

POPULATION

CENSUS ENUMERATIONS

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 persons.

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

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 marked economic depression of the late 1920s and early 1930s, but did not attain the yet higher levels characteristic of the earlier years of settlement.

The estimated population of Victoria at 31 December 1975 was 3,686,745 persons.

Census populations 1947 to 1971

General

It should be recognised that in processing Australian census data for 13,000,000 persons and 4,500,000 households there are innumerable possibilities for error. As in other areas of statistics, much of the work 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 table Aborigines 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. Aborigines are included in tables of population characteristics (pages 227-232) 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 shown in the following table :

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 1975 are shown 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	32	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									
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	3,979	2,229	3,431	136,848
1974	42,163	35,326	19,724	9,945	12,429	3,914	2,233	3,610	129,344
1975	p40,447	32,398	19,982	10,039	12,366	3,641	1,516	3,633	p124,022

(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)									
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
1974	8.85	9.69	10.02	8.15	11.31	9.74	22.56	20.05	9.67
1975	p8.42	8.80	9.99	8.11	10.98	8.95	17.12	18.90	p9.16

(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 are subject to revision.

The growth which has occurred 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 Victoria'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 declined 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				
	Popula- tion	Intercensal increase		Popula- tion	Intercensal increase		Popula- tion	Intercensal increase	
		Numeri- cal	Per- centage		Numeri- cal	Per- centage		Numeri- cal	Per- centage
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 from 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 232. 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 for the period 1961 to 1971 has slightly exceeded the increase in Sydney for the same period.

An analysis of intercensal increases in the population of Victoria between 1947 and 1971 is shown 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 the 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 the Census date.

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 the population in statistical divisions as defined at the 1971 Census.

VICTORIA—COMPONENTS OF INTERCENSAL CHANGES OF POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

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

(a) Total increase less natural increase.

NOTE. In the above table, populations in statistical divisions for 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.

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

Population of Melbourne Statistical Division and remainder of Victoria

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 the population of the remainder of Victoria.

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

Census year	Victoria	Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Remainder of Victoria	
		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 at the 1971 Census.

Characteristics of the population

VICTORIA—AGES (a) OF THE POPULATION: PERCENTAGE INTERCENSAL INCREASES

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 223-4.

The age distribution of the population has experienced considerable changes between 1947 and 1971. The most notable of these changes has been the growth of the under 21 years age 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.

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 223-4.

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 223-4.

*Preliminary results from the 1976 Census are contained in the supplement at the end of this *Year Book*.

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 223-4.

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 223-4.

VICTORIA—MARITAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION

Marital status	Census 1966			Census 1971		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Never married—						
Under 15 years of age	481,719	458,174	939,893	518,532	494,017	1,012,549
15 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 223-4.

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 223-4.

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 also introductory note on pages 223-4.

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 persons, 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 for other reasons. 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 persons. 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 the 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 *Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia* 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 total 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 Victoria, as the following table shows :

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 per 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 the population in the urban areas of Victoria 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 page 232 and above.

(b) Number of males per 100 females.

(c) Less than 0.05 per cent.

The proportion of the population of Victoria 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 1975 can be found in the table on pages 238-44.

The concepts applied in delimiting urban boundaries have been referred to on pages 232 and above. As urbanisation proceeds the geographical limits of urban development may undergo change from one census date to another. It should also be noted that the boundary of an urban centre is not necessarily identical with the boundary of a municipality of the same name. Urban centres outside the Melbourne metropolitan area account for 19 per cent of Victoria'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 of between 10,000 and 20,000 persons 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 range are Hamilton, Bairnsdale, Ararat, Benalla, Portland, Swan Hill, Castlemaine, Echuca, Maryborough, and Warragul.

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF THE POPULATION

Area	Census populations		Intercensal variation	
	1966	1971	Numerical	Per cent
Urban Melbourne (See page 235 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
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
Victorian 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) Because of 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 (d)	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
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 " "	112	2,747,625	85.3	112	3,067,113	87.6
Total urban population (e)	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 Yarrowonga-Mulwala in Victoria. Total population of Yarrowonga-Mulwala—1966: 3,990; 1971: 3,980.

(d) Urban centres classified as such for reasons other than population and density.

(e) Includes 8 centres in 1966 and 7 centres in 1971 having a population of less than 1,000 persons.

VICTORIA—POPULATION OF CERTAIN URBAN CENTRES

Urban centre	Census populations		Percentage variation (a)	Urban centre	Census populations		Percentage variation (a)
	1966	1971			1966	1971	
Urban Melbourne—				Urban Melbourne—continued			
Altona	25,020	30,589	22.3	Port Melbourne	12,591	11,705	- 7.0
Berwick (b)	13,137	14,372	9.4	Prahran	54,658	56,766	3.9
Box Hill	54,534	54,635	0.2	Preston	89,775	91,584	2.0
Brighton	40,618	39,109	- 3.7	Richmond	32,532	28,341	- 12.9
Broadmeadows (b)	86,926	100,690	15.8	Ringwood	29,141	34,751	19.3
Brunswick	52,018	51,560	- 0.9	St Kilda	58,138	61,203	5.3
Camberwell	99,913	98,302	- 1.6	Sandringham	36,672	35,460	- 3.3
Caulfield	76,119	81,865	7.5	Sherbrooke (b)	9,999	15,383	53.8
Chelsea	24,789	26,372	6.4	South Melbourne	30,233	26,995	- 10.7
Coburg	68,577	65,662	- 4.3	Springvale (b)	37,669	57,385	52.3
Collingwood	22,469	21,022	- 6.4	Sunshine (b)	69,086	75,809	9.7
Cranbourne (b)	143	909	535.7	Waverley (b)	68,896	96,826	40.5
Croydon (b)	21,357	27,556	29.0	Werribee (b)	6,128	8,467	38.2
Dandenong (b)	31,056	40,652	30.9	Whittlesea (b)	11,497	25,319	120.2
Diamond Valley (b)	20,997	34,439	64.0	Williamstown	30,449	30,055	- 1.3
Doncaster and Templestowe (b)	33,383	59,561	78.4	Total urban Melbourne	2,108,401	2,394,117	13.6
Eltham (b)	14,115	18,026	27.7	Other urban centres—			
Essendon	58,258	57,583	- 1.2	Albury-Wodonga (part) (d)	8,653	10,528	21.7
Fitzroy	27,227	25,708	- 5.6	Alexandra	2,014	1,864	- 7.4
Flinders (b) (c)	13,135	13,135	0.0	Anglesea	726	1,065	46.7
Footscray	58,832	57,810	- 1.7	Apollo Bay	957	829	- 13.4
Frankston (b)	38,718	58,048	49.9	Ararat	8,246	8,312	0.8
Hawthorn	36,728	37,571	2.3	Bacchus Marsh	3,707	4,137	11.6
Heidelberg	63,932	68,013	6.4	Bairnsdale	7,960	8,552	7.4
Keilor (b)	40,430	54,936	35.9	Ballarat	56,312	58,620	4.1
Kew	32,819	32,564	- 0.8	Barham-Koondrook (part) (e)	604	593	- 1.8
Knox (b)	32,394	54,213	67.4	Beaufort	1,264	1,201	- 5.0
Lillydale (b)	13,232	26,792	102.5	Beechworth	3,555	3,119	- 12.3
Malvern	50,061	50,560	1.0	Benalla	8,224	8,255	0.4
Melbourne	76,006	75,830	- 0.2	Bendigo	41,902	45,936	9.6
Moorabbin	103,787	109,588	5.6	Berwick	1,720	3,289	91.2
Mordialloc	28,078	29,753	6.0				
Mornington (b)	1,704	13,354	683.7				
Northcote	56,213	59,303	5.5				
Nunawading	74,578	90,702	21.6				
Oakleigh	52,769	57,284	8.6				

