	13.9	27,785	27,802	55,587	1.6	4.6
Mallee	16.3	32,512	31,304	63,816	1.8	4.4
Northern	11.6	86,374	85,441	171,815	4.9	16.9
North Eastern	13.9	44,384	41,750	86,134	2.5	7.0
Gippsland	15.2	81,607	76,535	158,142	4.5	11.8
East Central	2.1	19,178	17,852	37,030	1.0	20.2
Migratory	..	2,102	201	2,303	0.1	..
Total	100.0	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351	100.0	39.9

The concentration of population in the urban areas of the State is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AND MASCULINITY IN
URBAN AND RURAL AREAS (*a*)

Area (*a*)	Percentage of population				Masculinity (*b*)
	Census 1966	Census 1971			Census 1971
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
Major urban	68.7	71.1	72.2	71.6	98.3
Other urban	16.8	15.9	16.2	16.1	98.1
Rural	14.4	12.9	11.6	12.2	111.1
Migratory	0.1	0.1	(*c*)	0.1	1,051.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9

(*a*) Urban and rural in this table are determined on the basis of the concepts explained under the heading *Urban centres* on pages 219–20.
(*b*) Number of males per 100 females.
(*c*) Less than 0.05 per cent.

The proportion of the population of the State in rural areas has again declined between the Censuses of 1966 and 1971.

Populations in local government areas in Victoria at the 1966 and 1971 Censuses and as estimated at 30 June 1972 appear in the table on pages 226–31.

The concepts applied in delimiting urban boundaries have been referred to on pages 219–20. Urban centres outside the Melbourne Metropolitan Area account for 19 per cent of the State's population. Geelong is the largest of these with a population of 115,181, followed by Ballarat (58,620), Bendigo (45,936), and Moe-Yallourn (20,863).

Urban centres with a population between 10,000 and 20,000 are Shepparton (19,410), Warrnambool (18,684), Morwell (16,853), Wangaratta (15,586), Traralgon (14,666), Mildura (13,198), Werribee (12,872), Horsham (11,045), Wodonga (10,528), Sale (10,436), and Colac (10,362). In the 7,000 to 10,000 population groups are Hamilton, Bairnsdale, Ararat, Benalla, Portland, Swan Hill, Castlemaine, Echuca, Maryborough, and Warragul.

It should be remembered in reading the tables relating to urban centres which follow that where the populations given relate to the limits of urban development at each census date, as determined by application of the concepts for delimiting urban boundaries, the areas are not necessarily the same. The geographical limits of urban development may undergo change from one census date to another.

It should be noted that the boundary of an urban centre is not necessarily identical with the boundary of a municipality of the same name. Figures of census populations in local government areas of the State appear on pages 226–31.

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF POPULATION

Area	Census populations		Intercensal variation	
	1966	1971	Numerical	Per cent
Urban Melbourne (See page 223 for details)	2,108,401	2,394,117	285,716	13.6
Urban Geelong—				
Bellarine Shire (part)	6,584	8,766	2,182	33.1
Corio Shire (part)	33,297	36,614	3,317	10.0
Geelong City	18,129	17,836	— 293	— 1.6
Geelong West City	17,538	17,248	— 290	— 1.7
Newtown City	11,700	11,621	— 79	— 0.7
South Barwon Shire (part)	17,812	23,096	5,284	29.7
Total urban Geelong	105,060	115,181	10,121	9.6
Urban Ballarat—				
Ballaarat City (part)	41,048	39,358	— 1,690	— 4.1
Ballarat Shire (part)	10,245	12,566	2,321	22.7
Buninyong Shire (part)	(a)	1,074	1,074	..
Bungaree Shire (part)	(a)	322	322	..
Grenville Shire (part)	53	32	— 21	— 39.6
Sebastopol Borough	4,966	5,268	302	6.1
Total urban Ballarat	56,312	58,620	2,308	4.1

POPULATION

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF POPULATION—*continued*

Area	Census populations		Intercensal variation	
	1966	1971	Numerical	Per cent
Urban Bendigo—				
Bendigo City (part)	30,159	31,866	1,707	5.7
Eaglehawk Borough (part)	4,726	4,820	94	2.0
Marong Shire (part)	2,988	3,722	734	24.6
Strathfieldsaye Shire (part)	4,029	5,528	1,499	37.2
Total urban Bendigo	41,902	45,936	4,034	9.6
Urban Moe–Yallourn—				
Moe City	16,555	15,605	—950	— 5.7
Morwell Shire (part)	537	229	— 308	—57.4
Narracan Shire (part)	1,880	1,808	—72	— 3.8
Yallourn Works Area	4,250	3,221	—1,029	—24.2
Total urban Moe–Yallourn	23,222	20,863	—2,359	—10.2
Balance of urban population in Victoria	418,642	437,411	18,769	4.5
State summary—				
Major urban (*b*)	2,213,461	2,509,298	295,837	13.4
Other urban	540,078	562,830	22,752	4.2
Total all urban	2,753,539	3,072,128	318,589	11.6
Rural	463,690	427,920	—35,770	— 7.7
Migratory	2,988	2,303	—685	—22.9
Total Victoria	3,220,217	3,502,351	282,134	8.8

(*a*) Due to variations in area, no population estimates were made for these areas in 1966.
(*b*) Components are urban Melbourne and urban Geelong.
Minus (—) sign denotes decrease.
NOTE. The 1966 figures in this table have been revised to include Aboriginals.

VICTORIA—URBAN CENTRES: NUMBER AND POPULATION IN GROUPS OF VARIOUS SIZES

Population size of urban centres	Census 1966			Census 1971		
	Number of urban centres	Population	Percentage of State population	Number of urban centres	Population	Percentage of State population
500,000 and over	1	2,108,401	65.5	1	2,394,117	68.4
100,000–499,999	1	105,060	3.3	1	115,181	3.3
50,000– 99,999	1	56,312	1.7	1	58,620	1.7
25,000– 49,999 (*a*)	2	50,555	1.6	2	56,464	1.6
20,000– 24,999	1	23,222	0.7	1	20,863	0.6
15,000– 19,999	4	66,891	2.1	4	70,533	2.0
10,000– 14,999	4	47,638	1.5	6	72,579	2.1
5,000– 9,999 (*b*)	16	122,688	3.8	14	102,255	2.9
2,500– 4,999 (*c*)	26	83,144	2.6	28	90,685	2.6
2,000– 2,499	9	19,917	0.6	11	24,336	0.7
1,000– 1,999	47	63,797	2.0	43	61,480	1.8
Less than 1,000	8	5,914	0.2	7	5,015	0.1
Total urban population	120	2,753,539	85.5	119	3,072,128	87.7

VICTORIA—URBAN CENTRES: NUMBER AND POPULATION IN GROUPS OF VARIOUS SIZES—continued

Population size of urban centres	Census 1966			Census 1971		
	Number of urban centres	Population	Percentage of State population	Number of urban centres	Population	Percentage of State population
500,000 and over	1	2,108,401	65.5	1	2,394,117	68.4
100,000 ,, ,,	2	2,213,461	68.8	2	2,509,298	71.6
50,000 ,, ,,	3	2,269,773	70.5	3	2,567,918	73.3
25,000 ,, ,,	5	2,320,328	72.1	5	2,624,382	74.9
20,000 ,, ,,	6	2,343,550	72.8	6	2,645,245	75.5
15,000 ,, ,,	10	2,410,441	74.9	10	2,715,778	77.5
10,000 ,, ,,	14	2,458,079	76.3	16	2,788,357	79.6
5,000 ,, ,,	30	2,580,767	80.2	30	2,890,612	82.5
2,500 ,, ,,	56	2,663,911	82.7	58	2,981,297	85.1
2,000 ,, ,,	65	2,683,828	83.4	69	3,005,633	85.8
1,000 ,, ,, (d)	112	2,747,625	85.3	112	3,067,113	87.6
Total urban population	120	2,753,539	85.5	119	3,072,128	87.7

(a) Includes that part of urban Albury-Wodonga in Victoria. Total population of Albury-Wodonga—1966, 32,032 ; 1971, 37,931.
(b) Includes that part of urban Echuca-Moama in Victoria. Total population of Echuca-Moama—1966, 8,011 ; 1971, 8,631.
(c) Includes that part of urban Yarrawonga-Mulwala in Victoria. Total population of Yarrawonga-Mulwala—1966, 3,990 ; 1971, 3,980.
(d) Includes 8 centres in 1966 and 7 centres in 1971 having a population of less than 1,000.

