

POPULATION

HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

There have been significant changes in Victoria's population trends in recent years. The birth rate has been declining since 1971 and in fact the crude birth rate for 1977 was the lowest since 1936. As well, there has been a generally lower level of immigration since the early 1960s. The estimated population of Victoria at 30 June 1978 was 3,818,700 persons (preliminary estimate).

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

POPULATION ESTIMATES

New population estimates series

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

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

Population in the States and Territories

The following four tables show the area, population density, and proportion of population in each State and Territory for 1978, and details of the estimated population, population growth rates, and natural increase for each State and Territory for the five years ending 1978:

AUSTRALIA—AREA, POPULATION, AND POPULATION DENSITY OF STATES AND TERRITORIES, 30 JUNE 1978

State or Territory	Area (square kilometres)	Estimated population 30 June 1978 (a)	Persons per square kilometre	Percentage of population in each State or Territory
		'000		per cent
New South Wales	801,600	5,011.6	6.25	35.17
Victoria	227,600	3,818.7	16.78	26.80
Queensland	1,727,200	2,166.7	1.25	15.20
South Australia	984,000	1,287.6	1.31	9.04
Western Australia	2,525,500	1,222.1	0.48	8.58
Tasmania	67,800	413.7	6.10	2.90
Northern Territory	1,346,200	112.3	0.08	0.79
Australian Capital Territory	2,400	215.9	89.96	1.52
Australia	7,682,300	14,248.5	1.85	100.00

(a) Preliminary estimate subject to revision.

AUSTRALIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1974 to 1978

State or Territory	Estimated population at 30 June—				
	1974	1975	1976 (a)	1977 (b)	1978 (b)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
New South Wales	4,839.4	4,884.5	4,914.3	4,956.7	5,011.6
Victoria	3,676.8	3,719.1	3,746.0	3,782.3	3,818.7
Queensland	2,046.1	2,084.0	2,111.7	2,136.8	2,166.7
South Australia	1,236.2	1,252.1	1,261.6	1,276.8	1,287.6
Western Australia	1,117.4	1,146.7	1,169.8	1,197.1	1,222.1
Tasmania	399.3	404.7	407.4	410.6	413.7
Northern Territory	104.4	(c)89.4	101.4	105.5	112.3
Australian Capital Territory	179.6	190.9	203.3	208.2	215.9
Australia	13,599.1	13,771.4	13,915.5	14,074.1	14,248.5

(a) Census count adjusted for under-enumeration.

(b) Subject to revision after the 1981 Census.

(c) Decrease due to effect of cyclone "Tracy" on Darwin population.

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

State or Territory	Year ending 30 June—				
	1974	1975	1976	1977 (a)	1978 (a)
New South Wales	0.96	0.93	0.61	0.86	1.11
Victoria	1.33	1.15	0.72	0.97	0.96
Queensland	2.96	1.85	1.33	1.19	1.40
South Australia	1.50	1.29	0.75	1.20	0.85
Western Australia	2.53	2.62	2.02	2.33	2.09
Tasmania	0.92	1.35	0.66	0.79	0.75
Northern Territory	4.76	(b)-14.38	13.41	4.09	6.45
Australian Capital Territory	6.79	6.33	6.51	2.39	3.70
Australia	1.64	1.27	1.05	1.14	1.24

(a) Subject to revision after the 1981 Census.

(b) Decrease due to effect of cyclone "Tracy" on Darwin population.

AUSTRALIA—NATURAL INCREASE (a)

Year ending 30 June—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	AUST.
1974	44,914	35,696	20,722	10,215	12,390	3,851	2,118	3,573	133,479
1975	40,651	33,361	19,621	9,901	12,597	3,787	1,825	3,550	125,293
1976	39,160	31,451	19,171	9,434	12,569	3,358	1,683	3,699	120,525
1977	35,975	29,702	17,957	9,425	13,028	3,503	2,136	3,732	115,458
1978 (b)	37,822	30,160	18,604	9,232	13,241	3,430	1,967	3,727	118,183

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

(b) Preliminary.

Population in statistical divisions and local government areas

In the *Victorian Year Book 1976*, the grouping of local government areas into statistical divisions was varied from that used in previous editions and thus commenced a new series. Victoria is now divided into twelve statistical divisions (instead of the ten previously used). With the exception of the Melbourne and East Central Divisions, these correspond to the regional boundaries adopted for planning purposes by the Victorian Government in May 1974. The Melbourne Statistical Division has not been altered and remains the same as the area used since 1966 (see pages 173-4).

The following table shows the area and estimated population for each of the local government areas and statistical divisions in Victoria at 30 June 1976 and 30 June 1977. The estimates have been rounded to the nearest 100 persons in the Melbourne Statistical Division, and to the nearest 10 persons in the rest of Victoria. The 1976 estimates are 1976 Census figures adjusted for under-enumeration.

**VICTORIA—AREA AND ESTIMATED POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AT 30 JUNE 1976 AND 1977**

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1977 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated population at 30 June 1976	Estimated population at 30 June 1977
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Altona (C)	40.19	30,900	30,800
Berwick (C)	119.70	26,600	29,000
Box Hill (C)	21.49	50,500	49,600
Brighton (C)	13.68	36,600	35,800
Broadmeadows (C)	70.78	109,400	110,400
Brunswick (C)	10.62	47,200	46,100
Bulla (S)	422.20	13,900	15,100
Camberwell (C)	35.14	91,900	90,300
Caulfield (C)	21.98	77,300	76,000
Chelsea (C)	12.23	27,300	27,400
Coburg (C)	18.71	59,700	58,700
Collingwood (C)	4.78	17,500	17,000
Cranbourne (S) (part) (c)	398.00	22,000	24,400
Croydon (C)	33.72	34,200	34,600
Dandenong (C)	36.26	50,200	52,300
Diamond Valley (S)	85.31	45,800	47,200
Doncaster and Templestowe (C)	89.40	84,000	86,100

VICTORIA—AREA AND ESTIMATED POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AT 30 JUNE 1976 AND 1977—*continued*