VICTORIA—POPULATION OF CERTAIN URBAN CENTRES—*continued*

Urban centre	Census populations		Percentage variation (a)	Urban centre	Census populations		Percentage variation (a)
	1966	1971			1966	1971	
<i>Other urban centres—continued</i>				<i>Other urban centres—continued</i>			
Birchip	1,147	1,041	- 9.2	Moe-Yallourn	23,222	20,863	- 10.2
Bright	747	858	+ 14.9	Mooroopna	2,570	3,534	+ 37.5
Broadford	1,605	1,534	- 4.4	Mortlake	1,248	1,266	+ 1.4
Camperdown	3,540	3,477	- 1.8	Morwell	16,635	16,853	+ 1.3
Casterton	2,492	2,175	- 12.7	Mount Beauty	1,568	1,571	+ 0.2
Castlemaine	8,030	7,699	- 4.1	Murtoa	1,109	1,035	- 6.7
Charlton	1,605	1,403	- 12.6	Myrtleford	2,545	2,741	+ 7.7
Churchill (h)	(i)	2,416		Nathalia	1,369	1,277	- 6.7
Cobden	1,233	1,329	+ 7.8	Nhill	2,251	2,109	- 6.3
Cobram	2,892	3,191	+ 10.3	Numurkah	2,770	2,582	- 6.8
Cohuna	2,069	2,136	+ 3.2	Ocean Grove—			
Colac	9,499	10,362	+ 9.1	Barwon Heads	3,144	4,016	+ 27.7
Coleraine	1,518	1,386	- 8.7	Orbost	2,797	2,938	+ 5.0
Corowa-Wahgunyah (part) (f)	(h)	390		Ouyen	1,645	1,564	- 4.9
Corryong	1,665	1,402	- 15.8	Pakenham East	1,680	2,017	+ 20.1
Cowes	766	1,029	+ 34.3	Paynesville	611	958	+ 56.8
Craigieburn	(h)	1,337		Portarlington	1,224	1,360	+ 11.1
Cranbourne	(h)	2,437		Port Fairy	2,579	2,427	- 5.9
Creswick	1,658	1,756	+ 5.9	Portland	7,022	8,216	+ 17.0
Crib Point	1,829	1,915	+ 4.7	Queenscliff	7,788	2,807	- 0.7
Daylesford	2,664	2,926	+ 9.8	Red Cliffs	2,439	2,246	- 7.9
Dimboola	1,898	1,696	- 10.6	Robinvale	1,420	1,547	+ 8.9
Donald	1,626	1,448	- 10.9	Rochester	2,122	2,232	+ 5.2
Drouin	2,655	2,954	+ 11.3	Rushworth	1,093	1,072	- 1.9
Echuca-Moama (part) (g)	7,044	7,505	+ 6.5	Rutherglen	1,287	1,177	- 8.5
Emerald	(h)	1,591		St Arnaud	3,004	2,779	- 7.5
Euroa	2,789	2,679	- 3.9	St Leonards	297	475	+ 59.9
Geelong	105,060	115,181	+ 9.6	Sale	8,708	10,436	+ 19.8
Hamilton	10,062	9,673	- 3.9	Seymour	5,505	5,779	+ 5.0
Hampton Park	(h)	1,330		Shepparton	17,488	19,410	+ 11.0
Hastings	1,136	1,897	+ 67.0	Stawell	5,909	5,800	- 1.8
Healesville	2,683	3,129	+ 16.6	Sunbury	3,526	5,098	+ 44.6
Heathcote	1,187	1,082	- 8.8	Swan Hill	7,396	7,712	+ 4.2
Heyfield	1,893	1,830	- 3.3	Tatura	2,496	2,508	+ 0.5
Heywood	1,016	1,299	+ 27.9	Terang	1,991	1,730	- 13.1
Horsham	10,562	11,045	+ 4.6	Torquay	1,477	1,937	+ 31.1
Inverloch	852	1,074	+ 26.1	Trafalgar	1,729	1,832	+ 6.0
Kerang	4,164	4,103	- 1.5	Traralgon	14,080	14,666	+ 4.2
Kilmore	1,096	1,475	+ 34.6	Wangaratta	15,268	15,586	+ 2.1
Koroit	1,006	1,019	+ 1.3	Warburton	1,545	1,583	+ 2.5
Korumburra	2,991	2,891	- 3.3	Warracknabeal	3,151	2,868	- 9.0
Kyabram	4,645	5,081	+ 9.4	Warragul	6,846	7,012	+ 3.7
Kyneton	3,446	3,492	+ 1.3	Warrandyte	1,085	2,811	+ 159.2
Lakes Entrance	1,851	2,591	+ 40.0	Warrnambool	17,500	18,684	+ 6.8
Lara	1,510	2,095	+ 38.7	Werribee	8,233	12,872	+ 56.3
Leongatha	3,246	3,389	+ 4.4	Wonthaggi	4,561	4,438	- 2.7
Leopold	(h)	1,444		Woodend	1,221	1,290	+ 5.7
Lorne	958	912	- 4.8	Yarra Junction	1,121	1,193	+ 6.4
Maffra	3,569	3,666	+ 2.7	Yarram	2,015	2,046	+ 1.5
Mansfield	2,019	1,956	- 3.1	Yarrowonga—			
Maryborough	7,707	7,472	- 3.0	Mulwala (part) (i)	3,163	3,118	- 1.4
Melton	(h)	4,511		Yea	1,084	1,055	- 2.7
Merbein	1,684	1,588	- 5.7				
Mildura	12,934	13,198	+ 2.0				
				Total other urban centres	621,631	678,011	+ 9.1

(a) Minus (-) sign denotes decrease.

