

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 596.4 per cent which is noteworthy when compared with a 31.3 per cent increase in the twelve years from 1954 to 1966, and 12.2 per cent in the ten years from 1971 to 1981.

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

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

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

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

There have been significant changes in Victoria's population trends in recent years. The birth rate declined from 1971 to 1979, and the crude birth rate for 1979 was the lowest ever recorded since the system of compulsory registration of births was introduced in 1853. However, a gradual increase in births has been seen for 1980, 1981, and 1982. As well, there has been a generally lower level of immigration since the early 1960s. The estimated resident population of Victoria at 30 June 1981 was 3,948,600 persons.

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

POPULATION ESTIMATES

New population estimates series

This section presents population estimates of States, Territories, statistical divisions, local government areas, and statistical districts. For dates from 30 June 1971 onwards, the Estimated Resident Population is the new official population estimates series compiled according to the place of usual residence of the population. Estimates for the years 1971 to 1976 are final, while figures for 1977 to 1981 are preliminary and subject to revision once final 1981 Census results become available.

The figures at Census dates 1976 and 1981 were arrived at by: (1) tabulating census counts (actual location basis) to obtain counts on the basis of usual residence (census counts, place of usual residence); (2) adjusting the census counts, place of usual residence, for census under-enumeration; and (3) adding to the adjusted census counts, place of usual residence, the number of Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the Census.

For Census date 1971, this direct method was not used because of the inadequacy of the 1971 Population Estimates Series. The 1971 estimate for Australia was derived by working back from the 1976 Census Count (actual location, adjusted for under-enumeration) using the intercensal data on births, deaths, and net overseas movement. Information on State of usual residence from the 1971 Census was then used to compile estimates of State populations. These State estimates were adjusted by the difference between the 1971 figure derived from 1976 and the actual 1971 Census Count. To the figures for Australia and the States were added estimates of residents temporarily overseas to obtain the Estimated Resident Population at June 1971.

An explanation of the new conceptual basis for population estimates is given in the ABS Information Paper entitled *Population Estimates: An Outline of the New Conceptual Basis of ABS Population Estimates* (3216.0).

Estimates for the intercensal years between 1971-1976 and 1976-1981 were obtained by adding to the population at the beginning of each period components of natural increase (usual residence basis) and net overseas migration gain. An additional adjustment (the intercensal discrepancy) was made in order to make each intercensal total increase agree with the difference between the estimated resident populations at two census dates. For the States and Territories for the intercensal years, account is also taken of estimated interstate movements involving a change of usual residence.

Population in the States and Territories

The following four tables show the area, Estimated Resident Population, population density, and proportion of population in each State and Territory for 1981, and details of the Estimated Resident Population, population growth rates, and natural increase for each State and Territory for the six years ending 1981:

AUSTRALIA—AREA, ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, AND POPULATION DENSITY OF STATES AND TERRITORIES, 30 JUNE 1981

State or Territory	Area (square kilometres)	Estimated Resident Population (a)	Persons per square kilometre	Percentage of population in each State or Territory
				per cent
New South Wales	801,600	5,237,068	6.53	35.09
Victoria	227,600	3,948,555	17.35	26.45
Queensland	1,727,200	2,345,335	1.36	15.71
South Australia	984,000	1,319,327	1.34	8.84
Western Australia	2,525,500	1,299,094	0.51	8.71
Tasmania	67,800	427,308	6.30	2.86
Northern Territory	1,346,200	122,844	0.09	0.82
Australian Capital Territory	2,400	227,255	94.69	1.52
Australia	7,682,300	14,926,786	1.94	100.00

(a) Preliminary estimate subject to revision.

AUSTRALIA—ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1976 to 1981

State or Territory	Estimated Resident Population at 30 June—					
	1976	1977 (a)	1978 (a)	1979 (a)	1980 (a)	1981 (a)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
New South Wales	4,959.6	5,003.2	5,049.8	5,103.3	5,165.2	5,237.1
Victoria	3,810.4	3,837.5	3,863.7	3,883.2	3,909.8	3,948.6
Queensland	2,092.4	2,132.4	2,177.5	2,223.2	2,275.4	2,345.3
South Australia	1,274.1	1,286.6	1,297.8	1,301.8	1,308.7	1,319.3
Western Australia	1,178.3	1,204.8	1,230.9	1,254.1	1,273.5	1,299.1
Tasmania	412.3	413.9	416.4	418.7	423.5	427.3
Northern Territory	98.2	102.2	107.0	111.4	115.2	122.8
Australian Capital Territory	207.7	211.1	215.2	218.2	220.8	227.3
Australia	14,033.1	14,191.8	14,358.2	14,513.8	14,692.2	14,926.8

(a) Preliminary estimate subject to revision after the final 1981 Census results become available.