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1977 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated population at 30 June 1976	Estimated population at 30 June 1977
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION—<i>continued</i>			
Eltham (S)	277.20	29,000	30,300
Essendon (C)	16.48	52,300	50,800
Fitzroy (C)	3.66	21,500	20,600
Flinders (S)	323.70	22,100	23,700
Footscray (C)	17.97	54,300	52,900
Frankston (C)	70.66	74,600	76,800
Hastings (S)	290.10	13,600	14,800
Hawthorn (C)	9.76	34,100	32,900
Healesville (S) (part) (c)	281.60	6,500	6,900
Heidelberg (C)	32.38	67,600	67,600
Keilor (C)	98.20	71,100	73,100
Kew (C)	14.55	31,200	31,000
Knox (C)	110.10	75,000	77,700
Lillydale (S)	397.60	52,200	54,700
Malvern (C)	15.92	47,800	47,400
Melbourne (C)	31.42	68,200	67,700
Melton (S)	450.40	14,400	17,000
Moorabbin (C)	51.20	105,400	104,500
Mordialloc (C)	12.19	29,700	29,600
Mornington (S)	90.65	20,900	22,000
Northcote (C)	17.11	56,100	54,300
Nunawading (C)	41.58	94,800	95,300
Oakleigh (C)	30.30	55,700	55,000
Pakenham (S) (part) (c)	162.50	4,300	4,700
Port Melbourne (C)	10.64	9,800	9,600
Prahran (C)	9.55	50,900	49,500
Preston (C)	37.02	90,400	89,500
Richmond (C)	6.12	27,500	26,900
Ringwood (C)	22.76	37,300	37,200
St Kilda (C)	8.57	54,800	53,700
Sandringham (C)	14.97	33,400	32,800
Sherbrooke (S)	193.00	25,900	27,000
South Melbourne (C)	8.91	22,400	21,800
Springvale (C)	97.60	75,200	76,200
Sunshine (C)	80.03	90,200	92,100
Waverley (C)	58.57	117,700	120,100
Werribee (S)	668.20	32,800	34,900
Whittlesea (S)	598.30	48,600	53,300
Williamstown (C)	14.50	27,700	27,400
Total division	6,110.00	2,672,000	2,694,100
BARWON STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Bannockburn (S) (d)	705.30	2,430	2,550
Barrabool (S)	593.50	4,970	5,270
Bellarine (S)	331.50	25,230	26,690
Colac (C)	10.88	9,870	9,950
Colac (S)	1,458.00	6,340	6,330
Corio (S)	699.30	48,230	49,550
Geelong (C)	13.44	16,200	15,900
Geelong West (C)	5.26	16,450	16,280
Leigh (S) (d)	980.10	1,220	1,220
Newtown (C)	5.99	11,120	11,010
Otway (S)	1,910.00	3,920	3,940
Queenscliff (B)	8.49	3,080	3,150
South Barwon (C)	165.30	33,380	34,470
Winchelsea (S)	1,284.00	3,970	3,950
Total division	8,171.00	186,410	190,260
SOUTH WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Belfast (S) (d)	518.00	1,680	1,690
Camperdown (T)	14.53	3,700	3,730
Dundas (S)	3,464.00	3,520	3,500
Glenelg (S)	3,582.00	4,980	4,960
Hamilton (C)	21.65	9,790	9,810
Hampden (S) (d)	2,621.00	7,960 *	8,020
Heytesbury (S)	1,515.00	8,140	8,070
Koroit (B)	23.05	1,450	1,450
Minhamite (S) (d)	1,366.00	2,300	2,270
Mortlake (S)	2,137.00	3,840	3,800
Mount Rouse (S)	1,419.00	2,650	2,660
Port Fairy (B)	23.00	2,470	2,510
Portland (T)	34.11	8,540	8,560
Portland (S)	3,681.00	6,560	6,590
Wannon (S)	1,977.00	3,460	3,430
Warrnambool (C)	28.70	20,800	21,060
Warrnambool (S) (d)	1,587.00	6,950	6,990
Not incorporated—			
Lady Julia Percy Island and Tower Hill Lake Reserve	6.30	—	—
Total division	24,018.00	98,790	99,100

VICTORIA—AREA AND ESTIMATED POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AT 30 JUNE 1976 AND 1977—*continued*

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1977 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated population at 30 June 1976	Estimated population at 30 June 1977
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Ararat (C)	19.06	8,540	8,660
Ararat (S)	3,657.00	4,260	4,260
Avoca (S)	1,124.00	2,080	2,130
Bacchus Marsh (S)	566.20	6,230	6,450
Ballaarat (C)	34.60	38,990	38,770
Ballan (S)	919.40	2,270	2,300
Ballarat (S)	476.60	17,550	17,830
Bungaree (S)	227.90	3,220	3,310
Buninyong (S) (d)	777.70	6,460	6,870
Creswick (S)	551.70	4,040	4,140
Daylesford and Glenlyon (S)	609.30	4,090	4,100
Grenville (S)	844.30	2,870	3,170
Lexton (S)	821.00	1,320	1,330
Ripon (S) (d)	1,531.00	3,140 *	3,160
Sebastopol (B)	7.07	6,120	6,260
Talbot and Clunes (S)	533.50	1,440	1,460
Total division	12,700.00	112,620	114,200
WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Arapiles (S)	1,989.00	1,880	1,870
Birchip (S)	1,469.00	1,600	1,580
Dimboola (S)	4,918.00	4,980	4,980
Donald (S) (d)	1,448.00	2,800	2,820
Dunmunkle (S)	1,546.00	3,470	3,440
Horsham (C)	24.03	11,990	12,160
Kaniva (S)	3,085.00	2,010	1,970
Karkaroc (S)	3,719.00	3,490	3,450
Kowree (S)	5,387.00	4,520	4,470
Lowan (S)	2,683.00	3,490	3,480
Stawell (T)	24.09	6,330	6,460
Stawell (S)	2,615.00	2,380	2,410
Warracknabeal (S)	1,839.00	4,150	4,130
Wimmera (S)	2,613.00	2,990	2,970
Total division	33,359.00	56,080	56,190
NORTHERN MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Kerang (B)	22.87	4,140	4,140
Kerang (S) (d)	3,254.00	4,540 *	4,490
Mildura (C)	28.76	14,850	14,970
Mildura (S)	10,540.00	18,110	18,630
Swan Hill (C)	13.65	8,090	8,160
Swan Hill (S)	6,555.00	12,640	12,810
Walpeup (S)	10,795.00	3,960	3,970
Wycheproof (S)	4,115.00	4,280	4,270
Total division	35,324.00	70,610	71,440
LODDON-CAMPASPE STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Bendigo (C)	32.50	33,540	33,710
Bet Bet (S)	927.20	1,740	1,750
Castlemaine (C)	23.31	6,870	6,870
Charlton (S)	1,176.00	2,180	2,170
Cohuna (S)	497.30	4,740	4,740
Eaglehawk (B)	14.50	6,640	7,180
East Loddon (S)	1,194.00	1,590	1,590
Echuca (C)	26.06	8,180	8,260
Gisborne (S)	278.20	5,060	5,440
Gordon (S) (d)	2,079.00	3,070 *	3,060
Huntly (S)	878.00	2,470	2,520
Kara Kara (S) (d)	2,293.00	1,130	1,120
Korong (S)	2,385.00	3,190	3,190
Kyneton (S)	725.20	6,480	6,560
Melvior (S)	1,453.00	1,910	1,950
Maldon (S)	559.40	1,920	1,980
Marong (S)	1,489.00	8,410	8,710
Maryborough (C)	23.31	7,800	7,890
Metcalf (S)	590.50	2,100	2,150
Newham and Woodend (S)	246.00	2,470	2,570
Newstead (S)	409.20	1,770	1,810
Pyalong (S)	603.50	490	500
Rochester (S)	1,934.00	7,300	7,250
Romsey (S)	619.00	3,250	3,360
St Arnaud (T)	25.41	2,870	2,890
Strathfieldsaye (S)	619.00	10,560	11,190
Tullaroop (S)	637.10	1,380	1,470
Total division	21,738.00	139,110	141,880