(b) Includes only that part of the local government area which lies within urban Melbourne. The remainder is in each case included under "other urban" or is rural.

(c) Not part of urban Melbourne in 1966.

(d) That part of Albury-Wodonga in Victoria. See footnote (a) to previous table.

(e) That part of Barham-Koondrook in Victoria.

(f) That part of Corowa-Wahgunyah in Victoria.

(g) That part of Echuca-Moama in Victoria. See footnote (b) to previous table.

(h) Non-urban in 1966.

(i) That part of Yarrowonga-Mulwala in Victoria. See footnote (c) to previous table.

Population estimates

The estimated population of 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 following tables show the estimated population of each Australian State and Territory at 31 December 1975 and the estimated population of Victoria from 1836 to 1975:

AUSTRALIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES
AT 31 DECEMBER 1975

State or Territory	Area in square kilometres (a)	Estimated population at 31 December 1975	Persons per square kilometre	Percentage of population in each State or Territory
New South Wales	801,600	4,819,113	6.01	35.43
Victoria	224,000	3,686,745	16.46	27.11
Queensland	1,727,200	2,012,357	1.17	14.80
South Australia	984,000	1,239,363	1.26	9.11
Western Australia	2,525,500	1,137,384	0.45	8.36
Tasmania	67,800	408,933	6.03	3.01
Northern Territory	1,346,200	95,859	0.07	0.70
Australian Capital Territory (b)	2,400	201,170	83.82	1.48
Australia	7,678,700	13,600,924	1.77	100.00

(a) The area of each State and Territory shown in this table was calculated by the Division of National Mapping, Department of National Resources, 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	1,787,949	1,793,068	3,581,017
1973	1,804,333	1,811,487	3,615,820
1974	1,832,171	1,837,256	3,669,427
1975	1,840,408	1,846,337	3,686,745

NOTE. Estimates of population from 1961 onwards include Aborigines. A table showing the estimated population for each year from 1836 to 1971 can be found on pages 1069-71 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1973.

New statistical divisions

The following table shows the population in each of the municipalities and statistical divisions of Victoria at the 1966 and 1971 Censuses and as estimated at 30 June 1975, together with the area of each municipality at 30 June 1975.

The grouping of local government areas into statistical divisions was varied from that used in previous editions of the *Victorian Year Book* in the 1976

edition, which commenced a new series. Victoria is now divided into twelve statistical divisions (instead of the ten previously used), and with the exception of the Melbourne and East Central Divisions these correspond to the new regional boundaries adopted for planning purposes by the Victorian Government in May 1974. The Melbourne Statistical Division has not been altered and remains the same as the area used since 1966.

Figures from the 1966 and 1971 Censuses have been regrouped into the new statistical divisions. The figures for each local government area and statistical division are on a comparable basis for each of the years shown, and relate to its area as defined at 30 June 1975. An asterisk (*) against a census figure indicates that it has been adjusted because of a change in the local government area boundary since that date.

In conformity with the 1967 repeal of Section 127 of the Commonwealth Constitution, the 1971 Census statistics and all subsequent population estimates include Aborigines. In order to provide comparability, the 1966 data in this table has been amended to include Aborigines and therefore differs from that originally published after the 1966 Census. The differences between these two sets of figures should, however, not be taken as a reliable measure of the Aboriginal population of the area concerned.

Estimates given in the table which occupies the next six 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 (a)	Population			Area at 30 June 1975 (square kilometres) (b)
	Census 1966	Census 1971	Estimated 1975	
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Altona City	25,020	30,589	32,400	40.19
Berwick City (c)	17,190*	20,474*	23,400	119.70
Box Hill City	54,534	54,635	54,600	21.49
Brighton City	40,618	39,109	37,600	13.68
Broadmeadows City	88,080	101,100	109,400	70.78
Brunswick City	52,018	51,560	51,100	10.62
Bulla Shire	5,711	8,243	10,600	422.20
Camberwell City	99,913	98,302	96,400	35.14
Caulfield City	76,119	81,865	82,500	21.98
Chelsea City	24,789	26,372	27,200	12.23
Coburg City (c)	68,577	65,662	62,900	18.71
Collingwood City	22,469	21,022	19,500	4.78
Cranbourne Shire (part) (d)	9,307	12,511	17,500	398.00
Croydon City (c)	21,769	28,708	32,500	33.72
Dandenong City	31,700	40,883	46,400	36.26
Diamond Valley Shire	22,999	36,245	42,900	85.31
Doncaster and Templestowe City	38,087	64,286	77,400	89.40
Eltham Shire (c)	19,901*	23,712*	26,000	277.20
Essendon City	58,258	57,583	56,200	16.48
Fitzroy City	27,227	25,708	24,000	3.66
Flinders Shire	12,525	15,481	17,900	323.70
Footscray City	58,832	57,810	57,100	17.97
Frankston City	42,085	59,410	71,200	70.66
Hastings Shire	7,280	8,927	10,500	290.10
Hawthorn City	36,728	37,571	37,600	9.76
Healesville Shire (part) (d)	5,136	5,223	5,300	281.60
Heidelberg City	63,932	68,013	69,900	32.38
Keilor City	43,398	55,616	66,800	98.20
Kew City	32,819	32,564	32,200	14.55
Knox City	36,514	56,786	69,800	110.10
Lillydale Shire (c)	24,494	36,162	47,000	397.60
Malvern City	50,061	50,560	50,700	15.92

For footnotes see pages 243-4.