VICTORIA—POPULATIONS OF CERTAIN URBAN CENTRES

Urban centre	Census populations		Percentage variation (i)	Urban centre	Census populations		Percentage variation (i)
	1966	1971			1966	1971	
Urban Melbourne—				Whittlesea (a)	11,497	25,319	120.2
Altona	25,020	30,589	22.3	Williamstown	30,449	30,055	− 1.3
Berwick (a)	13,137	14,372	9.4				
Box Hill	54,534	54,635	0.2	Total urban Melbourne	2,108,401	2,394,117	13.6
Brighton	40,618	39,109	− 3.7				
Broadmeadows (a)	86,926	100,690	15.8	Other urban centres—			
Brunswick	52,018	51,560	− 0.9	Albury-Wodonga			
Camberwell	99,913	98,302	− 1.6	(part) (b)	8,653	10,528	21.7
Caulfield	76,119	81,865	7.5	Alexandra	2,014	1,864	− 7.4
Chelsea	24,789	26,372	6.4	Anglesea	726	1,065	46.7
Coburg	68,577	65,662	− 4.3	Apollo Bay	957	829	− 13.4
Collingwood	22,469	21,022	− 6.4	Ararat	8,246	8,312	0.8
Cranbourne (a)	143	909	535.7	Bacchus Marsh	3,707	4,137	11.6
Croydon (a)	21,357	27,556	29.0	Bairnsdale	7,960	8,552	7.4
Dandenong (a)	31,056	40,652	30.9	Ballarat	56,312	58,620	4.1
Diamond Valley (a)	20,997	34,439	64.0	Barham–Koondrook			
Doncaster and				(part) (c)	604	593	− 1.8
Templestowe (a)	33,383	59,561	78.4	Beaufort	1,264	1,201	− 5.0
Eltham (a)	14,115	18,026	27.7	Beechworth	3,555	3,119	− 12.3
Essendon	58,258	57,583	− 1.2	Benalla	8,224	8,255	0.4
Fitzroy	27,227	25,708	− 5.6	Bendigo	41,902	45,936	9.6
Flinders (a)	(g)	13,135	..	Berwick	1,720	3,289	91.2
Footscray	58,832	57,810	− 1.7	Birchip	1,147	1,041	− 9.2
Frankston (a)	38,718	58,048	49.9	Bright	747	858	14.9
Hawthorn	36,728	37,571	2.3	Broadford	1,605	1,534	− 4.4
Heidelberg	63,932	68,013	6.4	Camperdown	3,540	3,477	− 1.8
Keilor (a)	40,430	54,935	35.9	Casterton	2,492	2,175	− 12.7
Kew	32,819	32,564	− 0.8	Castlemaine	8,030	7,699	− 4.1
Knox (a)	32,394	54,213	67.4	Charlton	1,605	1,403	− 12.6
Lillydale (a)	13,232	26,792	102.5	Churchill	(h)	2,416	..
Malvern	50,061	50,560	1.0	Cobden	1,233	1,329	7.8
Melbourne	76,006	75,830	− 0.2	Cobram	2,892	3,191	10.3
Moorabbin	103,787	109 588	5.6	Cohuna	2,069	2,136	3.2
Mordialloc	28,078	29,753	6.0	Colac	9,499	10,362	9.1
Mornington (a)	1,704	13,354	683.7	Coleraine	1,518	1,386	− 8.7
Northcote	56,213	59,303	5.5	Corowa–Wahgunyah			
Nunawading	74,578	90,702	21.6	(part) (f)	(h)	390	..
Oakleigh	52,769	57,284	8.6	Corryong	1,665	1,402	− 15.8
Port Melbourne	12,591	11,705	− 7.0	Cowes	766	1,029	34.3
Prahran	54,658	56,766	3.9	Craigieburn	(h)	1,337	..
Preston	89,775	91,584	2.0	Cranbourne	(h)	2,437	..
Richmond	32,532	28,341	− 12.9	Creswick	1,658	1,756	5.9
Ringwood	29,141	34,751	19.3	Crib Point	1,829	1,915	4.7
St Kilda	58,138	61,203	5.3	Daylesford	2,664	2,926	9.8
Sandringham	36,672	35,460	− 3.3	Dimboola	1,898	1,696	− 10.6
Sherbrooke (a)	9,999	15,383	53.8	Donald	1,626	1,448	− 10.9
South Melbourne	30,233	26,995	− 10.7	Drouin	2,655	2,954	11.3
Springvale (a)	37,669	57,385	52.3	Echuca–Moama			
Sunshine (a)	69,086	75,809	9.7	(part) (d)	7,044	7,505	6.5
Waverley (a)	68,896	96,826	40.5	Emerald	(h)	1,591	..
Werribee (a)	6,128	8,467	38.2				

VICTORIA—POPULATIONS OF CERTAIN URBAN CENTRES—*continued*

Urban centre	Census populations 1966	Census populations 1971	Percentage variation (i)	Urban centre	Census populations 1966	Census populations 1971	Percentage variation (i)
Other urban centres—*continued*				Other urban centres—*continued*			
Euroa	2,789	2,679	− 3.9	Pakenham East	1,680	2,017	20.1
Geelong	105,060	115,181	9.6	Paynesville	611	958	56.8
Hamilton	10,062	9,673	− 3.9	Portarlington	1,224	1,360	11.1
Hampton Park	(h)	1,330	..	Port Fairy	2,579	2,427	− 5.9
Hastings	1,136	1,897	67.0	Portland	7,022	8,216	17.0
Healesville	2,683	3,129	16.6	Queenscliff	2,788	2,807	0.7
Heathcote	1,187	1,082	− 8.8	Red Cliffs	2,439	2,246	− 7.9
Heyfield	1,893	1,830	− 3.3	Robinvale	1,420	1,547	8.9
Heywood	1,016	1,299	27.9	Rochester	2,122	2,232	5.2
Horsham	10,562	11,045	4.6	Rushworth	1,093	1,072	− 1.9
Inverloch	852	1,074	26.1	Rutherglen	1,287	1,177	− 8.5
Kerang	4,164	4,103	− 1.5	St Arnaud	3,004	2,779	− 7.5
Kilmore	1,096	1,475	34.6	St Leonards	297	475	59.9
Koroit	1,006	1,019	1.3	Sale	8,708	10,436	19.8
Korumburra	2,991	2,891	− 3.3	Seymour	5,505	5,779	5.0
Kyabram	4,645	5,081	9.4	Shepparton	17,488	19,410	11.0
Kyneton	3,446	3,492	1.3	Stawell	5,909	5,800	− 1.8
Lakes Entrance	1,851	2,591	40.0	Sunbury	3,526	5,098	44.6
Lara	1,510	2,095	38.7	Swan Hill	7,398	7,712	4.2
Leongatha	3,246	3,389	4.4	Tatura	2,496	2,508	0.5
Leopold	(h)	1,444	..	Terang	1,991	1,730	− 13.1
Lorne	958	912	− 4.8	Torquay	1,477	1,937	31.1
Maffra	3,569	3,666	2.7	Trafalgar	1,729	1,832	6.0
Mansfield	2,019	1,956	− 3.1	Traralgon	14,080	14,666	4.2
Maryborough	7,707	7,472	− 3.0	Wangaratta	15,268	15,586	2.1
Melton	(h)	4,511	..	Warburton	1,545	1,583	2.5
Merbein	1,684	1,588	− 5.7	Warracknabeal	3,151	2,868	− 9.0
Mildura	12,934	13,198	2.0	Warragul	6,846	7,101	3.7
Moe-Yallourn	23,222	20,863	− 10.2	Warrandyte	1,085	2,812	159.2
Mooroopna	2,570	3,534	37.5	Warrnambool	17,500	18,684	6.8
Mortlake	1,248	1,266	1.4	Werribee	8,233	12,872	56.3
Morwell	16,635	16,853	1.3	Wonthaggi	4,561	4,438	− 2.7
Mount Beauty	1,568	1,571	0.2	Woodend	1,221	1,290	5.7
Murtoa	1,109	1,035	− 6.7	Yarra Junction	1,121	1,193	6.4
Myrtleford	2,545	2,741	7.7	Yarram	2,015	2,046	1.5
Nathalia	1,369	1,277	− 6.7	Yarrawonga–			
Nhill	2,251	2,109	− 6.3	Mulwala (part) (e)	3,163	3,118	− 1.4
Numurkah	2,770	2,582	− 6.8	Yea	1,084	1,055	− 2.7
Ocean Grove–Barwon Heads	3,144	4,016	27.7				
Orbost	2,797	2,938	5.0	Total other urban centres	621,631	678,011	9.1
Ouyen	1,645	1,564	− 4.9				