VICTORIA—AREA AND ESTIMATED POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AT 30 JUNE 1976 AND 1977—*continued*

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1977 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated population at 30 June 1976	Estimated population at 30 June 1977
GOULBURN STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Alexandra (S)	1,895.00	4,360	4,360
Benalla (C)	17.66	8,550	8,600
Benalla (S)	2,322.00	3,680	3,860
Broadford (S)	576.30	2,110	2,160
Cobram (S)	440.30	5,940	6,030
Deakin (S)	960.90	5,670	5,670
Euroa (S)	1,412.00	4,380	4,410
Goulburn (S)	1,031.00	2,120	2,130
Kilmore (S)	508.90	3,770	3,950
Kyabram (T)	20.85	5,270	5,290
Mansfield (S)	3,915.00	4,480	4,510
Nathalia (S)	1,238.00	3,280	3,290
Numurkah (S)	722.60	5,820	5,830
Rodney (S)	1,028.00	13,800	13,920
Seymour (S)	949.60	10,950	10,970
Shepparton (C)	26.71	21,870	22,310
Shepparton (S)	924.80	6,470	6,450
Tungamah (S)	1,142.00	3,050	3,030
Violet Town (S)	935.00	1,280	1,320
Waranga (S)	1,645.00	4,310	4,300
Yea (S)	1,392.00	3,160	3,200
Total division	23,104.00	124,320	125,590
NORTH EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Beechworth (S)	771.60	4,760	4,840
Bright (S)	3,100.00	5,430	5,640
Chiltern (S)	497.50	1,590	1,660
Myrtleford (S)	712.20	4,270	4,270
Oxley (S)	2,792.00	5,120	5,020
Rutherglen (S)	530.90	2,690	2,790
Tallangatta (S) (e)	4,150.00	5,250	5,400
Upper Murray (S)	2,458.00	2,630	2,630
Wangaratta (C) (f)	29.58	16,670	16,450
Wangaratta (S) (f)	914.30	2,300	2,350
Wodonga (Rural City)	347.10	16,200	16,700
Yackandandah (S)	1,111.00	3,250	3,300
Yarrawonga (S)	629.50	4,190	4,370
Total division	18,044.00	74,350	75,420
EAST GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Avon (S)	2,529.00	3,090	3,090
Bairnsdale (T)	27.19	9,400	9,530
Bairnsdale (S)	2,278.00	4,610	4,820
Maffra (S)	4,172.00	8,730	8,750
Omeo (S)	5,649.00	1,650	1,600
Orbost (S)	9,590.00	6,390	6,300
Rosedale (S) (part) (g)	690.70	860	910
Sale (C)	29.78	12,470	12,660
Tambo (S) (h)	3,512.00	6,530	6,660
Not incorporated— Bass Strait Islands and part of Gippsland Lakes (h)	312.80	—	—
Total division	28,790.00	53,730	54,320
CENTRAL GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Alberton (S)	1,870.00	5,840	5,820
Buln Buln (S)	1,259.00	8,610	8,620
Korumburra (S)	613.80	6,740	6,700
Mirboo (S)	253.80	1,960	1,960
Moe (C)	24.08	15,800	15,820
Morwell (S)	669.00	23,330	23,470
Narracan (S) (e)	2,317.00	8,820	9,210
Rosedale (S) (part) (g)	1,582.00	4,470	4,480
South Gippsland (S)	1,432.00	5,810	5,920
Traralgon (C) (e)	19.95	15,540	15,870
Traralgon (S)	467.00	1,830	2,010
Warragul (S)	352.20	10,690	10,810
Woorayl (S)	1,246.00	9,810	9,910
Yallourn Works Area	26.90	1,880	1,400
Total division	12,133.00	121,130	122,000

VICTORIA—AREA AND ESTIMATED POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AT 30 JUNE 1976 AND 1977—*continued*