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

Local government area (a)	Population			Area at 30 June 1975 (square kilometres) (b)
	Census 1966	Census 1971	Estimated 1975	
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION—<i>continued</i>				
Melbourne City	76,006	75,830	73,800	31.42
Melton Shire	2,559	5,974	9,900	450.40
Moorabbin City	103,787	109,588	111,700	51.20
Mordialloc City	28,078	29,753	30,300	12.19
Mornington Shire	10,217	14,289	17,500	90.65
Northcote City	56,213	59,303	59,900	17.11
Nunawading City	74,578	90,702	96,200	41.58
Oakleigh City	52,769	57,284	58,300	30.30
Pakenham Shire (part) (c) (d)	2,690*	2,986*	3,600	162.50
Port Melbourne City	12,591	11,705	10,600	10.64
Prahran City	54,658	56,766	56,400	9.55
Preston City	89,775	91,584	92,400	37.02
Richmond City	32,532	28,341	26,800	6.12
Ringwood City	29,141	34,751	37,500	22.76
St Kilda City	58,138	61,203	61,600	8.57
Sandringham City	36,672	35,460	34,500	14.97
Sherbrooke Shire	17,674	20,484	24,300	193.00
South Melbourne City	30,233	26,995	24,500	8.91
Springvale City	39,431	58,374	70,000	97.60
Sunshine City	69,264	76,427	82,700	80.03
Waverley City	69,845	97,033	113,100	58.57
Werribee Shire	18,380	25,116	29,400	668.20
Whittlesea Shire	16,713	30,327	40,300	598.30
Williamstown City	30,449	30,055	29,600	14.50
Total division	2,230,483	2,503,022	2,661,400	6,110.00
BARWON STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Bannockburn Shire	2,213	2,072	(f) 2,288	704.50
Barrabool Shire	2,914	3,471	(f) 4,349	593.50
Bellarine Shire	14,523	18,791	(f) 22,634	331.50
Colac City	9,499	9,679	9,793	10.88
Colac Shire	6,959	6,264	5,690	1,458.00
Corio Shire	36,222	40,544	(f) 45,380	699.30
Geelong City	18,129	17,836	(f) 16,109	13.44
Geelong West City	17,538	17,248	(f) 16,177	5.26
Leigh Shire	1,402	1,177	1,010	981.60
Newtown City	11,700	11,621	(f) 10,926	5.99
Otway Shire	3,888*	3,921	3,940	1,910.00
Queenscliffe Borough	2,788	2,807	(f) 2,809	8.49
South Barwon Shire	22,056	26,764	(f) 31,595	165.30
Winchelsea Shire	4,241	3,998	3,840	1,284.00
Total division	154,072	166,193	176,540	8,172.00
SOUTH WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Belfast Shire	1,857	1,643	1,460	518.00
Camperdown Town	3,540	3,477	3,410	14.53
Dundas Shire	3,923	3,667	3,410	3,464.00
Glenelg Shire	5,838	5,148	4,510	3,582.00
Hamilton City	10,062	9,673	(g) 9,600	21.65
Hampden Shire	8,773	7,411	6,480	2,618.00
Heytesbury Shire	8,202*	8,208	8,170	1,515.00
Koroit Borough	1,416	1,429	1,440	23.05
Minhamite Shire	2,824	2,503	2,180	1,365.00
Mortlake Shire	4,400	4,073	3,750	2,137.00
Mount Rouse Shire	3,042	2,693	2,360	1,419.00
Port Fairy Borough	2,579	2,427	2,340	23.00
Portland Town	7,022*	8,216	8,650	34.11
Portland Shire	6,550*	6,439	6,430	3,681.00

For footnotes see pages 243-4.

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

Local government area (a)	Population			Area at 30 June 1975 (square kilometres) (b)
	Census 1966	Census 1971	Estimated 1975	
SOUTH WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION—<i>continued</i>				
Wannon Shire	4,059	3,646	3,240	1,977.00
Warrnambool City	17,500	18,684	19,810	28.70
Warrnambool Shire	7,506	6,859	6,340	1,588.00
Not incorporated— Lady Julia Percy Island and Tower Hill Lake Reserve	..	..	..	6.30
Total division	99,093	96,196	93,580	24,015.00
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Ararat City	8,246	8,312	8,290	19.06
Ararat Shire	4,644	4,178	3,850	3,657.00
Avoca Shire	2,133	1,962	1,820	1,124.00
Bacchus Marsh Shire	4,674	5,083	5,700	566.20
Ballaarat City	41,661	39,778	38,210	34.60
Ballan Shire	2,349	2,163	2,040	919.40
Ballarat Shire	12,246	14,405	16,480	476.60
Bungaree Shire	2,207	2,514	2,850	227.90
Buninyong Shire	4,836	5,124	5,580	777.00
Creswick Shire	3,540	3,414	3,370	551.70
Daylesford and Glenlyon Shire	4,398	4,105	3,820	609.30
Grenville Shire	1,692	1,802	2,090	844.30
Lexton Shire	1,375	1,315	1,240	821.00
Ripon Shire	3,520	3,212	2,960	1,533.00
Sebastopol Borough	4,966	5,268	5,660	7.07
Talbot and Clunes Shire	1,514	1,445	1,360	533.50
Total division	104,001	104,080	105,320	12,702.00
WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Arapiles Shire	2,142	1,926	1,700	1,989.00
Birchip Shire	1,919	1,739	1,560	1,469.00
Dimboola Shire	5,907	5,013	4,470	4,918.00
Donald Shire	2,947	2,639	2,420	1,448.00
Dunmunkle Shire	3,952	3,544	3,230	1,546.00
Horsham City	10,562	11,045	11,320	24.03
Kaniva Shire	2,371	2,104	1,910	3,085.00
Karkaroc Shire	4,247	3,729	3,290	3,719.00
Kowree Shire	5,362	4,795	4,260	5,387.00
Lowan Shire	3,824	3,489	3,190	2,683.00
Stawell Town	5,909	5,800	5,750	24.09
Stawell Shire	2,345	2,034	1,910	2,615.00
Warracknabeal Shire	4,714	4,218	3,750	1,839.00
Wimmera Shire	3,485	3,046	2,780	2,613.00
Total division	59,686	55,121	51,540	33,359.00
NORTHERN MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Kerang Borough	4,164	4,103	4,020	22.87
Kerang Shire	5,264	4,930	4,630	3,310.00
Mildura City (c)	13,802*	14,187*	14,390	28.76
Mildura Shire (c)	15,447*	15,706*	16,180	10,540.00
Swan Hill City	7,398	7,712	7,910	13.65
Swan Hill Shire	13,000	12,366	11,840	6,555.00
Walpeup Shire	4,431	3,964	3,580	10,795.00
Wycheproof Shire	4,777	4,413	4,070	4,115.00
Total division	68,283	67,381	66,620	35,380.00