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

State or Territory	Year ended 30 June—					
	1976	1977 (a)	1978 (a)	1979 (a)	1980 (a)	1981 (a)
New South Wales	0.56	0.88	0.92	1.06	1.21	1.39
Victoria	0.61	0.71	0.68	0.50	0.69	0.99
Queensland	2.00	1.91	2.11	2.10	2.35	3.07
South Australia	0.70	0.98	0.87	0.31	0.53	0.81
Western Australia	2.03	2.25	2.17	1.88	1.55	2.01
Tasmania	0.54	0.39	0.60	0.55	1.15	0.90
Northern Territory	5.77	4.07	4.70	4.11	3.43	6.60
Australian Capital Territory	4.39	1.64	1.94	1.39	1.19	2.94
Australia	1.01	1.13	1.17	1.08	1.23	1.60

(a) Preliminary estimate subject to revision after the final 1981 Census results become available.

AUSTRALIA—NATURAL INCREASE (a)

Year ended 30 June—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1976	39,354	31,212	19,318	9,355	12,613	3,365	1,759	3,549	120,525
1977	36,098	29,535	18,078	9,371	13,067	3,512	2,208	3,595	115,464
1978	38,069	30,021	18,701	9,196	13,313	3,452	1,988	3,560	118,300
1979	37,694	28,483	18,231	8,655	12,744	3,629	2,161	3,458	115,055
1980	39,060	28,843	18,892	8,781	12,276	3,461	2,271	3,426	117,010
1981	41,001	28,960	20,350	9,154	12,932	3,618	2,078	3,398	121,491

(a) Excess of live births (according to mother's State of usual residence) over deaths (according to the deceased's State of usual residence).

Population in statistical divisions and local government areas

In the *Victorian Year Book* 1976, the grouping of local government areas into statistical divisions was varied from that used in previous editions and thus commenced a new series. Victoria is now divided into twelve statistical divisions (instead of the ten previously used). (See pages 150–2 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1980.) With the exception of the Melbourne and East Central Divisions, these correspond to the regional boundaries adopted for planning purposes by the Victorian Government in May 1974. The Melbourne Statistical Division has not been altered and remains the same as the area used since 1966 (see pages 168–9).

The following table shows the area at 30 June 1981 and estimated population for each of the local government areas and statistical divisions in Victoria at 30 June 1976 and 30 June 1981. 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.

**VICTORIA—AREA AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION OF LOCAL
GOVERNMENT AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AT 30 JUNE 1976 AND
1981**

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1981 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated Resident Population at 30 June 1976	Estimated Resident Population at 30 June 1981 (p)
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Altona (C)	40.19	31,800	32,000
Berwick (C)	119.70	26,700	37,200
Box Hill (C)	21.49	52,600	49,300
Brighton (C)	13.68	38,000	35,300
Broadmeadows (C) (d)	64.79	103,600*	106,700
Brunswick (C) (d)	10.67	48,600	45,900
Bulla (S)	422.20	14,000	18,900
Camberwell (C)	35.14	95,100	89,800
Caulfield (C)	21.98	77,700	72,700
Chelsea (C)	12.23	27,700	27,000
Coburg (C)	18.71	60,800	55,900
Collingwood (C)	4.78	17,500	15,500
Cranbourne (S) (part) (c)	398.00	22,300	31,900
Croydon (C)	33.72	35,000	37,300
Dandenong (C)	36.26	50,400	56,400
Diamond Valley (S)	85.31	47,300	51,900
Doncaster and Templestowe (C)	89.40	86,100	93,700
Eltham (S)	277.20	30,100	35,900
Essendon (C) (d)	22.24	63,000*	58,500
Fitzroy (C)	3.66	21,100	19,200
Flinders (S)	323.70	23,100	27,000
Footscray (C)	17.97	54,100	51,200
Frankston (C)	70.66	75,500	81,500
Hastings (S)	290.10	13,400	18,000
Hawthorn (C)	9.76	34,200	31,800
Healesville (S) (part) (c)	280.70	6,500*	7,900
Heidelberg (C)	32.38	68,900	66,600
Keilor (C) (d)	98.38	74,900*	84,300
Kew (C)	14.55	30,900	29,700
Knox (C)	110.10	77,800	91,600
Lillydale (S)	397.60	53,200	64,000
Malvern (C)	15.92	48,000	44,900
Melbourne (C) (d)	31.42	62,800	59,300
Melton (S)	450.40	14,600	21,300
Moorabbin (C)	51.20	108,100	101,300
Mordialloc (C)	12.19	30,200	28,900
Mornington (S)	90.65	21,200	24,400
Northcote (C)	17.11	57,400	52,700
Nunawading (C)	41.58	99,000	100,200
Oakleigh (C)	30.30	56,900	57,400
Pakenham (S) (part) (c)	162.50	4,400	5,400
Port Melbourne (C)	10.64	9,900	8,900
Prahran (C)	9.55	51,300	46,800
Preston (C)	37.02	91,900	86,700
Richmond (C)	6.12	27,300	24,900
Ringwood (C)	22.76	39,000	39,900
St Kilda (C)	8.57	54,700	50,800
Sandringham (C)	14.97	34,600	32,500
Sherbrooke (S)	193.00	27,000	31,100
South Melbourne (C)	8.91	22,100	20,000
Springvale (C)	97.60	75,800	82,500
Sunshine (C)	80.03	92,200	97,400
Waverley (C)	58.57	122,500	125,900
Werribee (S)	668.20	33,000	41,600
Whittlesea (S)	598.30	50,400	67,700
Williamstown (C)	14.50	27,700	26,400
Total division	6,109.00	2,723,700	2,803,600
BARWON STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Bannockburn (S) (d)	705.30	2,490*	3,100
Barrabool (S)	593.50	5,010	6,010
Bellarine (S)	331.50	25,910	31,420
Colac (C)	10.88	10,060	10,080
Colac (S)	1,458.00	6,450	6,370
Corio (S)	699.30	49,240	52,810
Geelong (C)	13.44	16,410	14,880
Geelong West (C)	5.26	16,780	15,430
Leigh (S) (d)	980.10	1,250*	1,340
Newtown (C)	5.99	11,270	10,570
Otway (S)	1,910.00	4,030	3,850