(a) Includes only that part of the local government area which is within urban Melbourne. The remainder is in each case included under " other urban " or is rural.
(b) That part of Albury–Wodonga in Victoria. See note (a) to previous table.
(c) That part of Barham–Koondrook in Victoria. See note (d) to previous table.
(d) That part of Echuca–Moama in Victoria. See note (b) to previous table.
(e) That part of Yarrawonga–Mulwala in Victoria. See note (c) to previous table.
(f) That part of Corowa–Wahgunyah in Victoria. See note (d) to previous table.
(g) Not part of urban Melbourne in 1966.
(h) Non-urban in 1966.
(i) Minus sign (−) denotes decrease.

Population estimates

The estimated population in each State or Territory represents the population ascertained at the Census plus recorded natural increase and recorded net gain from overseas migration for that State or Territory; gains and corresponding losses resulting from movements between States and Territories are also taken into account insofar as they are recorded as transfers of State of residence under child endowment procedures or Australian electoral procedures, supplemented by results of any special count or sample survey. Holiday, business, or other similar short-term movements between States and Territories are omitted. As records of migration by State or Territory are not complete the estimated State and Territory populations so derived are approximate and are subject to revision when the actual population of each State is ascertained at the next Census.

The tables on the following page give the estimated population of each Australian State and Territory at 31 December 1973 and the estimated population of Victoria from 1836 to 1973 :

AUSTRALIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES
AT 31 DECEMBER 1973

State or Territory	Area in square kilometres (a)	Estimated population at 31 December 1973	Persons per square kilometre	Percentage of population in each State or Territory
New South Wales	801,600	4,738,117	5.91	35.71
Victoria	**224,000**	**3,615,820**	**16.14**	27.25
Queensland	1,727,200	1,946,520	1.13	14.67
South Australia	984,000	1,211,134	1.23	9.13
Western Australia	2,525,500	1,084,399	0.43	8.17
Tasmania	67,800	399,093	5.89	3.01
Northern Territory	1,346,200	98,084	0.07	0.74
Australian Capital Territory (b)	2,400	175,392	73.08	1.32
Australia	7,678,700	13,268,559	1.73	**100.00**

(a) The area of each State and Territory shown in this table was calculated by the Division of National Mapping, Department of Minerals and Energy, Canberra, using the latest computer digitising equipment. The figures differ slightly from those which would be obtained by directly converting into square kilometres areas previously published in square miles.
(b) Including Jervis Bay.

VICTORIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION AT 31 DECEMBER

Year	Males	Females	Persons
1836 (25 May)	142	35	177
1840	7,254	3,037	10,291
1850	45,495	30,667	76,162
1860	330,302	207,932	538,234
1870	397,230	326,695	723,925
1880	450,558	408,047	858,605
1890	595,519	538,209	1,133,728
1900	601,773	594,440	1,196,213
1910	646,482	654,926	1,301,408
1920	753,803	774,106	1,527,909
1930	892,422	900,183	1,792,605
1940	947,037	967,881	1,914,918
1950	1,114,497	1,122,685	2,237,182
1960	1,453,815	1,434,475	2,888,290
1970	1,739,916	1,742,115	3,482,031
1971	1,766,582	1,770,953	3,537,535
1972	1,787,943	1,793,068	3,581,017
1973	1,804,333	1,811,487	3,615,820

NOTE. Estimates of population from 1961 onwards include Aboriginals. A table showing estimated population for each year from 1836 to 1971 is published in the *Victorian Year Book* 1973, pages 1069–71.

The following table shows the population in each of the municipalities and statistical divisions of Victoria at the 1971 Census and as estimated at 30 June 1972 and 30 June 1973, together with the area of each municipality at 30 June 1973. In this table both Census figures and estimates include Aboriginals. However, the difference between the Census date figures including Aboriginals and Census figures published earlier, although occasioned by the necessity to include full-blooded Aboriginals for comparison with later populations, is not to be taken as a reliable measure of the Aboriginal population of the area concerned. Census information regarding Aboriginals is to be found in the special Census publication *The Aboriginal Population of Australia,* issued on 16 April 1969.

C.6200/74.—**9**

Estimates given in the table which occupies the next five pages are subject to amendment in the light of Census results.

VICTORIA—POPULATION AND AREA OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS AT 30 JUNE

Local government area	Population			Area at 30.6.1973 (sq kilometres) (a)
	Census 1971	Estimated 1972	Estimated 1973	
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Altona City	30,589	31,200	31,600	40.19
Berwick Shire (part) (b)	23,460	24,000	25,000	282.20
Box Hill City	54,635	54,600	54,600	21.49
Brighton City	39,109	38,700	38,300	13.68
Broadmeadows City	101,100	103,100	105,000	70.78
Brunswick City	51,560	51,500	51,200	10.62
Bulla Shire	8,243	8,500	8,900	422.20
Camberwell City	98,302	97,800	97,200	35.14
Caulfield City	81,865	82,000	82,100	21.98
Chelsea City	26,372	26,600	26,700	12.23
Coburg City	65,662	64,800	64,100	18.68
Collingwood City	21,022	20,700	20,300	4.78
Cranbourne Shire (part) (b)	12,511	13,100	14,000	398.00
Croydon City (c)	28,708	29,300	30,400	33.72
Dandenong City	40,883	42,100	43,400	36.26
Diamond Valley Shire	36,245	38,100	39,700	85.31
Doncaster and Templestowe City	64,286	68,900	72,200	89.40
Eltham Shire (c)	24,140	24,600	24,500	277.10
Essendon City	57,583	57,100	56,800	16.48
Fitzroy City	25,708	25,500	25,000	3.66
Flinders Shire	15,481	15,800	16,400	323.70
Footscray City	57,810	57,700	57,500	17.97
Frankston City	59,410	63,000	65,400	70.66
Hastings Shire	8,927	9,200	9,500	290.10
Hawthorn City	37,571	37,600	37,600	9.76
Healesville Shire (part) (b)	5,223	5,200	5,300	281.60
Heidelberg City	68,013	68,400	68,900	32.38
Keilor City	55,616	58,500	61,300	98.20
Kew City	32,564	32,400	32,300	14.55
Knox City	56,786	60,900	64,400	110.10
Lillydale Shire (c)	36,162	38,800	41,300	397.50
Malvern City	50,560	50,600	50,700	15.92
Melbourne City	75,830	75,800	75,000	31.42
Melton Shire	5,974	6,400	7,100	450.40
Moorabbin City	109,588	110,100	110,600	51.20
Mordialloc City	29,753	29,900	30,000	12.19
Mornington Shire	14,289	14,800	15,600	90.65
Northcote City	59,303	59,500	59,800	17.11
Nunawading City	90,702	92,400	93,500	41.58
Oakleigh City	57,284	57,600	57,800	30.30
Port Melbourne City	11,705	11,200	11,000	10.64
Prahran City	56,766	56,900	57,000	9.55
Preston City	91,584	91,800	92,000	37.05
Richmond City	28,341	28,300	28,700	6.12
Ringwood City	34,751	35,400	36,200	22.76
St Kilda City	61,203	61,300	61,400	8.57
Sandringham City	35,460	35,300	35,000	14.97
Sherbrooke Shire	20,484	21,200	22,200	193.00
South Melbourne City	26,995	26,600	26,100	8.91
Springvale City	58,374	62,100	65,200	97.58
Sunshine City	76,427	77,900	79,200	80.03
Waverley City	97,033	102,400	106,400	58.57
Werribee Shire	25,116	26,100	27,000	668.20
Whittlesea Shire	30,327	33,500	35,600	598.30
Williamstown City	30,055	29,900	29,900	14.50
Total division	2,503,450	2,546,700	2,583,900	6,110.00

For footnotes see page 231.