For footnotes see pages 243-4

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

Local government area (a)	Population			Area at 30 June 1975 (square kilometres) (b)
	Census 1966	Census 1971	Estimated 1975	
LODDON-CAMPASPE STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Bendigo City	30,806	32,007	32,650	32.50
Bet Bet Shire	1,975	1,717	1,530	927.20
Castlemaine City	7,103	6,915	6,740	23.31
Charlton Shire	2,499	2,226	1,980	1,176.00
Cohuna Shire	4,658	4,768	4,800	497.30
Eaglehawk Borough (c)	5,230	5,383	5,540	14.50
East Loddon Shire	1,722	1,598	1,480	1,194.00
Echuca City	7,044	7,505	7,730	20.31
Gisborne Shire	2,311	2,917	3,990	278.20
Gordon Shire	3,320	3,124	2,950	2,023.00
Huntly Shire	2,323	2,242	2,220	878.00
Kara Kara Shire	1,360	1,193	1,090	2,293.00
Korong Shire	3,663	3,203	2,830	2,385.00
Kyneton Shire	5,970	5,959	5,980	725.20
McIvor Shire	1,896	1,789	1,700	1,453.00
Maldon Shire	1,953	1,759	1,600	559.40
Marong Shire (c)	6,488	6,905	7,290	1,489.00
Maryborough City	7,707	7,472	7,240	23.31
Metcalfe Shire	2,163	1,983	1,830	590.50
Newham and Woodend Shire	1,995	2,092	2,240	246.00
Newstead Shire	1,781	1,622	1,530	409.20
Pyalong Shire	456	439	460	603.50
Rochester Shire	7,428	7,587	7,650	1,940.00
Romsey Shire	2,516	2,575	2,660	619.00
St Arnaud Town	3,004	2,779	2,610	25.41
Strathfieldsaye Shire	6,703	7,711	8,790	619.00
Tullaroop Shire	1,277	1,193	1,140	637.10
Total division	125,351	126,663	128,250	21,682.00
GOULBURN STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Alexandra Shire (c)	4,484	4,480	4,470	1,895.00
Benalla City (e)	8,224	8,255	8,260	17.66
Benalla Shire	3,728	3,329	3,050	2,322.00
Broadford Shire	1,978	1,929	1,930	576.30
Cobram Shire	5,261	5,520	5,670	440.30
Deakin Shire	5,705	5,666	5,630	960.90
Euroa Shire	4,589	4,191	3,910	1,412.00
Goulburn Shire	1,842	2,004	2,150	1,031.00
Kilmore Shire	2,739	2,798	2,920	508.90
Kyabram Town (c)	4,645	5,081	5,240	20.85
Mansfield Shire (c)	4,275	4,260	4,250	3,915.00
Nathalia Shire	3,225	3,206	3,200	1,238.00
Numurkah Shire	6,242	5,801	5,490	722.60
Rodney Shire	11,891	12,406	12,850	1,028.00
Seymour Shire	11,272	11,103	10,910	949.60
Shepparton City	17,488	19,410	20,890	26.71
Shepparton Shire	6,183	6,477	6,800	924.80
Tungamah Shire	3,237	3,147	3,070	1,142.00
Violet Town Shire	1,236	1,186	1,160	935.00
Waranga Shire	4,506	4,333	4,180	1,645.00
Yea Shire (c)	2,930*	2,970*	2,920	1,392.00
Total division	115,680	117,552	118,950	23,104.00
NORTH EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Beechworth Shire	4,806	4,506	4,360	771.60
Bright Shire (c)	4,536*	4,659*	4,800	3,100.00
Chiltern Shire	1,522	1,400	1,430	497.50

For footnotes see pages 243-4.

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

Local government area (a)	Population			Area at 30 June 1975 (square kilometres) (b)
	Census 1966	Census 1971	Estimated 1975	
NORTH EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION—<i>continued</i>				
Myrtleford Shire	4,374	4,434	4,430	712.20
Oxley Shire (c)	5,278*	5,595*	5,690	2,792.00
Rutherglen Shire	2,556	2,473	2,430	530.90
Tallangatta Shire (c)	4,079	3,768	(i)5,170	4,150.00
Upper Murray Shire	3,337	2,676	2,210	2,458.00
Wangaratta City (c)	15,333*	15,658*	15,860	29.58
Wangaratta Shire (c)	1,889*	1,841*	1,840	914.30
Wodonga (Rural City) (c) (h)	11,878	13,074	14,430	347.10
Yackandandah Shire	3,063	2,971	2,960	1,111.00
Yarrawonga Shire	3,805	3,755	3,800	629.50
Total division	66,456	66,810	69,410	18,044.00
EAST GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Avon Shire	3,171*	3,090	3,090	2,529.00
Bairnsdale Town	7,960*	8,552	8,770	27.19
Bairnsdale Shire	3,606*	3,741	3,840	2,278.00
Maffra Shire	8,510	8,515	8,590	4,172.00
Ormeo Shire (c)	2,016*	1,858*	1,740	5,649.00
Orbost Shire	6,434	6,301	6,220	9,590.00
Rosedale Shire (part)	613	605	580	690.70
Sale City (c)	8,725*	10,478*	11,690	29.78
Tambo Shire	5,558	5,888	6,030	3,512.00
Not incorporated— Bass Strait Islands and part of Gipps- land Lakes (j)	..	..	..	312.80
Total division	46,593	49,028	50,550	28,790.00
CENTRAL GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Alberton Shire	5,844	5,803	5,770	1,870.00
Buln Buln Shire	8,700	8,414	8,320	1,259.00
Korumburra Shire	7,354	6,938	6,630	613.80
Mirboo Shire	2,116	1,964	1,840	253.80
Moe City (c)	16,555	15,605	15,390	24.08
Morwell Shire (c)	20,839*	22,453*	23,020	669.00
Narracan Shire (c)	9,052*	8,614*	8,370	2,317.00
Rosedale Shire (part) (c)	4,274*	4,350*	4,520	1,582.00
South Gippsland Shire	5,407	5,408	5,390	1,432.00
Traralgon City	14,080	14,666	15,020	19.95
Traralgon Shire	1,264	1,336	1,440	467.00
Warragul Shire	9,928	10,010	10,060	352.20
Woorayl Shire	8,927	9,145	9,260	1,246.00
Yallourn Works Area (c)	4,233*	3,204*	2,520	26.90
Total division	118,573	117,910	117,550	12,133.00
EAST CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Bass Shire	3,857	3,752	3,790	526.00
Cranbourne Shire (part) (d)	3,793	3,755	3,740	345.30
Healesville Shire (part) (d)	1,299	1,187	1,140	619.70
Pakenham Shire (part) (c) (d)	8,909	9,650	10,250	725.30
Phillip Island Shire	1,408	1,711	2,030	101.00
Upper Yarra Shire	5,456	6,014	6,680	1,585.00
Wonthaggi Borough	4,026	3,825	3,680	52.97
Not incorporated—French Island	210	198	60	154.00
Total division	28,958	30,092	31,370	4,109.00

For footnotes see pages 243-4.

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

Local government area (a)	Population			Area at 30 June 1975 (square kilometres) (b)
	Census 1966	Census 1971	Estimated 1975	
SUMMARY				
Melbourne	2,230,483	2,503,022	2,661,400	6,110.00
Barwon	154,072	166,193	176,540	8,172.00
South Western	99,093	96,196	93,580	24,015.00
Central Highlands	104,001	104,080	105,320	12,702.00
Wimmera	59,686	55,121	51,540	33,359.00
Northern Mallee	68,283	67,381	66,620	35,380.00
Loddon—Campaspe	125,351	126,663	128,250	21,682.00
Goulburn	115,680	117,552	118,950	23,104.00
North Eastern	66,456	66,810	69,410	18,044.00
East Gippsland	46,593	49,028	50,550	28,790.00
Central Gippsland	118,573	117,910	117,550	12,133.00
East Central	28,958	30,092	31,370	4,109.00
Migratory (k)	2,988	2,303	2,320	..
Total Victoria	3,220,217	3,502,351	3,673,400	227,600.00
Geelong Statistical District	111,365	122,087	(b) 129,651	347.00

(a) The designation of City (C), Town (T), Borough (B), or Shire (S) shown against the name of each local government area indicates its status at 30 June 1975.