VICTORIA—AREA AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AT 30 JUNE 1976 and 1981—*continued*

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1981 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated Resident Population at 30 June 1976	Estimated Resident Population at 30 June 1981 (p)
BARWON STATISTICAL DIVISION—<i>continued</i>			
Queenscliff (B)	8.49	3,170	3,270
South Barwon (C)	165.30	34,020	36,710
Winchelsea (S)	1,284.00	4,140	4,030
Total division	8,171.00	190,230	199,850
SOUTH WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Belfast (S) (d)	518.00	1,710*	1,580
Camperdown (T)	14.53	3,740	3,680
Dundas (S)	3,464.00	3,640	3,670
Glenelg (S)	3,582.00	5,050	4,650
Hamilton (C)	21.65	9,810	9,970
Hampden (S) (d)	2,621.00	8,130*	7,810
Heytesbury (S)	1,515.00	8,360	8,020
Koroit (B)	23.05	1,450	1,510
Minhamite (S) (d)	1,365.00	2,380*	2,270
Mortlake (S) (d)	2,137.00	3,900*	3,630
Mount Rouse (S)	1,419.00	2,750	2,600
Port Fairy (B)	23.00	2,530	2,380
Portland (T)	34.11	8,720	9,550
Portland (S)	3,681.00	6,600	7,010
Wannon (S)	1,977.00	3,630	3,300
Warrnambool (C) (d)	34.43	21,590*	22,190
Warrnambool (S) (d)	1,582.00	6,430*	6,750
Not incorporated— Lady Julia Percy Island and Tower Hill Lake Reserve	6.30	—	—
Total division	24,018.00	100,430	100,560
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Ararat (C)	19.06	8,620	8,650
Ararat (S)	3,657.00	4,380	4,330
Avoca (S) (d)	1,124.00	2,120	2,190
Bacchus Marsh (S)	566.20	6,400	7,920
Ballaarat (C) (d)	34.39	38,990*	36,680
Ballan (S)	919.40	2,310	2,630
Ballarat (S)	476.60	18,280	19,610
Bungaree (S)	227.90	3,240	3,780
Buninyong (S) (d)	777.90	6,610*	8,400
Creswick (S)	551.70	4,080	4,180
Daylesford and Glenlyon (S)	609.30	4,180	4,450
Grenville (S)	844.30	2,920	4,510
Lexton (S)	821.00	1,290	1,210
Ripon (S) (d)	1,531.00	3,280*	3,260
Sebastopol (B)	7.07	6,330	6,730
Talbot and Clunes (S)	533.50	1,470	1,700
Total division	12,700.00	114,500	120,220
WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Arapiles (S)	1,989.00	1,930	1,880
Birchip (S)	1,469.00	1,600	1,470
Dimboola (S)	4,918.00	5,020	4,790
Donald (S) (d)	1,448.00	2,880	2,680
Dunmunkle (S)	1,546.00	3,500	3,190
Horsham (C)	24.03	11,980	12,480
Kaniva (S)	3,085.00	2,040	1,930
Karkarooc (S)	3,719.00	3,520	3,240
Kowree (S)	5,387.00	4,600	4,190
Lowan (S)	2,683.00	3,530	3,350
Stawell (T)	24.09	6,450	6,410
Stawell (S) (d)	2,615.00	2,190	2,300
Warracknabeal (S)	1,839.00	4,160	4,090
Wimmera (S)	2,613.00	3,030	2,960
Total division	33,359.00	56,420	54,960
NORTHERN MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Kerang (B)	22.87	4,200	4,240
Kerang (S) (d)	3,254.00	4,630*	4,570
Mildura (C)	28.76	14,610	15,890
Mildura (S)	10,540.00	18,100	19,300
Swan Hill (C)	13.65	8,050	8,580