VICTORIA—POPULATION AND AREA OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS
AT 30 JUNE—*continued*

Local government area	Population			Area at 30.6.1973 (sq kilometres) (a)
	Census 1971	Estimated 1972	Estimated 1973	
WEST CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Bacchus Marsh Shire	5,083	5,150	5,300	566.20
Ballan Shire	2,163	2,140	2,100	919.40
Bannockburn Shire	2,072	2,050	2,010	704.50
Barrabool Shire	3,471	3,570	3,680	593.10
Bellarine Shire	18,791	19,630	20,390	331.50
Bungaree Shire	2,514	2,570	2,640	227.90
Buninyong Shire	5,124	5,180	5,240	777.00
Corio Shire	40,544	41,550	42,640	699.30
Geelong City	17,836	17,790	17,590	13.44
Geelong West City	17,248	17,210	17,150	5.26
Gisborne Shire	2,917	3,030	3,350	278.20
Newtown City	11,621	11,610	11,590	5.99
Queenscliffe Borough	2,807	2,810	2,810	8.49
Romsey Shire	2,575	2,590	2,610	619.00
South Barwon Shire	26,764	27,940	28,910	165.30
Total division (*f*)	161,530	164,820	168,010	5,915.00
NORTH CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Alexandra Shire (*c*)	4,480	4,480	4,470	1,873.00
Broadford Shire	1,929	1,920	1,930	576.30
Castlemaine City	6,915	6,880	6,810	23.31
Creswick Shire	3,414	3,390	3,370	551.70
Daylesford and Glenlyon Shire	4,105	4,050	3,960	609.30
Kilmore Shire (*f*)	2,798	2,810	2,830	508.90
Kyneton Shire	5,959	5,960	5,970	725.20
Maldon Shire	1,759	1,720	1,690	559.40
Maryborough City	7,472	7,420	7,340	23.31
McIvor Shire	1,789	1,770	1,740	1,453.00
Metcalfe Shire	1,983	1,950	1,900	590.50
Newham and Woodend Shire	2,092	2,110	2,150	246.00
Newstead Shire	1,622	1,590	1,570	409.20
Pyalong Shire	439	480	470	603.50
Seymour Shire	11,103	11,130	11,040	949.60
Talbot and Clunes Shire	1,445	1,430	1,400	533.50
Tullaroop Shire	1,193	1,180	1,160	637.10
Yea Shire (*c*)	2,542	2,530	2,510	1,392.00
Total division (*e*) (*f*)	63,039	62,800	62,310	12,265.00
WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Ararat City	8,312	8,310	8,310	19.06
Ararat Shire	4,178	4,060	3,980	3,657.00
Ballaarat City	39,778	39,290	38,910	34.60
Ballarat Shire	14,405	15,050	15,550	476.60
Belfast Shire	1,643	1,590	1,550	518.00
Camperdown Town	3,477	3,460	3,440	14.53
Colac City	9,679	9,730	9,740	10.88
Colac Shire	6,264	6,090	5,940	1,458.00
Dundas Shire	3,667	3,600	3,540	3,464.00
Glenelg Shire	5,148	4,980	4,820	3,582.00
Grenville Shire	1,802	1,830	1,890	844.30
Hamilton City	9,673	9,570	9,470	21.65
Hampden Shire	7,411	7,080	6,850	2,618.00
Heytesbury Shire	8,208	8,210	8,190	1,513.00
Koroit Borough	1,429	1,430	1,430	23.05

For footnotes see page 231.

VICTORIA—POPULATION AND AREA OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS
AT 30 JUNE—*continued*

Local government area	Population			Area at 30.6.1973 (sq kilometres) (a)
	Census 1971	Estimated 1972	Estimated 1973	
WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION—*continued*				
Leigh Shire	1,177	1,120	1,070	981.60
Lexton Shire	1,315	1,300	1,270	821.00
Minhamite Shire	2,503	2,420	2,330	1,365.00
Mortlake Shire	4,073	3,990	3,910	2,137.00
Mount Rouse Shire	2,693	2,610	2,520	1,419.00
Otway Shire	3,921	3,930	3,930	1,907.00
Port Fairy Borough	2,427	2,390	2,340	23.00
Portland Town	8,216	8,340	8,420	34.11
Portland Shire	6,439	6,410	6,420	3,681.00
Ripon Shire	3,212	3,140	3,070	1,533.00
Sebastopol Borough	5,268	5,350	5,450	7.07
Wannon Shire	3,646	3,540	3,440	1,977.00
Warrnambool City	18,684	19,010	19,220	28.70
Warrnambool Shire	6,859	6,690	6,590	1,588.00
Winchelsea Shire	3,998	3,940	3,890	1,284.00
Not incorporated (Lady Julia Percy Island and Tower Hill Lake Reserve)	..	..	..	8.55
Total division	199,505	198,460	197,480	37,050.00
WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Arapiles Shire	1,926	1,870	1,810	1,989.00
Avoca Shire	1,962	1,920	1,890	1,124.00
Dimboola Shire	5,013	4,960	4,780	4,918.00
Donald Shire	2,639	2,590	2,530	1,448.00
Dunmunkle Shire	3,544	3,500	3,410	1,546.00
Horsham City	11,045	11,040	11,100	24.03
Kaniva Shire	2,104	2,060	2,000	3,085.00
Kara Kara Shire	1,193	1,170	1,150	2,293.00
Kowree Shire	4,795	4,640	4,520	5,387.00
Lowan Shire	3,489	3,430	3,350	2,683.00
St Arnaud Town	2,779	2,740	2,700	25.41
Stawell Town	5,800	5,750	5,720	24.09
Stawell Shire	2,034	2,020	1,960	2,615.00
Warracknabeal Shire	4,218	4,080	3,970	1,839.00
Wimmera Shire	3,046	3,030	2,930	2,613.00
Total division	55,587	54,800	53,820	31,614.00
MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Birchip Shire	1,739	1,700	1,660	1,469.00
Karkarooc Shire	3,729	3,620	3,510	3,719.00
Mildura City (c)	13,198	14,240	14,280	28.76
Mildura Shire (c)	16,695	15,780	15,920	10,537.00
Swan Hill City	7,712	7,750	7,800	13.65
Swan Hill Shire	12,366	12,230	12,120	6,553.00
Walpeup Shire	3,964	3,870	3,780	10,795.00
Wycheproof Shire	4,413	4,340	4,240	4,115.00
Total division	63,816	63,530	63,310	37,230.00

For footnotes see page 231.

VICTORIA—POPULATION AND AREA OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS
AT 30 JUNE—*continued*

Local government area	Population			Area at 30.6.1973 (sq kilometres) (a)
	Census 1971	Estimated 1972	Estimated 1973	
NORTHERN STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Bendigo City	32,007	32,210	32,320	32.50
Bet Bet Shire	1,717	1,670	1,620	927.20
Charlton Shire	2,226	2,180	2,110	1,176.00
Cobram Shire	5,520	5,570	5,580	440.30
Cohuna Shire	4,768	4,790	4,800	497.30
Deakin Shire	5,666	5,660	5,650	960.90
Eaglehawk Borough	5,383	5,410	5,460	14.50
East Loddon Shire	1,598	1,580	1,550	1,194.00
Echuca City	7,505	7,590	7,650	20.31
Gordon Shire	3,124	3,090	3,040	2,023.00
Goulburn Shire	2,004	2,030	2,040	1,031.00
Huntly Shire	2,242	2,230	2,220	878.00
Kerang Borough	4,103	4,090	4,070	22.87
Kerang Shire	4,930	4,870	4,790	3,310.00
Korong Shire	3,203	3,130	3,020	2,385.00
Kyabram Borough	5,081	5,160	5,180	20.85
Marong Shire	6,905	6,980	7,090	1,489.00
Nathalia Shire	3,206	3,200	3,200	1,238.00
Numurkah Shire	5,801	5,730	5,630	722.60
Rochester Shire	7,587	7,620	7,640	1,940.00
Rodney Shire	12,406	12,500	12,640	1,028.00
Shepparton City	19,410	19,780	20,170	26.71
Shepparton Shire	6,477	6,530	6,600	924.80
Strathfieldsaye Shire	7,711	7,900	8,230	619.00
Tungamah Shire	3,147	3,130	3,110	1,142.00
Waranga Shire	4,333	4,300	4,270	1,645.00
Yarrawonga Shire	3,755	3,750	3,760	629.40
Total division	171,815	172,680	173,440	26,338.00
NORTH EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Beechworth Shire	4,506	4,440	4,380	771.60
Benalla City	8,255	8,250	8,250	17.66
Benalla Shire	3,329	3,240	3,170	2,322.00
Bright Shire	4,649	4,670	4,700	2,968.00
Chiltern Shire	1,400	1,370	1,360	497.50
Euroa Shire	4,191	4,100	4,030	1,412.00
Mansfield Shire (c)	4,260	4,250	4,250	3,937.00
Myrtleford Shire	4,434	4,440	4,450	712.20
Omeo Shire	1,868	1,830	1,810	5,781.00
Oxley Shire	5,642	5,710	5,720	2,796.00
Rutherglen Shire	2,473	2,450	2,440	530.90
Towong Shire	3,768	3,750	4,060	4,149.00
Upper Murray Shire	2,676	2,550	2,440	2,458.00
Violet Town Shire	1,186	1,170	1,170	935.00
Wangaratta City	15,586	15,620	15,670	24.08
Wangaratta Shire	1,866	1,850	1,850	915.50
Wodonga (Rural City) (c)	13,074	13,150	13,430	347.10
Yackandandah Shire	2,971	2,950	2,920	1,111.00
Total division (e)	86,134	85,790	86,100	31,686.00