(b) The area of each local government area as expressed in square kilometres has been obtained by a direct conversion of the areas formerly expressed in acres or square miles. In converting to square kilometres the figures have been rounded as follows: areas less than 100 square kilometres have been calculated to two decimal places, areas from 100 to 999 square kilometres have been rounded to one decimal place, and areas of 1,000 or more square kilometres have been rounded to the nearest whole number.

(c) *Local government area changes:*

The following table shows changes which have occurred in local government areas between 30 June 1971 and 30 June 1975:

Local government area	Nature of change in area or status	Net change in area (square kilometres)	Estimated net change in population	Date of change
Alexandra (S)	Lost to Mansfield (S)	-31.08	Nil	31.5.72
Alexandra (S)	Gained from Mansfield (S)	+22.00	Nil	31.5.74
Berwick (C)	Created from a portion of Berwick (S)	+119.61	+20,474	1.10.73
Berwick (S)	Lost to Berwick (C) (newly created)	-119.61	-20,474	1.10.73
Berwick (S)	Name changed to Pakenham (S)	..	..	1.9.74
Bright (S)	Gained from Omeo (S)	+132.00	+10	1.10.73
Coburg (C)	Gained from Preston (C)	+0.03	Nil	31.5.74
Croydon (C)	Gained from Lillydale (S)	+0.05	Negligible	1.11.72
Eaglehawk (B)	Gained from Marong (S)	+0.04	Nil	30.1.74
Eltham (S)	Lost to Yea (S)	-23.34	-428	1.10.72
Kyabram (T)	Former Borough reconstituted as a Town	..	..	4.7.73
Lillydale (S)	Lost to Croydon (C)	-0.05	Negligible	1.11.72
Mansfield (S)	Gained from Alexandra (S)	+31.08	Nil	31.5.72
Mansfield (S)	Lost to Alexandra (S)	-22.00	Nil	31.5.74
Marong (S)	Lost to Eaglehawk (B)	-0.04	Nil	30.1.74
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, net gain in population)	-1.81	+10	4.4.73
Narracan (S)	Gained from Yallourn Works Area	+7.25	+7	4.4.73
Omeo (S)	Lost to Bright (S)	-132.00	-10	1.10.73
Oxley (S)	Lost to Wangaratta (C)	-4.31	-47	1.12.73
Pakenham (S)	Name changed from Berwick (S)	..	..	1.9.74
Preston (C)	Lost to Coburg (C)	-0.03	Nil	31.5.74
Rosedale (S)	Lost to Sale (C)	-4.20	-42	31.5.74
Sale (C)	Gained from Rosedale (S)	+4.20	+42	31.5.74
South Barwon (C)	Former Shire reconstituted as a City	..	..	6.12.74
Tallangatta (S)	Name changed from Towong (S)	..	..	8.3.74
Towong (S)	Name changed to Tallangatta (S)	..	..	8.3.74
Wangaratta (C)	Gained from Oxley (S)	+4.31	+47	1.12.73
Wangaratta (C)	Gained from Wangaratta (S)	+1.19	+25	31.5.75
Wangaratta (S)	Lost to Wangaratta (C)	-1.19	-25	31.5.75
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

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

- (d) The Shires of Pakenham, Cranbourne, and Healesville are partly in the Melbourne Statistical Division and partly in the East Central Statistical Division.
- (e) The population of Benalla City included persons in the Benalla migrant centre at the time of the 1966 Census. This centre closed in 1967.
- (f) Population enumerated at a population count conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics on 2 July 1975.
- (g) Estimate based on the results of a population count conducted by the City of Hamilton on 30 July 1975. The results of this count have been accepted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics as a reliable basis for the 1975 estimate.
- (h) The population of Wodonga (Rural City) (formerly Wodonga Shire) included persons in the Bonegilla migrant centre at the time of the 1971 Census. This centre closed in December 1971.
- (i) Population increase in 1975 associated with the construction of the Dartmouth Dam.
- (j) Part of Gippsland Lakes is included in the Shire of Tambo.
- (k) The category "migratory" includes persons not elsewhere enumerated, e.g., those who, on the stated date, were on board ships in ports, or travelling by ship between ports, or on long-distance trains, motor coaches, or aircraft.
- * An asterisk (*) against a Census figure indicates that it has been adjusted because of a change in the local government area boundary since the Census date. For details of such changes, see footnote (c) on previous page.

IMMIGRATION

Introduction

Under present policy, annual immigration intakes are determined in the light of existing economic and social conditions, both in Australia and overseas, with priority being given to family reunion and meeting shortages in specified occupational categories. 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 1975
United Kingdom	April 1947	1,118,027
Refugee	July 1947	261,938
Special Passage Assistance Programme and United States Passage Assistance Programme	July 1966	129,394
German	August 1952	97,798
Dutch	April 1951	83,201
Greek	August 1952	73,101
Italian	August 1951	65,813
Maltese	January 1949	46,141
General assisted passage schemes	September 1954	40,388
Austrian	August 1952	22,609
Yugoslav	October 1970	15,444
Spanish	August 1958	14,558
Turkish	October 1968	13,915
Belgian	February 1961	3,338
Other schemes		33,788
Total		2,019,453

General aspects

Australian migration representatives overseas

The Commonwealth Government maintains immigration representatives in the United Arab Republic of Egypt (also covering Syria), Argentina (covering Uruguay and Paraguay), Austria (also covering Czechoslovakia and Hungary), Brazil, Canada, Chile (also covering Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Columbia), Eire, Fiji (also covering Tonga), France, Germany, Greece (also covering Cyprus and Israel), India, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, Kenya (also covering Uganda, Ethiopia, and Seychelles), Lebanon (also covering Kuwait), Malaysia, Malta, Netherlands

(also covering Belgium), Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Sweden (also covering Denmark, Norway, Finland, and Iceland), Spain (also covering Canary Islands and Portugal), Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, and Yugoslavia (also covering Roumania and Bulgaria).

Population and immigration

To assist in formulating an integrated population policy for Australia, the National Population Inquiry was established in 1970 to advise on likely future changes in the size, composition, and distribution of Australia's population at various stages up to the year 2001. The Inquiry's *Report* was published in 1975. It brought to public attention the significant decline in fertility, particularly since 1971, and the fact that the rate of natural increase generally in Australia was declining. On the assumption that fertility would decline to replacement level by 1975-76 (the most recent birth statistics confirm the validity of this assumption) and remain constant at that level thereafter, the *Report* projected a population of 15,900,000 for Australia and 4,300,000 for Victoria in the year 2001. If, in addition, the gain from international immigration averaged 50,000 net per annum the corresponding figures would be 17,600,000 and 4,500,000, respectively.

AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—NATIONAL POPULATION INQUIRY:
POPULATION PROJECTIONS
(‘000)

Area	Without international migration		With international migration	
	Without internal migration	With internal migration	Without internal migration	With internal migration
Victoria—				
1971	3,502.4			
1981	3,813.0	3,750.0	3,921.8	3,857.0
1991	4,093.4	3,932.9	4,362.5	4,192.5
2001	4,327.7	4,049.0	4,777.9	4,477.1
Australia—				
1971	12,755.6			
1981	13,975.6		14,406.2	
1991	15,018.8		16,062.6	
2001	15,878.0		17,611.8	

NOTE. Internal migration on the pattern applying 1966-1971. International migration of 50,000 net annually.

Source: National Population Inquiry, first *Report* (1975).

The monitoring of demographic trends and the assessment of their implications for the future are crucial elements in the development of an appropriate national population strategy. The Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs has the responsibility for providing continuous information on long-term population trends. Additionally, the functions of the Australian Population and Immigration Council, which is responsible to the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, include assessment of, and advice to, the Commonwealth Government on the implications of demographic trends. The Australian Population and Immigration Council has also been preparing a Green Paper on population and immigration policies which was to be published in the first quarter of 1977. The major purposes of the Green Paper are to stimulate public discussion on population and immigration issues, and to ascertain community attitudes regarding desirable future levels of population growth, including immigration. The Green Paper will summarise basic issues, information, and options relating to population and immigration to facilitate informed public discussion, and thereby assist the Commonwealth Government to review Australia's population and immigration objectives.

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, Victoria's population grew from 2,054,701 to 3,502,351—an increase of 1,447,650. Of the 1971 total, 797,722 persons had been 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.

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 preservation and development of a culturally diversified but socially cohesive Australian society free of racial tensions and offering security, well-being, and equality of opportunity to all those living here; the concept that entry into Australia should be selective but not discriminatory; and the sympathetic consideration of people who, for political and other reasons, would face danger to life and liberty upon return to their country of origin.

For humanitarian reasons, priority is given to the reunion of families, i.e., residents of Australia sponsoring their spouses, dependent children, and parents. For dependent family members no test of acceptability beyond sound health and good character is applied. 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.

Community participation

A Committee on Community Relations was established in June 1973 as part of the former Immigration Advisory Council. Its function is to conduct inquiries into discrimination against migrants, the exploitation of migrants, and the extent to which migrants use available community services. The Committee presented its Interim Report, covering the first two fields of inquiry, to the Commonwealth Parliament on 17 September 1974. The Final Report was published in September 1975.

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 migrants, under the British Assisted Passage Scheme, 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. This responsibility has been broadened to include nominations for some United Kingdom citizens resident in the United Kingdom whose entry is sought on an unassisted basis.

The ultimate arrival of a migrant from the United Kingdom in Victoria usually stems from a personal nomination lodged on his account by a resident of Victoria 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. Between January 1947 and December 1974 Victoria 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 considerably assists a State with high industrial content and at the same time helps the Victorian Government's decentralisation policy.

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.

Regulation of entry

It is a matter of government policy that generally any person whether coming to Australia for residence or for temporary stay should be in possession of a visa. Visas may be issued only by Australian officials or, in countries where Australia is not represented, by British consular authorities acting on behalf of the Commonwealth Government.

The necessary controls in relation to entry into Australia are provided by the *Migration Act* 1958-1973. The actual authority to enter Australia is the issue of an entry permit which is normally inscribed in the traveller's passport at the point of entry.

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

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

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

Temporary entry

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

Visitors

Visas are issued free of charge overseas with minimal formality and delay to genuine applicants seeking to visit Australia for a short period for purposes

such as tourism (sightseeing), business (negotiations, discussions, or inspections), seeing relatives or other personal contacts, and pre-arranged medical treatment. Persons granted visit visas are made aware through information notes and a declaration they sign as part of the visa application that they are not entitled to undertake employment or studies and that they are expected to leave Australia at the end of their authorised period of stay.

Students and specialised trainees

Young overseas students may be permitted to enter Australia as temporary residents to undertake approved tertiary or post-secondary courses not readily available in their homelands. Entry for senior secondary studies may also be permitted where this is necessary to enable later entry to tertiary institutions. As well as meeting other entry requirements, including health, students must have the capacity to undertake their proposed studies and produce evidence of enrolment and assured maintenance in Australia. Generally, student visa applications are lodged overseas by prospective students.

There is also provision for the grant of temporary residence to young people from overseas for specialised training to upgrade their existing occupational experience or skills. Generally, temporary entry for this purpose is for a period of up to twelve months and is arranged under sponsorship involving the overseas employer and the intended training organisation in Australia.

Temporary residents

The policy of the Commonwealth Government is that opportunities for employment in Australia are to be available first to Australian citizens and migrants resident in Australia.

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

Generally, action for the granting of such visas is initiated in Australia by the organisation which seeks the temporary entry of the persons concerned. Persons seeking temporary residence for periods in excess of twelve months are required to satisfy the usual entry requirements, including health.

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									
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
1974	902,760	282,537	144,085	1,877	139,491	111	25,114	554	1,496,529
1975	912,393	318,004	156,277	711	131,552	50	(a)9,590	382	1,528,959
DEPARTURES									
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
1974	876,774	271,382	135,991	2,862	98,212	161	23,602	424	1,409,408
1975	943,088	312,029	154,130	1,897	117,021	137	(a)8,488	294	1,537,084

(a) These figures reflect the impact of the cyclone which seriously damaged Darwin on 25 December 1974. NOTE. The above table indicates the State or Territory where passengers disembarked from or embarked on the ship or aircraft up to the end of 1973 and thereafter to the State of clearance by customs and immigration authorities. Because numbers of passengers use interstate transport to commence or complete their journeys, the figures do not indicate the precise effect on the population of the States of movements to and from overseas countries. International air services commenced from the 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	Short-term movement			Total
	Settlers	Other	Australian residents returning or departing temporarily	Visitors		Permanent and long term movement (b)	Australian residents returning or departing temporarily	Visitors	
ARRIVALS									
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
1974	121,324	90,304	752,218	532,683	1,496,529	42,271	159,371	80,895	282,537
1975	54,117	78,210	880,609	516,023	1,528,959	26,892	204,277	86,835	318,004
DEPARTURES									
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
1974	21,849	102,531	769,650	515,378	1,409,408	26,409	171,001	73,972	271,382
1975	18,315	100,501	911,815	506,453	1,537,084	24,864	208,449	78,716	312,029

(a) See note to preceding table.