VICTORIA—AREA AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AT 30 JUNE 1976 and 1981—*continued*

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1981 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated Resident Population at 30 June 1976	Estimated Resident Population at 30 June 1981 (p)
NORTHERN MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION— <i>continued</i>			
Swan Hill (S)	6,555.00	12,730	12,730
Walpeup (S)	10,795.00	3,960	3,690
Wycheproof (S)	4,115.00	4,350	3,920
Total division	35,324.00	70,620	72,910
LODDON-CAMPASPE STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Bendigo (C)	32.50	33,810	32,860
Bet Bet (S) (d)	928.20	1,790*	1,750
Castlemaine (C)	23.31	7,060	6,890
Charlton (S)	1,176.00	2,240	2,170
Cohuna (S)	497.30	4,830	4,710
Eaglehawk (B)	14.50	6,800	7,660
East Loddon (S)	1,194.00	1,640	1,530
Echuca (C) (e)	26.06	8,190	8,230
Gisborne (S)	278.20	5,200	7,470
Gordon (S) (d)	2,079.00	3,100*	2,980
Huntly (S)	878.00	2,470	3,120
Kara Kara (S) (d)	2,293.00	1,170	1,120
Korong (S) (d)	2,384.00	3,240*	3,100
Kyneton (S)	725.20	6,600	7,040
McIvor (S)	1,453.00	1,990	2,290
Maldon (S)	559.40	1,970	2,330
Marong (S)	1,489.00	8,490	10,180
Maryborough (C)	23.31	7,930	8,150
Metcalfe (S)	590.50	2,180	2,300
Newham and Woodend (S)	246.00	2,550	3,600
Newstead (S)	409.20	1,840	2,070
Pyalong (S)	603.50	540	570
Rochester (S) (e)	1,934.00	7,570	7,510
Romsey (S)	619.00	3,370	4,710
St Arnaud (T)	25.41	2,880	2,840
Strathfieldsaye (S)	619.00	10,320	12,870
Tullaroop (S)	637.10	1,400	1,700
Total division	21,738.00	141,150	151,730
GOULBURN STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Alexandra (S)	1,895.00	4,420	4,400
Benalla (C) (d)	17.66	8,620	8,530
Benalla (S) (d)	2,322.00	3,660	4,370
Broadford (S)	576.30	2,220	2,510
Cobram (S)	440.30	6,060	6,410
Deakin (S)	960.90	5,870	6,070
Euroa (S)	1,412.00	4,490	4,380
Goulburn (S)	1,031.00	2,160	2,150
Kilmore (S)	508.90	3,600	4,850
Kyabram (T)	20.85	5,550	5,760
Mansfield (S)	3,915.00	4,220	4,480
Nathalia (S)	1,238.00	3,290	3,240
Numurkah (S)	722.60	5,930	6,100
Rodney (S)	1,028.00	14,070	14,770
Seymour (S)	949.60	10,860	11,390
Shepparton (C)	26.71	22,180	24,430
Shepparton (S)	924.80	6,490	7,450
Tungamah (S)	1,142.00	3,120	2,910
Violet Town (S)	935.00	1,290	1,320
Waranga (S)	1,645.00	4,450	4,410
Yea (S)	1,392.00	3,230*	3,610
Total division	23,104.00	125,770	133,550
NORTH EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Beechworth (S)	771.60	4,720	4,660
Bright (S)	3,100.00	4,850	5,480
Chiltern (S)	497.50	1,650	2,080
Myrtleford (S)	712.20	4,340	4,320
Oxley (S)	2,792.00	5,200	5,040
Rutherglen (S)	530.90	2,720	2,890
Tallangatta (S) (f)	4,150.00	5,200	3,930
Upper Murray (S)	2,458.00	2,630	2,560
Wangaratta (C) (d) (e)	25.53	16,530*	16,690
Wangaratta (S) (d) (e)	918.30	2,440*	2,550
Wodonga (Rural City)	347.10	16,020	19,470

VICTORIA—AREA AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AT 30 JUNE 1976 and 1981—*continued*