For footnotes see page 231.

VICTORIA—POPULATION AND AREA OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS
AT 30 JUNE—*continued*

Local government area	Population			Area at 30.6.1973 (sq kilometres) (a)
	Census 1971	Estimated 1972	Estimated 1973	
GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Alberton Shire	5,803	5,800	5,770	1,867.00
Avon Shire	3,090	3,080	3,080	2,529.00
Bairnsdale Town	8,552	8,550	8,610	27.19
Bairnsdale Shire	3,741	3,740	3,760	2,278.00
Buln Buln Shire	8,414	8,380	8,340	1,259.00
Maffra Shire	8,515	8,520	8,550	4,172.00
Mirboo Shire	1,964	1,950	1,910	253.80
Moe City (c)	15,605	15,480	15,470	24.08
Morwell Shire (c)	22,443	22,540	22,640	669.00
Narracan Shire (c)	8,607	8,550	8,480	2,318.00
Orbost Shire	6,301	6,280	6,270	9,583.00
Rosedale Shire	4,997	5,010	5,020	2,277.00
Sale City	10,436	10,640	10,870	25.58
South Gippsland Shire	5,408	5,410	5,400	1,432.00
Tambo Shire	5,888	5,930	5,970	3,512.00
Traralgon City	14,666	14,750	14,870	19.95
Traralgon Shire	1,336	1,350	1,380	467.00
Warragul Shire	10,010	10,020	10,040	352.20
Woorayl Shire	9,145	9,170	9,210	1,246.00
Yallourn Works Area (c)	3,221	3,120	2,900	26.96
Not incorporated (Gippsland lakes, Bass Strait islands)	..	..	..	335.40
Total division	**158,142**	**158,270**	**158,540**	**34,674.00**
EAST CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Bass Shire	3,752	3,730	3,750	525.80
Berwick Shire (part) (b)	9,650	9,780	9,950	725.40
Cranbourne Shire (part) (b)	3,755	3,750	3,740	345.30
Healesville Shire (part) (b)	1,187	1,170	1,160	619.70
Korumburra Shire	6,938	6,870	6,780	613.80
Phillip Island Shire	1,711	1,770	1,840	101.00
Upper Yarra Shire	6,014	6,110	6,290	1,585.00
Wonthaggi Borough	3,825	3,790	3,740	52.97
Not incorporated (French Island)	198	200	200	168.30
Total division	**37,030**	**37,170**	**37,450**	**4,737.00**
SUMMARY				
Statistical divisions—				
Melbourne	2,503,450	2,546,700	2,583,900	6,110.00
West Central (f)	161,530	164,820	168,010	5,915.00
North Central (e) (f)	63,039	62,860	62,310	12,265.00
Western	199,505	198,460	197,480	37,050.00
Wimmera	55,587	54,800	53,820	31,614.00
Mallee	63,816	63,530	63,310	37,230.00
Northern	171,815	172,680	173,440	26,338.00
North Eastern (e)	86,134	85,790	86,100	31,686.00
Gippsland	158,142	158,270	158,540	34,674.00
East Central	37,030	37,170	37,450	4,737.00
Migratory (g)	2,303	2,381	2,214	..
Total Victoria	**3,502,351**	**3,547,401**	**3,586,574**	**227,620.00**
Geelong Statistical District	122,087	124,550	126,500	347.00

For footnotes see page 231.

VICTORIA—POPULATION AND AREA OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS
AT 30 JUNE—*continued*

(a) The total area of Victoria shown in this table differs from that shown in the table on page 225 which was recently recalculated by the Division of National Mapping, Canberra.
    Due to rounding, the sums of the areas of the individual municipalities do not add to the area of their statistical division in all cases, nor to the area of the State as a whole.
(b) The following portions of the Shires of Berwick, Cranbourne, and Healesville are included in the Melbourne Statistical Division :
    Berwick : Berwick and Doveton Ridings, and parts of Pakenham and Beaconsfield Ridings.
    Cranbourne : Cranbourne Riding and part of Tooradin Riding.
    Healesville : Town Riding, West Riding, and part of Central Riding.
(c) Local government area changes :
    The following table shows changes which have occurred in local government areas from the Census of 30 June 1971 to 30 June 1973 :

Local government area	Nature of change	Net change in area (sq kilometres)	Estimated population	Date of change
Alexandra (S)	Lost to Mansfield (S)	31.08	Nil	31.5.72
Croydon (C)	Gained from Lillydale (S)	0.05	Negligible	1.11.72
Eltham (S)	Lost to Yea (S)	23.34	−428	1.10.72
Lillydale (S)	Lost to Croydon (C)	0.05	Negligible	1.11.72
Mansfield (S)	Gained from Alexandra (S)	31.08	Nil	31.5.72
Mildura (C)	Gained from Mildura (S)	6.89	+989	1.10.71
Mildura (S)	Lost to Mildura (C)	6.89	−989	1.10.71
Moe (C)	Gained from Yallourn Works Area	2.62	Negligible	4.4.73
Morwell (S)	Adjustment of common boundary with Yallourn Works Area. (Net loss in area, but net gain in population)	1.81	+10	4.4.73
Narracan (S)	Gained from Yallourn Works Area	7.25	+7	4.4.73
Wodonga (Rural City)	Former Shire reconstituted as a Rural City	..	..	30.3.73
Yallourn Works Area	Lost to Moe (C) and Narracan (S), and gained from Morwell (S)	8.06	−17	4.4.73
Yea (S)	Gained from Eltham (S)	23.34	+428	1.10.72

(d) The Bonegilla (Wodonga) migrant centre closed in December 1971.
(e) The statistical division boundary has been altered slightly to conform with the new municipal boundaries between Alexandra and Mansfield Shires.
(f) Prior to 1971 the Shire of Kilmore was partly in both the North Central and West Central Statistical Divisions. From 1 January 1971 the statistical division boundary was altered so that the Shire of Kilmore came entirely within the North Central Statistical Division. In this table the 1966 Census totals for the North Central and West Central Statistical Divisions have been revised to conform to the new boundaries.
(g) The category " migratory " includes persons not elsewhere enumerated, e.g., those on board ships in ports or travelling between ports, or on long distance trains, motor coaches, or aircraft.

IMMIGRATION
Historical outline

From the earliest days of settlement in Australia free or assisted passages were given to large numbers of migrants from Britain but the overall size and content of the migrant inflow was not controlled. Before 1901 immigration was handled by the various colonies in Australia, and the inflow of migrants at any period was largely determined by economic conditions and the extent of assistance offered by colonial governments.

The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia (1901) gave the Australian Government power to legislate concerning migration, but until 1920 assisted migration remained in the hands of the States ; the activities of the Australian Government were confined to advertising and information activities. In 1920, by arrangement with the States, the Australian Government assumed responsibility for the selection of migrants and their movement to Australia, while the State Governments advised on the numbers and types of migrants they were prepared to receive. Under a migration agreement in 1925 between the Australian and United Kingdom Governments, moneys were made available to the States by the two governments for public works and the development or expansion of land settlement. This scheme was continued until 1930 when, because of the depression, it was abandoned.