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1977 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated population at 30 June 1976	Estimated population at 30 June 1977
EAST CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Bass (S) (d)	521.60	3,200*	3,250
Cranbourne (S) (part) (c)	345.30	3,830	3,840
Healesville (S) (part) (c)	619.70	1,490	1,580
Pakenham (S) (part) (c)	725.30	11,120	11,340
Phillip Island (S)	101.00	2,340	2,430
Upper Yarra (S)	1,585.00	8,090	8,530
Wonthaggi (B) (d)	57.11	5,010*	5,060
Not incorporated— French Island	154.00	70	70
Total division	4,109.00	35,150	36,100
STATE SUMMARY			
Melbourne	6,110.00	2,672,000	2,694,100
Barwon	8,171.00	186,410	190,260
South Western	24,018.00	98,790	99,100
Central Highlands	12,700.00	112,620	114,200
Wimmera	33,359.00	56,080	56,190
Northern Mallee	35,324.00	70,610	71,440
Loddon-Campaspe	21,738.00	139,110	141,880
Goulburn	23,104.00	124,320	125,590
North Eastern	18,044.00	74,350	75,420
East Gippsland	28,790.00	53,730	54,320
Central Gippsland	12,133.00	121,130	122,000
East Central	4,109.00	35,150	36,100
Migratory (i)	..	1,700	1,700
Total Victoria	227,600.00	3,746,000	3,782,300

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

- (a) The designation of City (C), Town (T), Borough (B), or Shire (S) shown against the name of each local government area indicates its status at 30 June 1977.
- (b) Areas below 100 square kilometres have been calculated to two decimal places, areas from 100 to 999 square kilometres to one decimal place, and areas of 1,000 or more square kilometres to the nearest whole number. Any discrepancies between totals and sums of components are due to rounding.
- (c) The Shires of Pakenham, Cranbourne, and Healesville are partly in the Melbourne Statistical Division and partly in the East Central Statistical Division.
- (d) The following table shows changes which have occurred in local government areas between 30 June 1976 and 30 June 1977:

Local government area	Nature of change in area or status	Net change in area (square kilometres)	Estimated net change in population	Date of change
Bannockburn (S)	Adjustment of common boundary with Buninyong (S) and Leigh (S)	+ 0.80	+ 3	9.2.77
Bass (S)	Lost to Wonthaggi (B)	- 4.14	- 868	31.5.77
Belfast (S)	Adjustment of common boundary with Minhamite (S) and Warrnambool (S)	.	+ 5	2.2.77
Buninyong (S)	Gained from Bannockburn (S)	+ 0.70	—	9.2.77
Donald (S)	Lost to Kara Kara (S)	- 0.16	—	13.10.76
Gordon (S)	Gained from Kerang (S)	+ 56.00	+ 40	31.5.77
Hampden (S)	Gained from Ripon (S)	+ 2.46	+ 160	31.5.77
Kara Kara (S)	Gained from Donald (S)	+ 0.16	—	13.10.76
Kerang (S)	Lost to Gordon (S)	- 56.00	- 40	31.5.77
Leigh (S)	Lost to Bannockburn (S)	- 1.50	- 3	9.2.77
Minhamite (S)	Adjustment of common boundary with Belfast (S) and Warrnambool (S)	+ 0.71	- 3	2.2.77
Ripon (S)	Lost to Hampden (S)	- 2.46	- 160	31.5.77
Warrnambool (S)	Adjustment of common boundary with Belfast (S) and Minhamite (S)	- 0.71	- 2	2.2.77
Wonthaggi (B)	Gained from Bass (S)	+ 4.14	+ 868	31.5.77

- (e) Population levels in the following local government areas have been affected by major construction projects in the vicinity: Narracan Shire (Thomson River Dam); Traralgon City (Loy Yang Power Station); and Tallangatta Shire (Dartmouth Dam).
- (f) Estimate based on the results of a population count conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics on 9 November 1977 in the City and Shire of Wangaratta.
- (g) The Shire of Rosedale is partly in the East Gippsland Statistical Division and partly in the Central Gippsland Statistical Division.
- (h) Part of Gippsland Lakes is included in Tambo Shire.
- (i) The category "migratory" includes persons not elsewhere enumerated, e.g., those who, on the stated date, were on board ship in ports, or travelling by ship between ports, or on long-distance trains, motor coaches, or aircraft.

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

VICTORIA—AREA AND ESTIMATED POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 30 JUNE 1977

Statistical division	Area (square kilometres)	Percentage of Victoria's area	Estimated population	Percentage of Victoria's population	Persons per square kilometre
Melbourne	6,110	2.68	2,694,100	71.2	440.9
Barwon	8,171	3.59	190,260	5.0	23.3
South Western	24,018	10.55	99,100	2.6	4.1
Central Highlands	12,700	5.58	114,200	3.0	9.0
Wimmera	33,359	14.66	56,190	1.5	1.7
Northern Mallee	35,324	15.52	71,440	1.9	2.0
Loddon-Campaspe	21,738	9.55	141,880	3.8	6.5
Goulburn	23,104	10.15	125,590	3.3	5.4
North Eastern	18,044	7.93	75,420	2.0	4.2
East Gippsland	28,790	12.65	54,320	1.4	1.9
Central Gippsland	12,133	5.33	122,000	3.2	10.1
East Central	4,109	1.81	36,100	1.0	8.8
Migratory	1,700	(a)	..
Total	227,600	100.00	3,782,300	100.0	16.6

(a) Less than 0.1 per cent.

Melbourne Statistical Division and the statistical districts of Victoria

Around each State capital city and other urban centres (see page 174 for definition) with a population of at least 25,000 persons, a fixed outer boundary has been drawn. This boundary was devised, after consultation with planners, to contain the anticipated development of the urban centre and associated smaller urban centres for a period of at least 20 years. The boundary circumscribes an area which is now, or is expected to be, socially and economically oriented towards the urban centre. These areas are designated statistical divisions in the case of the State capital cities, and statistical districts in the case of other urban centres. The fixed boundaries delimit areas which, for general statistical purposes, are free from the problems imposed for some purposes by the moving boundaries of urban centres.

In Victoria, apart from the Melbourne Statistical Division, the statistical districts devised on the above basis are Albury-Wodonga, Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, and Shepparton-Mooroopna. A statistical district boundary has also been defined around urban Morwell because of special circumstances in this area. Estimates of the population in these statistical districts at 30 June 1976 and 30 June 1977 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DISTRICTS AT 30 JUNE 1976 AND 1977

Statistical district	Estimated population at 30 June 1976 (a)	Estimated population at 30 June 1977 (b)
Albury-Wodonga	65,520	67,260
Ballarat	70,490	71,400
Bendigo	56,800	58,330
Geelong	135,560	137,910
Morwell	16,570	16,550
Shepparton-Mooroopna	32,090	32,720

(a) Census counts adjusted for under-enumeration.