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1981 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated Resident Population at 30 June 1976	Estimated Resident Population at 30 June 1981 (p)
NORTH EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION— <i>continued</i>			
Yackandandah (S)	1,111.00	3,300	3,620
Yarrawonga (S)	629.50	4,250	4,610
Total division	18,044.00	73,850	77,900
EAST GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Avon (S)	2,529.00	3,090	3,640
Bairnsdale (T)	27.19	9,550	9,800
Bairnsdale (S)	2,278.00	4,710	5,480
Maffra (S)	4,172.00	9,050	9,270
Omeo (S)	5,649.00	1,660	1,610
Orbost (S)	9,590.00	6,450	6,180
Rosedale (S) (part) (g)	690.70	880	1,150
Sale (C)	29.78	12,630	13,300
Tambo (S) (h)	3,512.00	6,440	7,220
Not incorporated— Bass Strait Islands and part of Gippsland Lakes (h)	312.80	—	—
Total division	28,790.00	54,470	57,650
CENTRAL GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Alberton (S)	1,870.00	5,900	6,010
Buln Buln (S)	1,259.00	8,880	9,490
Korumburra (S)	613.80	6,830	6,810
Mirboo (S)	253.80	2,010	2,190
Moe (C)	24.08	16,080	17,250
Morwell (S)	669.00	23,830	26,280
Narracan (S) (f)	2,317.00	8,970	11,070
Rosedale (S) (part) (g)	1,582.00	4,610	5,370
South Gippsland (S)	1,432.00	5,850	6,030
Traralgon (C) (d) (f)	20.01	16,060*	18,630
Traralgon (S) (d)	466.94	1,630*	3,430
Warragul (S)	352.20	10,930	11,340
Woorayl (S)	1,246.00	10,040	10,290
Yallourn Works Area	26.90	1,930	30
Total division	12,133.00	123,520	134,200
EAST CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Bass (S) (d)	521.60	3,250*	3,350
Cranbourne (S) (part) (c)	345.30	3,890	4,090
Healesville (S) (part) (c)	619.70	1,480	1,730
Pakenham (S) (part) (c)	725.30	11,380	13,180
Phillip Island (S)	101.00	2,500	3,070
Upper Yarra (S)	1,585.00	8,060	10,500
Wonthaggi (B) (d)	57.11	5,110	5,390
Not incorporated— French Island	154.00	60	60
Total division	4,109.00	35,730	41,370
STATE SUMMARY			
Melbourne	6,109.00	2,723,700	2,803,600
Barwon	8,171.00	190,230	199,850
South Western	24,018.00	100,430	100,560
Central Highlands	12,700.00	114,500	120,220
Wimmera	33,359.00	56,420	54,960
Northern Mallee	35,324.00	70,620	72,910
Loddon-Campaspe	21,738.00	141,150	151,730
Goulburn	23,104.00	125,770	133,550
North Eastern	18,044.00	73,850	77,900
East Gippsland	28,790.00	54,470	57,650
Central Gippsland	12,133.00	123,520	134,200
East Central	4,109.00	35,730	41,370
Total Victoria	227,600.00	3,810,400	3,948,600

*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 1981.

(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 1981:

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA CHANGES
30 JUNE 1976 to 30 JUNE 1981

Local government area	Nature of change in area or status	Net change in area (square kilometres)	Estimated net change in population	Date of change
Avoca (S)	Lost to Stawell (S)	- 0.07	—	5.12.79
Ballaarat (C)	Lost to Buninyong (S)	- 0.21	- 17	1. 2.78
Bannockburn (S)	Adjustment of common boundary with Buninyong (S) and Leigh (S)	+ 0.80	+ 3	9. 2.77
Benalla (C)	Gained from Benalla (S)	+ 0.10	—	19. 5.80
Benalla (S)	Lost to Benalla (C)	- 0.10	—	19. 5.80
Bet Bet (S)	Gained from Korong (S)	+ 1.00	+ 3	8. 5.79
Broadmeadows (C)	Lost to Essendon (C)	- 5.99	-9,709	1.10.79
Brunswick (C)	Gained from Essendon (C) and Melbourne (C)	+ 0.05	—	1.10.79
Buninyong (S)	Gained from Bannockburn (S)	+ 0.70	—	9. 2.77
Buninyong (S)	Gained from Ballaarat (C)	+ 0.21	+ 17	18. 1.78
Bass (S)	Lost to Wonthaggi (B)	- 4.14	- 868	31. 5.77
Belfast (S)	Adjustment of common boundary with Minhamite (S) and Warrnambool (S)	—	+ 5	2. 2.77
Donald (S)	Lost to Kara Kara (S)	- 0.16	—	13.10.76
Essendon (C)	Gained from Broadmeadows (C) and lost to Brunswick (C) and Keilor (C)	+ 5.76	+ 8,892	1.10.79
Gordon (S)	Gained from Kerang (S)	+ 56.00	+ 40	31. 5.77
Hampden (S)	Gained from Ripon (S)	+ 2.46	+ 160	31. 5.77
Healesville (S) (MSD)	Lost to Yea (S)	- 0.89	- 14	1.10.80
Kara Kara (S)	Gained from Donald (S)	+ 0.16	—	13.10.76
Keilor (C)	Gained from Essendon (C)	+ 0.18	+ 817	1.10.79
Kerang (S)	Lost to Gordon (S)	- 56.00	- 40	31. 5.77
Korong (S)	Lost to Bet Bet (S)	- 1.00	- 3	8. 5.79
Leigh (S)	Lost to Bannockburn (S)	- 1.50	- 3	9. 2.77
Melbourne (C)	Lost to Brunswick (C)	—	—	1.10.79
Minhamite (S)	Adjustment of common boundary with Belfast (S) and Warrnambool (S)	+ 0.71	- 3	2. 2.77
Mortlake (S)	Gained from Warrnambool (S)	—	+ 11	10. 5.78
Ripon (S)	Lost to Hampden (S)	- 2.46	- 160	31. 5.77
Stawell (S)	Gained from Avoca (S)	+ 0.07	—	5.12.79
Traralgon (C)	Gained from Traralgon (S)	+ 0.06	+ 210	28. 8.79
Traralgon (S)	Lost to Traralgon (C)	- 0.06	- 210	28. 8.79
Wangaratta (C)	Lost to Wangaratta (S)	- 4.05	- 82	1.10.79
Wangaratta (S)	Gained from Wangaratta (C)	+ 4.05	+ 82	1.10.79
Warrnambool (C)	Gained from Warrnambool (S)	+ 5.73	+ 597	1.10.78
Warrnambool (S)	Adjustment of common boundary with Belfast (S) and Minhamite (S)	- 0.71	- 2	2. 2.77
Warrnambool (S)	Lost to Mortlake (S)	—	- 11	10. 5.78
Warrnambool (S)	Lost to Warrnambool (C)	-5.73	-597	1.10.78
Wonthaggi (B)	Gained from Bass (S)	+ 4.14	+ 868	31. 5.77
Yea (S)	Gained from Healesville	+ 0.89	+ 14	1.10.80