Only after the Second World War did a combination of circumstances occur which enabled large scale and organised immigration to be sustained. The main factors were: the desire to develop Australia's resources in order to strengthen and diversify the economy, increase living standards, and maintain full employment; the realisation of the need to populate and develop Australia as rapidly as possible for strategic reasons; the desire to help many refugees and others in Europe who were unable or unwilling to return to former homelands and who wished to emigrate overseas; and the low birth rate during the depression years which meant that the numbers entering the labour force would not be sufficient to meet the needs of expansion.

British migration to Australia in the past, particularly prior to the Second World War, and since then, has been the principal single element in both assisted and unassisted settler arrivals. For a number of reasons, however, large-scale migration from Britain was slow to begin after 1945 and to obtain the types of migrants Australia needed the Government began recruiting persons from Europe. In the early post-war period many migrants coming to Australia were displaced persons from refugee camps in Europe. From 1946 onwards a series of formal agreements provided the basis of large-scale recruitment of migrants from Europe. In recent years migrants from Britain have constituted approximately 50 per cent of the assisted component of annual immigration programmes. The remainder have come from over 60 different countries, with European countries and the Americas providing the majority.

Under present policy, annual immigration programmes are determined in the light of existing economic and social conditions, both in Australia and overseas, and priority is given, in the recruitment of migrants, to family reunion, sponsorship, and Australia's national needs. Increasing emphasis is being placed on the welfare of settlers already in Australia.

AUSTRALIA—PERSONS ARRIVING UNDER ASSISTED MIGRATION SCHEMES

Assisted migration scheme	Date of commencement of scheme	Number assisted to December 1973
United Kingdom	April 1947	1,082,317
Refugee	July 1947	260,573
German	August 1952	96,510
Special Passage Assistance Programme and United States Passage Assistance Programme	July 1966	105,172
Dutch	April 1951	82,282
Greek	August 1952	73,101
Italian	August 1951	63,777
Maltese	January 1949	44,352
General assisted passage schemes	September 1954	40,388
Austrian	August 1952	22,244
Spanish	August 1958	13,300
Turkish	October 1968	12,645
Belgian	February 1961	3,225
Other schemes		46,020
Total		1,945,906

General aspects

Australian migration representatives overseas

The Australian Government maintains immigration representatives in the United Kingdom, Eire, Arab Republic of Egypt, Austria, Argentina, Belgium,

Brazil, Chile, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Malta, The Netherlands, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden (covering Norway, Finland, and Iceland), Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Turkey, Lebanon, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Kenya, Fiji, and the United States of America.

Population and immigration

In the post-Second World War period Australia's population has risen from 7.4 million to over 13 million. This represents a population increase of nearly 6 million, much of which has resulted from migration and the Australian-born children of migrants.

Public hearings are being conducted in all States to help determine Australia's future population policies, under the aegis of the National Population Inquiry currently being undertaken. The primary purpose of the inquiry is to determine the best possible size, composition, and distribution for Australia's population up to the end of this century.

Immigration into Victoria

Because of interstate movements, overseas migration for a particular State can only be measured at the time of a census from information gathered on birthplace, nationality, and period of residence in Australia. A comparison of the results of the 1971 Census with those of the 1947 Census shows clearly the contribution of immigration to Victoria's population growth. Between 1947 and 1971 the State's population grew from 2,054,701 to 3,502,351—an increase of 1,447,650. Of the 1971 total, 797,722 persons were born overseas.

Of all overseas-born persons living in Australia at 30 June 1971, 31 per cent were living in Victoria. The principal birthplaces of the overseas-born living in Victoria in 1971 were: United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland 270,571, Italy 121,758, Greece 79,048, Yugoslavia 49,756, Germany 36,699, The Netherlands 33,939, Malta 25,787, Poland 23,639, and New Zealand 15,900.

Accommodation

Initial accommodation for the great majority of migrants, assisted and unassisted, is provided by the people and organisations who nominate them. Generally the only people not requiring pre-arranged initial accommodation are those who are financially independent at the time of their arrival in Australia.

The Victorian Government provides initial accommodation in a reception centre in Melbourne for those British assisted migrants it nominates. Both British and non-British assisted migrants nominated by the Australian Government are offered initial accommodation in hostels run by a company, Commonwealth Hostels Ltd, established for this purpose. In Victoria, hostels are located at Maribyrnong, Nunawading, and Springvale. Families may stay in Australian Government migrant hostels for up to twelve months, couples up to six months, and single men up to three months. Single women not accompanying their families are accommodated for up to three months in specially selected private hostels; in Victoria a hostel run by the Y.W.C.A. is generally used. The Australian Government subsidises this special arrangement for single unaccompanied women.

Families nominated by the Australian Government may also be eligible for a six month tenancy of a furnished, self-contained flat. There are some 400 such flats in use throughout Australia as transitory accommodation, of which 104 are in Victoria—all in Melbourne. To enable Australian Government-nominated families to settle in country towns there is also a scheme which subsidises accommodation in guest houses or hostels for up to six months.

Immigration policy

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 avoidance of the difficult social and economic problems which may follow from an influx of peoples having different standards of living, traditions, and cultures; and the avoidance of discrimination on any grounds of race, colour of skin, or nationality.

For humanitarian reasons, priority is given to the reunion of families, i.e., residents of Australia sponsoring their spouses, dependent children, dependent parents, and fiancées. For these family members no test of acceptability beyond sound health and good character is applied. Non-dependent parents who intend to retire in Australia may also be sponsored for unassisted entry. Special consideration is given for unassisted entry into Australia of United Kingdom citizens with an Australian-born parent or grandparent and to citizens of the United Kingdom, Canada, or Ireland (living in any of those countries), who have close associations with Australia or with a permanent resident of Australia and who are self-supporting and intend to retire on arrival in Australia.

Other persons are also considered if they have qualifications and experience recognised in Australia and who are in specialised occupations required to meet shortages in the Australian work force. Special provision exists for the entry into Australia of refugees. People entering the work force and found eligible for consideration must satisfy the normal entry requirements of economic viability, ability to integrate into the Australian community, sound health, good character, and intention of permanent settlement.

Welfare

The Australian Government provides the services of professional social workers, welfare aides, translators, and interpreters through its Melbourne Office of the Department of Labor and Immigration. These services are shortly to be transferred to the Department of Social Security. Important in their development was the introduction in February 1973 of Australia's first Telephone Interpreter Service to answer pleas for assistance from migrants who have difficulty speaking English. The Service provides help in over 40 languages and its eight interpreters in Melbourne offer a 24 hour service for seven days a week. In its first year of operation the Service answered over 20,000 calls for help in a large range of matters. It has also answered a growing number of requests for assistance with language problems from the general public. A second major development was the appointment of multi-lingual welfare officers to work in the migrant communities, seeking out and helping migrant newcomers to take advantage of community services and

welfare facilities available to them. Some of these officers will be working at
schools and developing liaison between migrant children and their parents
at home. Others will help to overcome the language and communication
barriers faced, and perform a day-to-day role of spreading information and
providing a welfare service.

The Department also operates a grants scheme whereby community
voluntary welfare agencies are given financial assistance in order to aid
migrants with settlement problems. Studies of migrant integration are under-
taken by the Survey Section, while another section undertakes research in
various ethnic and national groups in Australia. There is also a section devoted
to the collection of material about the cultural and socio-economic background
and present circumstances of migrants. Other important areas of research
cover social and medical aspects of migrant settlement difficulties.

Migrant education

The Australian Department of Labor and Immigration, in conjunction
with the Australian Department of Education, State education departments,
and other educational authorities, provides free facilities to enable migrants
to learn the English language and to acquire an appreciation of the Australian
way of life. These facilities are available to migrants prior to embarkation and
on board ships sailing to Australia. In Australia, in addition to day and
evening classes, correspondence, radio and recorded courses, and a special
television course shown by stations in Melbourne and Ballarat, there are
full-time intensive and accelerated courses during which migrants are paid
a living allowance, and courses for migrant workers in industry given
wholly or partly in the employer's time, to meet the needs of individual
groups of adult migrants. In the case of courses for migrant workers in
industry the greatest development has occurred in Victoria with some 40
employers having taken advantage of the specially designed courses for the
benefit of their migrant employees. Special attention is given also to the
needs of migrant women. In this connection a Home Tutor project based on
the use of voluntary tutors and directed mainly towards helping migrant
women has been introduced.