(b) Subject to revision after the 1981 Census.

Population of Melbourne Statistical Division and the remainder of Victoria

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

population in this area as defined for the 1966 Census were derived from each earlier Census back to 1901.

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

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

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

(a) The population figures for 1971 and 1976 are part of the new population series (see page 167). The figures for earlier years are as recorded Census counts.

URBAN CENTRES

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

The method of defining the boundary of an urban centre differs depending on whether the urban centre has a population of more or less than 25,000 persons. For each State capital city and each urban centre with a population of 25,000 persons or more, the urban boundary indicates an area within which at the time of the Census there was a density of 200 or more persons per square kilometre. This density is determined for each Census Collection District (the smallest geographical area used for Census purposes). From Census to Census, as urbanisation proceeds, this urban boundary will move outwards to encompass peripheral development. Some specified areas of lower density (e.g., industrial areas, holiday areas, etc.) are classified as urban for other reasons. This moving urban boundary, or inner boundary, thus lies within the statistical district boundary, or outer boundary, which is fixed and which is defined so as to contain anticipated urban development for at least 20 years.

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

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

Comparison of the as recorded Census counts for 1971 and 1976 indicates whether the population of an urban centre has increased, decreased, or remained stationary. However,

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

VICTORIA—AS RECORDED CENSUS COUNTS OF URBAN CENTRES

Urban centre	As recorded Census count		Urban centre	As recorded Census count	
	1971	1976		1971	1976
Albury-Wodonga (a)	10,528	13,613	Leongatha	3,389	3,586
Alexandra	1,864	1,808	Leopold	1,444	2,309
Anglesea	1,065	1,411	Lorne	912	877
Apollo Bay	829	978	Maffra	3,666	3,836
Ararat (b)	8,312	8,288	Mallacoota	296	572
Bacchus Marsh	4,137	4,956	Mansfield	1,956	1,919
Bairnsdale (b)	8,552	9,130	Maryborough (b)	7,472	7,569
Ballarat	58,620	60,737	Melbourne	2,394,117	2,480,670
Barham-Koondrook (c)	593	582	Melton	4,511	12,022
Beaufort	1,201	1,219	Merbein	1,588	1,727
Beechworth	3,119	3,241	Mildura (b)	13,198	14,417
Benalla (b)	8,255	8,300	Moe-Yallourn	20,863	18,710
Bendigo	45,936	50,169	Mortlake	1,266	1,138
Bright	858	1,240	Morwell	16,853	16,094
Broadford	1,534	1,567	Mt Beauty	1,571	1,492
Camperdown (b)	3,477	3,596	Murtoa	1,035	1,003
Casterton	2,175	2,163	Myrtleford	2,741	2,810
Castlemaine	7,699	7,583	Nagambie	972	1,075
Charlton	1,403	1,358	Nathalia	1,277	1,220
Churchill	2,416	3,509	Nhill	2,109	2,124
Clifton Springs	408	1,049	Numurkah	2,582	2,658
Cobden	1,329	1,418	Ocean Grove-Barwon Heads	4,016	5,385
Cobram	3,191	3,378	Orbost	2,938	2,789
Cohuna	2,136	2,132	Ouyen	1,564	1,609
Colac	10,362	10,431	Pakenham East	2,017	2,270
Coleraine	1,386	1,289	Paynesville	958	1,242
Corowa-Wahgunyah (d)	390	402	Port Fairy (b)	2,427	2,399
Corryong	1,402	1,406	Portarlington	1,360	1,818
Cowes	1,029	1,344	Portland (b)	8,216	8,298
Craigieburn	1,337	2,491	Queenscliff (b)	2,807	3,013
Cranbourne	2,437	5,162	Red Cliffs	2,246	2,254
Creswick	1,756	2,033	Robinvale	1,547	1,654
Crib Point	1,915	2,689	Rochester	2,232	2,205
Daylesford	2,926	2,913	Rutherglen	1,177	1,325
Dimboola	1,696	1,706	St Arnaud (b)	2,779	2,786
Donald	1,448	1,627	St Leonards	475	733
Drouin	2,954	3,100	Sale (b)	10,436	12,111
Echuca-Moama (e)	7,505	7,873	Seymour	5,779	6,240
Emerald	1,591	2,145	Shepparton	19,410	25,848
Euroa	2,679	2,713	Somers	476	443
Geelong	115,181	122,080	Stawell (b)	5,800	6,150
Gisborne	783	1,286	Sunbury	5,098	8,243
Hamilton (b)	9,673	9,504	Swan Hill (b)	7,712	7,857
Hampton Park	1,330	3,316	Tatura	2,508	2,630
Hastings	1,897	3,228	Terang	1,730	2,183
Healesville	3,129	3,709	Torquay	1,937	2,614
Heathcote	1,082	1,076	Trafalgar	1,832	1,872
Heyfield	1,830	1,699	Traralgon (b)	14,666	15,089
Heywood	1,299	1,193	Wangaratta (b)	15,558	16,157
Horsham (b)	11,045	11,647	Warburton	1,583	1,753
Hurstbridge	878	1,021	Warracknabeal	2,868	2,775
Inverloch	1,074	1,459	Warragul	7,101	7,442
Kerang (b)	4,103	4,022	Warrandyte	2,812	3,711
Kilmore	1,475	1,517	Warrnambool (b)	18,684	20,195
Koo-Wee-Rup	922	1,041	Wonthaggi	4,438	4,614
Korumburra	2,891	2,795	Woodend	1,290	1,404
Kyabram (b)	5,081	5,122	Yarra Junction	1,193	1,401
Kyneton	3,492	3,694	Yarram	2,046	2,125
Lakes Entrance	2,591	3,023	Yarrawonga-Mulwala (f)	3,118	3,293
Lara	2,095	3,081	Yea	1,055	1,022

- (a) The part of urban Albury-Wodonga in Victoria. Total as recorded Census count of Albury-Wodonga—1971, 37,931; 1976, 45,567.
- (b) The boundary of this urban centre coincides exactly with the boundary of the local government area of the same name at both the 1971 and 1976 Censuses. Adjusted population totals for local government areas can be found on pages 196-9 of the *Victorian Year Book 1978*, together with average annual growth rates for the period.
- (c) That part of urban Barham-Koondrook in Victoria. Total as recorded Census count of Barham-Koondrook—1971, 1,724; 1976, 1,690.
- (d) That part of urban Corowa-Wahgunyah in Victoria. Total as recorded Census count of Corowa-Wahgunyah—1971, 3,313; 1976, 3,415.
- (e) That part of urban Echuca-Moama in Victoria. Total as recorded Census count of Echuca-Moama—1971, 8,631; 1976, 9,075.
- (f) That part of urban Yarrawonga-Mulwala in Victoria. Total as recorded Census count of Yarrawonga-Mulwala—1971, 3,980; 1976, 4,133.