- (e) Boundary changes between Echuca City and Rochester Shire, and Wangaratta City and Wangaratta Shire, occurred prior to the 1976 Census but were not incorporated in the published Census population totals. The 1976 figures shown in this publication have been adjusted to allow for these changes.
- (f) Population levels in the following local government areas have been affected by major construction projects in the vicinity: Narracan Shire (Thomson River Dam); Tallangatta Shire (Dartmouth Dam); and Traralgon City (Loy Yang Power Station).
- (g) The Shire of Rosedale is partly in the East Gippsland Statistical Division and partly in the Central Gippsland Statistical Division.
- (h) Part of Gippsland Lakes is included in Tambo Shire.

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

VICTORIA—AREA AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 30 JUNE 1981

Statistical division	Area (square kilometres)	Percentage of Victoria's area	Estimated Resident Population	Percentage of Victoria's population	Persons per square kilometre
Melbourne	6,109	2.68	2,803,600	71.0	458.9
Barwon	8,171	3.59	199,850	5.1	24.5
South Western	24,018	10.55	100,560	2.5	4.2
Central Highlands	12,700	5.58	120,220	3.0	9.5
Wimmera	33,359	14.66	54,960	1.4	1.6
Northern Mallee	35,324	15.52	72,910	1.8	2.1
Loddon-Campaspe	21,738	9.55	151,730	3.8	7.0
Goulburn	23,105	10.15	133,550	3.4	5.8
North Eastern	18,044	7.93	77,900	2.0	4.3
East Gippsland	28,790	12.65	57,650	1.5	2.0
Central Gippsland	12,133	5.33	134,200	3.4	11.1
East Central	4,109	1.81	41,370	1.0	10.1
Total	227,600	100.00	3,948,600	100.0	17.3

Melbourne Statistical Division and the statistical districts of Victoria

Around each State capital city and other urban centres with a population of at least 25,000 persons, a fixed outer boundary has been drawn. This boundary was devised, after consultation with planners, to contain the anticipated development of the urban centre and associated smaller urban centres for a period of at least 20 years. The boundary circumscribes an area which is now, or is expected to be, socially and economically orientated towards the urban centre. These areas are designated statistical divisions in the case of the State capital cities, and statistical districts in the case of other urban centres. The fixed boundaries delimit areas which, for general statistical purposes, are free from the problems imposed for some purposes by the moving boundaries of urban centres. Further information can be found on pages 173-5 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1981.

In Victoria, apart from the Melbourne Statistical Division, the statistical districts devised on the above basis are Albury-Wodonga, Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, and Shepparton-Mooroopna. A statistical district boundary has also been defined around urban Morwell because of special circumstances in this area. Estimates of the resident population in these statistical districts at 30 June 1976 and 30 June 1981 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DISTRICTS AT 30 JUNE 1976 AND 1981

Statistical district	Estimated Resident Population at 30 June 1976	Estimated Resident population at 30 June 1981 (a)
Albury-Wodonga	65,350	73,790
Ballarat	71,540	74,220
Bendigo	57,210	60,550
Geelong	138,250	142,080
Morwell	16,950	17,030
Shepparton-Mooroopna	32,500	35,960

(a) Preliminary estimates subject to revision after the 1981 Census results become available.