Special classes in the English language are financed and equipped by the
Australian Government for migrant children of school age at migrant hostels
and in government and non-government schools. The number of children
receiving special instruction is estimated to be of the order of 75,000 in the
financial year 1974–75 and the number of special teachers employed to total
1,980. In Victoria the total number of children is estimated to be 29,500 and
special teachers 899. To improve accommodation for migrant children in
special classes, an emergency programme to provide supplementary class-
rooms, with an expenditure of $2m in 1973–74, was approved in May 1973.
Of this amount $850,000 was expended in Victoria and provided 44
classrooms. It is expected that a further $920,000 will be expended in
Victoria under the emergency classroom programme in 1974–75. Of the
seventeen bi-lingual and multi-lingual welfare officers appointed to the staff
of the Department of Labor and Immigration in November 1973 to work
in the schools to facilitate communication between the school and migrant
children and their homes, five work in Victoria.

The first in a network of planned new centres providing a focal point for migrant education in the States was opened in Perth in February 1973. A similar centre opened in Brisbane in September 1973 and in Adelaide in November 1973. A centre is also to open in Sydney and extensions and improvements are in hand for the existing centre in Melbourne. These centres are equipped with language laboratories and other teaching aids, and will be the administrative headquarters at the State level for migrant education programmes.

Expenditure on migrant education conducted under the *Immigration (Education) Act* 1971–1973 totalled $8.1m for the financial year 1972–73 and, including expenditure on supplementary accommodation, was estimated to total $15.4m for the financial year 1973–74. Of this $15.4m, slightly over $5m was to be expended in Victoria.

Community participation

A Committee on Community Relations was established in 1973 as part of the Immigration Advisory Council. The Committee is continuing its inquiries into discrimination against migrants, the exploitation of migrants, and the extent to which migrants use available community services. The Committee expects to present its final report to Parliament by 30 June 1975.

Government activity is further supplemented by the Good Neighbour Movement, a nation-wide voluntary organisation formed to assist the integration of every new settler into the national family. In Victoria alone there are 96 affiliated organisations operating in 30 centres.

State Immigration Office

The State Immigration Office was formed as a result of an agreement at the Premiers' Conference of 1946, when the States undertook the responsibility of dealing with nominations of British migrants, their reception, transit accommodation, travel to their final destination, and aftercare. The State Immigration Office also has representative staff in the Office of the Agent-General for Victoria in London.

The ultimate arrival of a migrant in Victoria usually stems from a personal nomination lodged on his account by a resident of the State or by a group nomination. The former may be a relative, friend, or employer ; the latter are usually commercial enterprises which seek to recruit particular categories of workers. The most essential requirement of any nomination is that an adequate guarantee of accommodation be provided. Between January 1947 and December 1974 the State approved 74,269 personal nominations involving 186,431 persons. Under personal and group nominations 170,875 British migrants have arrived in Victoria.

Many migrants possessing special skills are sponsored by government departments and instrumentalities, private companies, hospitals, etc. Their arrival greatly assists a State with high industrial content and at the same time assists the Government's decentralisation policy.

The State Immigration Office has its own group nomination, under which single persons or married couples who are without sponsors may

apply for assisted passages. The nomination is in no way restricted to any particular type of occupation ; it is open to all. Migrants who arrive under this nomination are provided with accommodation at the State Immigration Reception Centre until such time as private accommodation is available. At the same time, the Office undertakes to secure employment for these migrants.

The State Immigration Office renders every assistance in order that migrants may be quickly assimilated into the Victorian community. Where migrants who have arrived under personal nomination are experiencing accommodation difficulties, temporary hostel accommodation is sometimes provided. Assistance is also given in securing suitable employment. The welfare facilities of the State Office are also available to migrants and close liaison is maintained with churches and social organisations. Victoria's development is greatly assisted by the arrival of these migrants and at the same time the Government's programme for decentralisation has gained impetus as a result.

Overseas visitors to Australia

Policy in relation to the admission of overseas visitors to Australia is administered by the Australian Department of Labor and Immigration. The Department has branch offices under the control of a Regional Director in the capital city of each Australian State and the Northern Territory.

Genuine business and tourist visitors are welcome in Australia and government policy is designed to facilitate their travel by keeping to a minimum the formalities for obtaining visas.

Visitor visas are available from Australian representatives abroad as a rule within 24 hours of receipt of completed applications. In many cases, particularly where businessmen are concerned, multiple entries may be made on the one visa. Persons wishing to enter Australia temporarily for periods in excess of twelve months would not normally be considered under visitor policy, but under a policy relating to admission for temporary residence.

Details of overseas arrivals and departures during the years 1969 to 1973 are shown in the following two tables :

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					
1969	676,452	79,955	66,528	7,264	59,736	79	8,744	100	898,858
1970	744,396	115,204	77,886	7,086	70,392	144	11,165	402	1,026,675
1971	752,014	157,842	71,257	6,405	75,650	252	14,925	453	1,078,798
1972	733,414	190,419	79,336	3,716	84,050	128	18,853	754	1,110,670
1973	783,230	284,975	105,666	2,517	92,156	89	21,279	448	1,290,360
				DEPARTURES					
1969	584,574	60,600	60,371	8,792	46,388	291	8,546	250	769,812
1970	658,150	88,875	82,237	6,443	56,143	347	11,354	252	903,801
1971	687,792	138,456	79,658	5,853	66,130	397	15,581	326	994,193
1972	714,811	177,015	84,587	3,828	80,508	288	21,216	571	1,082,824
1973	780,660	253,464	101,775	4,602	86,764	209	21,961	507	1,249,942

NOTE. The above table indicates the State or Territory where passengers disembarked from or embarked on the ship or aircraft. Because numbers of passengers use interstate transport to commence or complete their journey, the figures do not indicate the precise effect on the population of the States of movements to and from overseas countries. International air services commenced from the new Melbourne (Tullamarine) Airport on 1 July 1970.

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					
1969	183,416	65,175	288,990	361,277	898,858	39,394	22,104	18,457	79,955
1970	185,325	73,293	351,929	416,128	1,026,675	51,460	37,341	26,403	115,204
1971	155,525	78,282	412,598	432,393	1,078,798	58,282	60,732	38,828	157,842
1972	112,468	80,837	490,962	426,403	1,110,670	46,696	89,718	54,005	190,419
1973	105,003	92,391	620,842	472,124	1,290,360	51,537	154,179	79,259	284,975
				DEPARTURES					
1969	24,739	83,521	288,805	372,747	769,812	18,177	24,533	17,890	60,600
1970	26,756	93,480	352,526	431,039	903,801	21,771	41,882	25,222	88,875
1971	29,449	100,805	413,917	450,022	994,193	27,895	70,074	40,487	138,456
1972	33,172	103,813	504,519	441,320	1,082,824	25,829	99,986	51,200	177,015
1973	30,325	99,575	638,141	481,901	1,249,942	28,512	149,877	75,075	253,464

(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.

Citizenship

The *Nationality and Citizenship Act* 1948 commenced on Australia Day (26 January) 1949 and repealed all previous Australian 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 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. Successive amendments were made to the Act in 1950, 1952, 1953, 1955, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1966, 1967, 1969, and 1973. Australian citizenship was automatically acquired as from 26 January 1949 by persons who were British subjects at that date and who either :

1. were born in Australia or New Guinea; or
2. were naturalised in Australia; or
3. had been residing in Australia during the five years immediately preceding 26 January 1949; or
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 prior to 26 January 1949 without being placed under immigration restriction).

For the purposes of the Act, " Australia " includes the Territories of Australia which are not Trust Territories.

Acquisition of Australian citizenship

Australian citizenship may be acquired :
1. by birth in Australia; or

2. by birth abroad subject to registration of the birth at the Australian Consulate; or

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

On 17 September 1973 the Citizenship Act became the *Australian Citizenship Act* 1948–1973. The 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 can 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, provided the intention is to settle here permanently;

2. a married settler who has not lived in Australia for 2½ years 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 people under 21 years, who have not completed three years residence in Australia. People under 18 years require the consent of a responsible parent;

4. children under 16 normally become citizens when their parents become citizens and their names are included in the certificate of one of the parents. If they wish, they may obtain separate documentary evidence of their citizenship from the Regional Director, Department of Labor and Immigration, in their State ; and

5. people who serve in the permanent armed 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.