1976 Census Field System

The main purpose of the national Census of Population and Housing is to count every person living in Australia (with the exception of those with diplomatic immunity), as well as every single dwelling, at a particular point of time, usually the night of 30 June. In addition to being a count, the Census also records details of the characteristics of the population and its housing. A field system of permanent and temporary officers is responsible for the distribution and collection of Census forms throughout Australia, and the success of their operations depends largely on the quality of the preparatory work, which extends over several years, as well as the calibre of staff responsible for this large scale and detailed work.

Definition of boundaries

As all persons in Australia at Census time are required to have their details entered on a Census schedule, it is necessary to divide the country into smaller defined units for workload and administrative purposes. At first the country is divided into Census Divisions which approximate to Australian Electoral Divisions. The Census Divisions are then divided into Census Subdivisions which generally coincide with or fall within local government area boundaries and each of these is further divided into about ten Collection Districts (CDs). CDs are the basic field collection units for a Census, and range in size from about 300 dwellings in urban areas to less than 50 dwellings in the more remote rural areas. Statistics compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) which monitor changes in the number of dwellings between Censuses together with information from field officers are supplemented by pre-census dwelling counts in growth areas in order to determine the most appropriate CD boundaries for a forthcoming Census. Every effort is made to maintain comparability between CD boundaries from Census to Census.

For the 1976 Census, Australia was divided into approximately 24,000 CDs with a collector responsible for the distribution and collection of the forms in each CD. Victoria was divided into 6,125 CDs, over 4,000 of which were in the Melbourne Statistical Division. Collection Districts were also "drawn up" to cover people on ships, trains, and buses on Census night.

Maps of each CD were prepared for use by the Census collectors and other field staff, a total of 52,000 maps being thus produced. The maps were prepared by the National Resources Department's Division of National Mapping. Since the Census, copies of these maps have been available to users of statistics.

Employment on the Census

About 27,000 persons were employed on the 1976 Census field system. These included permanent officers of the ABS, Australian electoral officers who were sworn in as temporary ABS employees to work on the Census, and thousands of other temporary employees who were sworn in to work for about two weeks as census group leaders and collectors.

The recruitment of the 26,300 temporary staff commenced in March 1976 with an extensive advertising campaign. Application forms were distributed through all post offices in Australia and over 60,000 people throughout Australia applied for the 26,300 jobs.

Role of the Australian Electoral Office

Because the Australian Electoral Office has a network of staff throughout the nation, electoral officers were employed by the ABS in the 1976 Census field system, as they have been in all Census field systems since 1921. Their detailed knowledge of the areas for which they are responsible is invaluable in these operations.

At the national level, the census operation was controlled by the Australian Field Supervisor, a permanent ABS officer who was directly responsible to the Australian Statistician. Below the Australian Field Supervisor, the field organisation structure consisted of Electoral Office staff appointed for the duration of their involvement with the Census. The Deputy Chief Electoral Officer acted as Chief Field Co-ordinator, the Australian Electoral Officer for each State as the State Field Supervisor, and the Divisional Returning Officers as Divisional Field Supervisors. The Divisional Field Supervisors in turn controlled the 2,300 group leaders who were each responsible for the supervision of up to twelve collectors.

Training of field staff

Several weeks before Census day the Divisional Field Supervisors (DFSs) attended conferences conducted by the ABS to acquaint them with their duties. Later all group leaders attended training sessions conducted by their DFS, and, in turn, all collectors attended training sessions organised by their group leaders.

Training kits developed by the ABS were used throughout these sessions to ensure that all field staff were trained in standardised procedures. All levels of field staff were also issued with written instructions outlining their duties and the field system in general.

Distribution of Census materials

To insure against unforeseen local shortages, over 20 million forms and 52,000 maps were printed and distributed throughout Australia. The distribution was undertaken in three phases:

- (1) From Canberra to the State depots;
- (2) from State depots to group leaders; and
- (3) from group leaders to collectors.

The first stage commenced in August 1975 and the third stage was completed by mid June 1976.

Delivery and collection of Census forms

Collectors are the key to the success of every Census. Without their loyalty, integrity, and dedication, a Census would not work. They often have to endure adverse weather conditions and other problems to distribute Census questionnaires to all dwellings in their Collection District and then collect and check the completed forms after Census day.

During the week before Wednesday 30 June 1976, Census forms were delivered to the 4.5 million dwellings in Australia. This included delivering forms to people who lived in remote places and to people who spent Census night aboard ships, trains, or buses, or in non-private dwellings such as motels.

On Thursday 1 July, collectors began the collection phase of the operation and this stage took about two weeks to complete. For the first time householders who had an objection to the collectors seeing the completed schedule, were supplied with an envelope which was delivered unopened by the collector to the group leader.

All collectors were trained to answer questions and assist householders where necessary to complete the Census form. They also carried a multi-language statement to assist householders who had difficulty in reading or understanding English. This statement included the telephone number for the Migrant Interpreter Service at the Department of Social Security, where interpreters trained in Census procedures were available to assist migrants. The collector was able to arrange for an interpreter to visit a household and provide assistance if necessary.

The 1976 Census form also carried for the first time an ABS telephone number at which Bureau officers could be contacted for assistance. In Melbourne alone, during Census week over 10,500 calls were received by the ABS and a further 1,900 calls were received by the Migrant Interpreter Service.

Once all of the completed householder's schedules and personal slips had been collected they were delivered by the collector to the group leader who was responsible for ensuring that collectors had satisfactorily performed their tasks and had fulfilled the required legal obligations.