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

Citizenship

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

- (1) Were born in Australia or New Guinea;
- (2) were naturalised in Australia;
- (3) had been residing in Australia during the five years immediately preceding 26 January 1949;
- (4) were born outside Australia of fathers to whom (1) or (2) above applied (provided the persons concerned had entered Australia without being placed under any immigration restriction); or
- (5) were women who had been married to men who became Australian citizens under the above headings (provided that the women concerned had entered Australia prior to 26 January 1949 without being placed under any 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 under the provisions of the *Citizenship Act 1948-1973* either :

- (1) By birth in Australia ;
- (2) by birth abroad subject to registration of the birth at a Commonwealth Government office, either overseas or in Australia ; or
- (3) by grant to persons resident in Australia who make application under the conditions prescribed in the Act. Since 1949 there has been no provision in the Citizenship Act for settlers (regardless of their nationality or length of residence) to acquire Australian citizenship without making application for the grant of citizenship.

The Citizenship Act provides that any settler who has lived in Australia for 2½ years may apply for citizenship, but must have lived in Australia for three years before citizenship 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 of age who have not completed three years residence in Australia. People under 18 years of age require the consent of a responsible parent ;
- (4) children under 16 years of age 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 of the Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs in their State ; and
- (5) persons who serve in the permanent defence forces of Australia may be granted citizenship after completing three months service, or if discharged earlier on medical grounds attributable to service, immediately on discharge.

Status of married women

The Commonwealth 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.

Number of persons granted citizenship

The following table shows the number of persons resident in Victoria who were granted Australian citizenship and their previous countries of citizenship for the year 1975 and for the period 1956 to 1975. "United Kingdom and colonies" and "Other British" figures are not available before July 1962.

VICTORIA—PERSONS GRANTED AUSTRALIAN CITIZENSHIP

Previous nationality or country of citizenship	1975	1956-1975	Previous nationality or country of citizenship	1975	1956-1975
American (United States)	44	487	Italian	1,587	63,409
Austrian	59	3,543	Jordanian	32	243
British—			Latvian	16	5,469
United Kingdom			Lebanese	641	3,290
and colonies	2,443	(a)17,883	Lithuanian	5	2,712
Other	1,889	(a)20,733	Norwegian	7	301
Chinese	63	2,099	Polish	179	23,185
Czechoslovak	87	3,950	Portuguese	25	202
Danish	19	620	Roumanian	6	919
Dutch	262	27,140	Russian	14	2,324
Egyptian	332	3,263	Spanish	188	1,195
Estonian	1	1,178	Swedish	..	192
Filipino	26	233	Swiss	38	956
Finnish	29	764	Syrian	117	454
French	86	998	Turkish	84	558
German	235	18,351	Ukrainian	4	6,397
Greek	5,851	48,328	Yugoslav	2,190	25,905
Hungarian	82	9,868	Stateless	192	3,929
Iraqi	18	93	Other	279	3,701
Israeli	57	2,986			
			Total	17,187	307,858

(a) Excludes British nationality before July 1962.

Further reference, 1976

ABORIGINALS IN VICTORIA

Population

At the Census of 30 June 1971 the Aboriginal population of Victoria totalled 6,371 persons. Most Aboriginals reside in urban areas; 55 per cent in the Melbourne and Geelong urban areas, 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 20 years of age (compared with 37.4 per cent in the total community) and 1.4 per cent aged 65 years or over (compared with 8.4 per cent in the total community).

Commonwealth Department of Aboriginal Affairs

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

Special programmes are funded by the Department of Aboriginal Affairs through companies and statutory bodies such as the Aboriginal Loans Commission (business and housing loans), Aboriginal Land Fund Commission, Aboriginal Hostels Limited, Aboriginal Arts and Crafts Pty Ltd, National Aboriginal Sports Foundation, the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, and the Aboriginal Publications Foundation.

The Department's field staff of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal community and economic advisers provide educative and counselling services to Aboriginal individuals, families, groups, and organisations so that they are able to use the services available to members of the community and achieve change in those services if they are failing to meet needs. Staff make contacts with the full range of community organisations in order to encourage their executives and

their personnel to provide services to Aboriginals in the same way as other citizens, as well as ensuring that Aboriginal identity and special needs are understood and met.

The Department considers it undesirable that Aboriginals are often regarded as dependent persons requiring special welfare provisions and services because of their Aboriginality. On the contrary, the view taken upholds the uniqueness of Aboriginal people and their heritage and also their right to receive special programmes and facilities which compensate the disadvantages and deprivations they have suffered in the past and may still experience. Emphasis is placed on the education of non-Aboriginal citizens to achieve a better understanding of the contribution Aboriginals are making.

The major policy concepts of the Commonwealth Government are Aboriginal self-management, self-determination, and self-sufficiency. The Department's purpose is to act as a financial resource and adviser and advocate of Aboriginal rights and interests.

Aboriginals are increasingly participating in decision-making processes concerning their affairs. They have formed organisations in the Melbourne metropolitan and country areas and received Department grants to provide services in housing, employment, education, welfare, health, culture, recreation, and legal aid. The organisations are governed by Aboriginal committees. Aboriginals are employed by Commonwealth and State Government departments and municipal authorities. Aboriginal opinions and aspirations are made known through regular State-wide consultations and conferences and especially established consultative committees, organised by the Commonwealth Department of Aboriginal Affairs and the Commonwealth Department of Education as well as by their own organisations.

In 1973 a major advance towards giving a voice at a national level to Aboriginal opinion came with the establishment of the National Aboriginal Consultative Committee. Three elected representatives from Victoria are members of the Committee whose role is primarily one of advising the Commonwealth Minister for Aboriginal Affairs and the Commonwealth Government.

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

The *Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act* 1972 established an Office administered by the Protector of Relics. A Relics Advisory Committee was created under provisions of the Act to advise the Minister, and it includes two Aboriginal members appointed by the Victorian Minister for Conservation. The Victoria Archaeological Survey within the Ministry of Conservation manages the functions of the Act.

During April 1975, the Victorian Regional Land Council, whose members are all Aboriginals, was established to consult with Victorian Aboriginal people about their interests in land. It is the task of the Council to survey these Aboriginal land interests and then inform the Commonwealth Minister for Aboriginal Affairs so that Council policies can be established and legal effect given to those policies in relation to land.

It is expected that the role of government in Aboriginal affairs will be a reduced one in the long-term. While aspects of functional responsibility are devolving to other government authorities, primarily the goal is one of ensuring that Aboriginal people are in a position to manage their own affairs and determine their futures effectively sustained basically from their own economic and social resources.

Further reference, 1976

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