Transitional provisions

Until 30 November 1975, citizens of the United Kingdom and colonies, other Commonwealth of Nations countries, and Ireland may obtain Australian citizenship after one year's residence immediately preceding the date of application.

Until 30 November 1975, aliens who have lived in Australia for one year may have up to two years residence in a Commonwealth of Nations country or service under a Commonwealth of Nations Government counted as residence in Australia.

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

The following table shows the persons of each nationality granted naturalisation certificates in Victoria during the five years 1969 to 1973 :

VICTORIA—PREVIOUS NATIONALITY OF PERSONS NATURALISED

Nationality	Number of naturalisation certificates granted					Total granted 1969 to 1973	
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	Number	Per cent
Albanian	7	6	9	4	3	29	0.06
Austrian	136	108	111	92	95	542	1.10
Belgian	21	14	15	12	13	75	0.15
Bulgarian	7	14	12	10	4	47	0.10
Byelorussian	6	1	..	..	..	7	0.01
Chinese	177	110	97	99	166	649	1.31
Czechoslovak	35	64	151	343	320	913	1.85
Danish	23	4	19	18	16	80	0.16
Dutch	764	525	558	293	277	2,417	4.89
Estonian	9	2	10	1	5	27	0.05
Finnish	50	44	35	32	25	186	0.38
French	50	37	47	29	64	227	0.46
German	595	387	537	319	356	2,194	4.44
Greek	2,943	3,052	3,192	2,514	3,472	15,173	30.68
Hungarian	238	145	214	123	128	848	1.71
Israeli	83	62	81	69	115	410	0.83
Italian	2,763	2,228	2,424	1,677	1,776	10,868	21.98
Japanese	8	3	5	8	5	29	0.06
Latvian	36	35	26	19	12	128	0.26
Lebanese	87	113	190	220	390	1,000	2.02
Lithuanian	24	17	16	5	5	67	0.14
Norwegian	10	4	9	..	7	30	0.06
Polish	477	481	491	302	287	2,038	4.12
Romanian	20	34	22	4	14	94	0.19
Russian	96	59	56	56	56	323	0.65
Spanish	95	65	72	60	79	371	0.75
Swedish	11	9	8	4	8	40	0.08
Swiss	31	45	54	57	57	244	0.49
Turkish	18	19	70	48	69	224	0.45
Ukrainian	67	30	33	20	9	159	0.32
United Arab Republic	199	334	357	396	405	1,691	3.42
U.S. American	27	27	31	40	24	149	0.30
Yugoslav	1,235	1,212	1,599	1,128	1,614	6,788	13.73
Other nationalities	83	147	161	162	321	874	1.77
Stateless	100	94	91	64	165	514	1.04
Total	10,531	9,531	10,803	8,228	10,362	49,455	100.00

NOTE. The above figures relate to the number of certificates granted and do not represent the total number of persons affected by the certificates. In addition to the figures shown, there were 1,229 children in 1969, 1,123 in 1970, 1,271 in 1971, 912 in 1972, and 1,298 in 1973 affected by grant of certificates.

Further references, 1961–1974

ABORIGINALS IN VICTORIA

At the Census on 30 June 1971 the Aboriginal population of Victoria was 6,371. Most Aboriginals reside in urban areas; 55 per cent in the Melbourne–Geelong urban area, 30 per cent in other urban centres, and 15 per cent in rural districts. The Aboriginal population is young, with 54.2 per cent under the age of 20 years (compared with 37.4 per cent in the total community) and 1.4 per cent aged 65 or more (total community, 8.4 per cent).

Under the authority of the *Aboriginal Affairs (Transfer of Functions) Act* 1974, the *Aboriginal Affairs Act* 1967 was repealed and thus the Victorian Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs was abolished. Its activities and responsibilities were transferred to the Australian Department of Aboriginal Affairs under an agreement between the Australian and Victorian Governments.

The houses owned by the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs were transferred to the Housing Commission, Victoria, on 15 December 1974. Australian Government funds will be directly allocated to the Housing Commission for Aboriginal housing. Forty-seven staff members of the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs, under the authority of the *Aboriginal Affairs (Arrangements with the States) Act* 1973, accepted employment with the

Australian Public Service and commenced work in the Victorian Regional Office of the Australian Department of Aboriginal Affairs on 11 January 1975.

The Australian Department of Aboriginal Affairs has policy, planning, and co-ordination functions. It also provides direct grants to statutory and non-statutory organisations. However, all government departments and non-government organisations are responsible for the provision of services such as housing, health, education, employment, legal representation, and welfare. Where Aboriginals suffer a particular disadvantage, special pro-grammes may be funded by the Department through the relevant body. The former Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs introduced a number of special programmes in health, housing, education, employment, and consultation. These are designed to provide opportunities for Aboriginal people to gain the many skills necessary to be independent members of society.

The Department's field staff of social workers, welfare officers, Aboriginal liaison officers, and pre-school advisers provides educative and counselling services to Aboriginal individuals, families, groups, and organi-sations so that they are able to use the services available to members of the community. Staff make contacts with the full range of community organisa-tions in order to encourage personnel providing services to treat Aboriginals in the same way as other citizens.

The Department considers it undesirable that Aboriginals are often regarded as recipients of welfare provisions and services. As a result emphasis is placed on the education of non-Aboriginal people to achieve a better understanding of the contribution Aboriginals are making to the life of Victoria and of their potential contribution, given equal opportunities. To help achieve understanding, among young people in particular, the Department holds regular holiday and educational camps for groups of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people, at its Camp " Jungai " at Rubicon in the Lake Eildon district. Aboriginal cultural activities are also encouraged and supported with financial assistance.

As a result of research, the former Ministry appointed two qualified kindergarten teachers as pre-school advisers in 1972, and instituted a scheme of pre-school awards for Aboriginal children. This pays for pre-school attendance and allows a small sum for other expenses. Grants are provided to pre-schools with Aboriginal enrolment; Aboriginal assistants are employed in kindergartens at the Department's expense, and a mobile kindergarten began servicing remote areas of east Gippsland in 1974.

Aboriginals are participating increasingly in decision-making processes concerning their affairs. They are employed on the staff of the Department of Aborginal Affairs, and make their opinions and wishes known through regular State-wide consultations and smaller conferences organised by the Department. The Aboriginal Affairs Advisory Council, of which nine of the members are Aboriginals, acts as an advisory body to the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs. Six of the nine Aboriginal members are elected on a regional basis by Aboriginal people throughout the State.

Aboriginal people are among members of the committees of management of three Department projects—" Meerindoo " Hostel at Bairnsdale for students, " Gunnai Lodge " at Dandenong for young workers, and " Wirra-minna " Family Group Home at Essendon for Aboriginal wards of State. In

addition, there are a number of independent Aboriginal groups in the country and metropolitan areas, with whom the Department maintains close liaison. These include the Aborigines' Advancement League, the United Council of Aboriginal Women—Victoria, the National Council of Aboriginal and Island Women, the Stoll Social Club (Robinvale), the Wandarrah Social Club (Swan Hill), the Dandenong and District Aborigines' Association, the Nindethana Aboriginal Theatre, and Aboriginal sporting clubs. Aboriginal people were a motivating force in the establishment of the Victorian Aboriginal Legal Service, and the Victorian Aboriginal Health Service, both at Fitzroy.

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 Department continues to provide consultative services and finances to the Aboriginal management committees of the properties, as these are requested.

The Department's housing grant of $1,500 is designed to stimulate interest in home ownership and to facilitate house purchase. The scheme acts partly as land compensation. Since its introduction in 1969, 355 families had been approved for grants up to 31 December 1974. The former universal system of subsidising rent for Aboriginals in Department and Housing Commission houses has been phased out, but the Department has adopted the same formula as the Housing Commission with regard to rental subsidies for people on low incomes. During 1972–73, the former Ministry's expenditure on Aboriginal Affairs was $1,573,531, including grants from Australian Government sources.

Further references, 1961–1974