Return of Census materials

In mid July, the Department of Administrative Services commenced the collection of completed workloads from the group leaders. All census materials including completed householders schedules and personal slips, envelopes, collector's equipment, etc., were transported in locked containers to the Processing Centre in each State capital where full security conditions were in operation.

Confidentiality of Census information

All of the information supplied to the ABS on Census forms is treated as strictly confidential. The only persons who can be given access to a Census schedule are persons employed by the ABS, either permanently or temporarily, who require access to Census

schedules for the purpose of performing their duties relating to the taking of the Census and/or its subsequent processing. All such persons are required to sign an undertaking of fidelity and secrecy, and are bound by the *Census and Statistics Act 1905-1973* not to divulge the contents of any schedule to any unauthorised person. Thus information about individuals is not divulged, even to another government department. Names and addresses do not go onto the computer records and the schedules are destroyed under supervision when the ABS is satisfied that the statistical information has been correctly extracted and processed.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

Census results

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

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

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

The following tables from the 1976 Census data provide information about the main characteristics of the Victorian population. It should be noted that with the exception of the age distribution table, the figures are the as recorded Census counts, and the total counts shown therefore differ from the estimated population at 30 June 1971 and 30 June 1976 shown earlier in this chapter. The figures shown in the age distribution table have been adjusted as part of the new population estimates series, and thus add to the population estimates shown earlier. Any discrepancies in the tables between the totals and the addition of individual components are due to rounding.

VICTORIA—ESTIMATED AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

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

VICTORIA—ESTIMATED AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION—*continued*

Age last birthday (years)	30 June 1971			30 June 1976		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 21	708,062	677,924	1,385,986	727,439	690,789	1,418,228
21-64	929,698	904,301	1,833,999	1,005,372	988,550	1,993,922
65 and over	122,891	177,481	300,372	137,286	196,545	333,831
Total	1,760,651	1,759,706	3,520,357	1,870,097	1,875,884	3,745,981

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

VICTORIA—ANNUAL PERSONAL INCOME, CENSUS 1976

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

VICTORIA—QUALIFICATIONS, HIGHEST LEVEL OBTAINED, CENSUS 1976

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

VICTORIA—AGE LEFT SCHOOL, CENSUS 1976

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

POPULATION

VICTORIA—INDUSTRY IN WHICH EMPLOYED
POPULATION WORK, CENSUS 1976

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

VICTORIA—MARITAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION,
CENSUS 1976

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

VICTORIA—BIRTHPLACE OF THE POPULATION,
CENSUS 1976

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

VICTORIA—RELIGION OF THE POPULATION, CENSUS 1976

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

IMMIGRATION

Policy

General

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

Australia's immigration policy is based on its national and economic security; the capacity to provide employment, housing, education, and social services; the welfare and integration of all its citizens; the preservation of the democratic system and balanced development of the nation; the preservation and development of a culturally diversified but socially cohesive Australian society free of racial tensions and offering security, well-being, and equality of opportunity to all those living here; the concept that entry into Australia should be selective but not discriminatory; and the sympathetic consideration of persons who, for political and other reasons, would face danger to life and liberty upon return to their country of origin.

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

(1) *Family reunion*

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

and to further inquiries establishing the genuineness of the relationship claimed and the intention to marry shortly after arrival;

(2) *General eligibility*

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

(3) *Refugees*

Refugees and other persons seeking entry to Australia on humanitarian grounds will be admitted subject to recognition of refugee status, good health (criteria may be relaxed where strong compassionate factors exist), good character, and any other criteria that may be set in individual situations; and

(4) *Special eligibility*

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

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 first *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. These findings were confirmed in the Inquiry's supplementary report on recent demographic trends, published in 1978.

The monitoring of demographic trends and the assessment of their implications for the future are crucial elements in the development of an appropriate national population strategy. The Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs is responsible for providing information on long-term population trends. In addition, the functions of the Australian Population and Immigration Council, which is responsible to the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, include assessment of, and advice to, the Commonwealth Government on the implications of demographic trends. In 1977, the Council began publishing the series, *Population Report*, summarising recent demographic trends. Two issues have been published and the third is being prepared. The Australian Population and Immigration Council also published a Green Paper in 1977, entitled *Immigration Policies and Australia's Population*. The major purposes of the Green Paper were to stimulate public discussion on population and immigration issues and options, and to ascertain community attitudes regarding desirable future levels of population growth, including immigration. Extensive consultation ensued with State Governments, trade union leaders, representatives of industry, commerce and employers, local government authorities, and individuals and groups within the community. The information and views

received contributed positively to the Government's review of immigration policies and Australia's population, tabled in Federal Parliament in June 1978 by the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs.

Immigration changes became fully operative on 1 January 1979. Resulting from its review, the Government has adopted a long-term approach to population growth for Australia, based for the first time on a series of triennial rolling immigration programmes, designed to achieve a net population gain through migration of around 70,000 in each year of the first triennium.

Entry into Australia

Australian migration representatives overseas

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

Regulation of entry

It is Commonwealth Government policy that generally any person, whether coming to Australia for residence or for temporary stay, 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. 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" include 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 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, 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), seeking relatives or making 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

Private overseas students may be permitted to enter Australia as bona fide 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 for acceptable courses. As well as

meeting other entry requirements, including health, private students must have the capacity to undertake their proposed studies and produce evidence of enrolment and assured maintenance in Australia. Generally, private student visa applications are lodged overseas by prospective students.

There is also provision for the grant of temporary residence 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 organisation providing the training in Australia.

Temporary residents

The policy of the Commonwealth Government is that opportunities for employment in Australia are to be available as a first priority to Australian 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 which include health and character checks.

Citizenship

Legislation

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

- (1) Were born in Australia or New Guinea;
- (2) were naturalised in Australia;
- (3) had been 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 before 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 provision of the *Australian Citizenship Act 1948* either:

- (1) By birth in Australia;
- (2) by descent by birth abroad subject to registration of the birth at an Australian Consulate abroad or the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs in Australia;
- (3) by grant to persons resident in Australia who make application under the conditions prescribed in the Act. Since 1949, there has been no provision in the Australian Citizenship Act for settlers (regardless of their nationality or length of residence) to acquire Australian citizenship without making application.