Population of Melbourne Statistical Division and the remainder of Victoria

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

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

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

Census year	Victoria	Melbourne Statistical Division		Remainder of Victoria	
		Number	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 (a)	3,601,352	2,575,000	71.50	1,026,352	28.50

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

Census year	Victoria	Melbourne Statistical Division		Remainder of Victoria	
		Number	Percentage of Victoria	Number	Percentage of Victoria
1976 (a)	3,810,426	2,723,700	71.48	1,086,726	28.52
1981 (a)	3,948,555	2,803,600	71.00	1,144,955	29.00

(a) The population figures for 1971, 1976 and 1981 are part of the new population series (see page 161). The figures for earlier years are as recorded Census counts.

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

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

Census results

The processing of the 1981 Census followed a similar format to those prior to 1976. At the end of enumeration, all Australian Census forms were transported to a central processing centre (in Melbourne in 1981) where they went through preliminary processing so that basic demographic information could be quickly compiled. All forms were then processed State by State through a more detailed system and finally they were destroyed after tabulations were verified in Canberra.

The processing of the 1976 Census was different in that it 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, the sampling error was so small in percentage terms as to be negligible for most purposes.

It should be recognised that in processing Census data for 14.5 million persons and 4.8 million dwellings there are innumerable possibilities for error. As in other areas of statistics, much of the effort of statisticians is directed to devising procedures which prevent most errors from occurring or which detect and eliminate those which do occur. Despite such efforts, it is impracticable to eliminate every inaccuracy but special steps such as editing and quality control procedures are taken to measure and control the level of such inaccuracy. Thus while some minor errors and discrepancies may be evident in the Census tables it is unlikely that they would have any practical significance in the interpretation of the data. Further information can be found on pages 173-5 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1981.

IMMIGRATION

Policy

General

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

Australia's immigration policy is based on its national and economic security; the capacity to provide employment, housing, education, and social services; the welfare and integration of all its citizens; the preservation of the democratic system and balanced development of the nation; the preservation and development of a culturally diversified but socially cohesive Australian society free of racial tensions, and offering security, well-being, and equality of opportunity to all those living here; the concept that entry into Australia should be selective but not discriminatory; and the sympathetic consideration of

persons who, for political and other reasons, would face danger to life and freedom upon return to their country of origin.

Applicants for immigration to Australia are considered in one of four categories: family re-union; general eligibility; refugees; or special eligibility. Further information can be found on pages 180-1 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1981.

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

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

Population and immigration

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

Ethnic affairs

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

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

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

Entry into Australia

Australian migration representatives overseas

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

Regulation of entry

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

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

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

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

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

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

Temporary entry

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

Visitors

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

Overseas students

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

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

The private overseas student scheme consists of a number of programmes directed towards students with particular interests. These are: formal studies; special studies; occupational training; English language training; and exchange arrangements.

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

Temporary residents

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

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

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

Services and programmes

The Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs administers several services and programmes aimed at promoting and facilitating the settlement of immigrants in Australia. These include: Welfare services; Internal Settlement Programme; Migrant Project Subsidy Scheme; Grants-in-Aid; Migrant Resource Centres; and Community Refugee Settlement Scheme.

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

Migrant education programme

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

Citizenship

Legislation

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

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

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

Acquisition of Australian citizenship

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

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

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

- (1) The husband, wife, widow, or widower of an Australian citizen may apply for citizenship at any time after arriving in Australia, providing the intention is to settle here permanently;
- (2) a married settler may apply for citizenship at the same time as his wife or her husband, provided the spouse has lived here for the required 2½ years;
- (3) the Minister may approve in special cases the granting of citizenship to persons under 21 years of age. (Persons under 18 years of age require the consent of their responsible parent.);
- (4) children under 16 years of age. (They normally become citizens when their parents become citizens and their names are included in the certificate of their responsible parent. If they wish, they may obtain separate documentary evidence of their citizenship from the Regional Director of the Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs in their State or Territory.); and
- (5) persons who serve in the permanent defence forces of Australia may be granted citizenship after completing three months service, or, if discharged earlier on medical grounds attributable to service, immediately on discharge.

Status of married women

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

Statistics

VICTORIA—PERSONS GRANTED AUSTRALIAN CITIZENSHIP

Previous nationality or country of citizenship	1981	1956-1981	Previous nationality or country of citizenship	1981	1956-1981
American (United States)	43	737	Italian	1,914	81,372
Argentinian	101	977	Lebanese	713	8,300
Austrian	53	3,999	Malaysian	206	1,503
British (United Kingdom and colonies)	2,904	(a) 38,188	Maltese	465	3,530
Chilean	119	1,164	Mauritian	133	1,733
Chinese	117	2,829	Polish	129	24,535
Cypriot	473	4,377	Portuguese	64	726
Czechoslovak	28	4,290	Romanian	28	1,101
Dutch	166	28,515	Russian	105	2,712
Egyptian	101	4,464	South African	332	1,536
Filipino	423	1,955	Spanish	74	2,150
Finnish	19	978	Sri Lankan	158	3,317
French	126	1,895	Swiss	43	1,347
German	241	20,251	Syrian	49	882
Greek	1,448	77,466	Turkish	184	1,443
Hungarian	41	10,322	Yugoslav	2,207	48,048
Indian	263	3,347	Stateless	513	6,404
Israeli	94	3,697	Other	1,587	45,616
			Total	15,664	445,706

(a) July 1962 to December 1981 only.