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

- (1) The husband, wife, widow, or widower of an Australian citizen may apply for citizenship at any time after arriving in Australia, providing the intention is to settle here permanently;
- (2) a married settler 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 their 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 their responsible parent. (If they wish, they may obtain separate documentary evidence of their citizenship from the Regional Director of the Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs in their State); and
- (5) persons who serve in the permanent defence forces of Australia may be granted citizenship after completing three months service, or, if discharged earlier on medical grounds attributable to service, immediately on discharge.

Status of married women

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

Victoria

Immigration into Victoria

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

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

Ministry of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs

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

The objectives of the Ministry are:

- (1) To promote and facilitate the settlement of migrants in Victoria, and to co-ordinate measures conducive to the building of a socially cohesive society;
- (2) to promote and encourage the establishment of a community in which all ethnic groups will have full expression of identity;
- (3) to encourage a community awareness of the value of ethnic cultures;
- (4) to encourage migrants to accept Australian citizenship and to participate in the social, cultural, educational, political, and economic life of the Australian community and in such other activities as are conducive to good citizenship; and

(5) to take such steps as are considered necessary to prevent or remove discrimination against persons because of their ethnic background or characteristics, and to promote the welfare of migrants and their families within the State of Victoria.

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

Immigration

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

Since July 1966, the State Immigration Authority has been responsible for the settlement in Victoria of nearly 200,000 migrants from the United Kingdom. Victoria has also continuously sought extra responsibility in ensuring that migrants from other source countries are suitably informed of conditions in Victoria.

Ethnic affairs

The Ethnic Affairs Division is comprised of three units:

(1) *Policy and Programmes*. Close relationships are maintained with ethnic groups, schools, community service organisations, and individuals in seeking suggestions and providing assistance for projects within the ambit of the Victorian Ministry of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs Act. Part of the aim of this activity is to develop community education programmes to focus on integration of migrants into the wider community.

The Ministry has provided financial assistance to over 90 ethnic organisations — social, welfare, cultural, and educational — to support projects which promote community integration, migrant services, and ethnic organisational development. Ministry staff also present lectures to school groups, service and ethnic organisations, and play a major role in seminars involving the ethnic communities.

(2) *Research*. The general aim of the Research unit is to investigate needs of ethnic communities and to research ways and means to best meet these needs. In addition, the unit recommends and implements programmes of community service.

Activities include membership of, and project work for, committees, projects, and major reports. These have meant involvement with a very wide range of voluntary, private, and government organisations in areas of industry, education, health, law, and the media. Interdepartmental working parties have been established in the main "helping" areas of the Victorian Government.

The Ministry is in constant contact with State, Federal, and local authorities to ensure that no citizen is placed at a disadvantage because of a lack of understanding of the English language. The Ministry works closely with "helping" societies in Victoria in translating and printing information brochures into the community's demand languages.

(3) *Community Relations and Liaison*. This unit within the Ministry undertakes activities in the areas of:

- (i) Conciliatory roles in certain migrant cases which are referred to the Ministry;
- (ii) consulting with government departments on migrant cases where advice of the Ministry is requested or deemed desirable;
- (iii) continuing to work closely with the Office of the Commissioner on Community Relations on migrant cases and projects where assistance from the Victorian Ministry is requested; and
- (iv) acting as a catalyst in promoting migrants' integration into the community and explaining to the community concepts and objectives of a multi-cultural society. This involves close co-ordination with migrant groups and government agencies in ascertaining specific needs and in recommending appropriate action. The Ministry also co-operates with the regional consultative committees of the Family and Community Services programme.

Statistics

VICTORIA—PERSONS GRANTED AUSTRALIAN CITIZENSHIP

Previous nationality or country of citizenship	1977	1956-1977	Previous nationality or country of citizenship	1977	1956-1977
American (United States)	37	585	Italian	2,982	70,497
Austrian	77	3,750	Jourdanian	21	293
British—			Latvian	13	5,498
United Kingdom and colonies	3,202	(a) 26,782	Lebanese	683	5,003
Chinese	111	2,356	Lithuanian	1	2,728
Czechoslovak	64	4,142	Norwegian	5	322
Danish	33	680	Polish	277	23,838
Dutch	190	27,669	Portuguese	46	367
Egyptian	225	3,986	Romanian	40	995
Estonian	1	1,179	Russian	28	2,395
Filipino	97	405	Spanish	184	1,693
Finnish	33	845	Swedish	11	212
French	178	1,343	Swiss	50	1,147
German	312	19,124	Syrian	67	647
Greek	6,113	65,846	Turkish	90	885
Hungarian	102	10,121	Ukrainian	7	6,416
Iraqi	18	131	Yugoslav	3,780	35,205
Israeli	125	3,244	Stateless	308	4,603
			Other	3,122	32,984
			Total	22,633	367,916

(a) Excludes British nationality before July 1962, for which years figures are not available.

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									
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
1976	987,438	358,605	148,730	198	133,634	247	(a) 12,448	336	1,641,636
1977	1,002,315	390,733	148,944	1,423	140,753	17	13,112	474	1,697,771
DEPARTURES									
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
1976	971,280	342,882	148,506	757	123,811	81	(a) 14,520	319	1,602,156
1977	966,567	363,318	144,073	1,630	128,247	59	13,807	529	1,618,230

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

NOTE. This table indicates the State or Territory 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.

AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—OVERSEAS MIGRATION

Year	Australia				Victoria (a)				
	Permanent and long-term movement (b)		Short-term movement		Permanent and long-term movement (b)	Short-term movement		Total	
	Settlers	Other	Australian residents returning or departing temporarily	Visitors		Australian residents returning or departing temporarily	Visitors		
ARRIVALS									
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
1976	58,317	83,187	968,264	531,868	1,641,636	32,119	233,817	92,669	358,605
1977	75,640	85,173	973,677	563,281	1,697,771	39,033	242,583	109,117	390,733
DEPARTURES									
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
1976	16,815	99,075	973,798	512,468	1,602,156	25,008	234,201	83,673	342,882
1977	14,170	91,864	971,253	540,943	1,618,230	24,059	245,402	93,857	363,318

(a) See note to preceding table.

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

ABORIGINALS IN VICTORIA

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

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

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

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

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

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

The *Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1972* established an Office administered by the 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 Victoria's Chief Secretary.

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