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									
1977	1,002,315	390,733	148,944	1,423	140,753	17	13,112	474	1,697,771
1978	1,069,029	426,808	165,166	621	139,290	374	13,051	482	1,814,822
1979	1,243,143	495,828	188,123	710	162,300	40	14,245	417	2,104,807
1980	1,328,034	542,505	211,524	1,377	182,703	627	16,410	433	2,283,613
1981	1,299,751	537,219	243,676	907	215,409	9,989	23,461	391	2,330,803

AUSTRALIA—OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY STATES—*continued*

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
DEPARTURES									
1977	966,567	363,318	144,073	1,630	128,247	59	13,807	529	1,618,230
1978	1,056,855	396,631	157,435	1,154	136,438	19	13,340	608	1,762,480
1979	1,216,665	464,547	173,037	684	154,758	—	16,092	533	2,026,316
1980	1,281,986	501,158	194,885	1,384	170,894	478	17,396	374	2,168,555
1981	1,258,174	491,885	225,974	900	196,498	8,625	20,916	316	2,203,287

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

AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—OVERSEAS MIGRATION

Year	Australia				Victoria (a)				
	Permanent and long-term movement (b)		Short-term movement		Total	Short-term movement		Total	
			Australian residents returning or departing temporarily	Visitors		Permanent and long-term movement (b)	Australian residents returning or departing temporarily		Visitors
ARRIVALS									
1977	75,640	85,173	973,677	563,281	1,697,771	39,033	242,583	109,117	390,733
1978	68,419	86,327	1,029,482	630,594	1,814,822	39,102	261,254	126,452	426,808
1979	72,236	94,891	1,144,335	793,345	2,104,807	40,975	300,292	154,561	495,828
1980	94,502	89,785	1,194,768	904,558	2,283,613	50,002	311,605	180,898	542,505
1981	118,735	93,954	1,181,387	936,727	2,330,803	55,491	300,513	181,215	537,219
DEPARTURES									
1977	14,171	91,864	971,253	540,943	1,618,231	24,059	245,402	93,857	363,318
1978	14,027	89,096	1,062,234	597,123	1,762,480	23,905	264,269	108,457	396,631
1979	12,670	85,436	1,175,769	752,441	2,026,316	22,792	304,003	137,752	464,547
1980	11,450	79,412	1,203,603	874,090	2,168,555	22,059	314,923	164,176	501,158
1981	11,280	74,332	1,217,299	900,376	2,203,287	19,787	305,029	167,069	491,885

(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.

Immigration into Victoria

Because of interstate movements, the effect of overseas migration on the population of a particular State can only be reliably measured at the time of a national Census of Population and Housing from information gathered on birthplace, nationality, and period of residence in Australia. A comparison of the results of the 1981 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 1981, the overseas-born figure had reached 873,921 persons or 22.8 per cent of the population. Major birthplaces of the overseas born in 1976 were United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland 260,083, Italy 115,430, Greece 72,270, Yugoslavia 59,500, Germany 34,336, Netherlands 30,710, Malta 27,756, and Poland 22,736.

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;

*The Ministry of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs became the Ministry of Ethnic Affairs on 23 December 1982 and became fully operational as the Ethnic Affairs Commission on 15 March 1983.

(4) to encourage migrants to accept Australian citizenship and to participate in the social, cultural, educational, political, and economic life of the Australian community and in such other activities as are conducive to good citizenship; and

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

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

Immigration

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

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

Ethnic affairs

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

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

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

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

(2) *Migrant Settlement Services.* This unit plans and implements various projects designed to assist newly arrived migrants to settle successfully in Victoria. The provision of information on many aspects of life in Australia and on services available in the community is one of the major activities of the unit. Several informative publications are periodically produced, the most notable being a guide to multi-cultural Melbourne entitled *Migrants' Melbourne*. This directory of services and organisations is published twice yearly and is available in ten community languages free of charge.

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

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

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

The Victoria Welcome Group administered by the unit is the volunteer arm of the Ministry. Its major function is to welcome newly arrived migrants to Victoria, assist them

with any problems or needs, inform them of services and resources available in the community, and provide referral and follow-up service when necessary, thus facilitating quicker settlement into the community.

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

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

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

ABORIGINALS

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

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

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

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

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

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

The former reserves at Lake Tyers and Framlingham were returned to the ownership of their Aboriginal residents in 1971 under the *Aboriginal Lands Act 1970*. This was the first

time in Australia that former Crown land reserved for Aborigines had been returned with unconditional freehold title to Aborigines residing at the properties concerned.

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

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