

DEMOGRAPHY

INTRODUCTION

This Chapter provides an overview of demographic trends in Victoria during the period from 1934 to 1984. The Depression, the Second World War, the post-war baby boom and large-scale immigration of the late 1940s and the 1950s, along with changing fertility patterns and increased longevity have all played a role in influencing demographic trends in Victoria during the past 50 years.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The overall growth in the population of Victoria for the past 50 years has been characterised by a relatively stable natural increase in the population (that is, the sum difference of live births over deaths) together with wide fluctuations in net migration to the State from within and outside Australia. Natural increase has tended to have a greater influence over the trend of population growth in Victoria, while short-term variations have been more closely linked with apparent net migration, in particular immigration. Natural increase is expressed as the number of live births per 1,000 of population, while population growth is expressed in percentage terms.

POPULATION COMPONENTS: VICTORIA, 1931 TO 1982

Period	Population at 31 December of final year in group	Births	Deaths	Net migration
1931-1935	1,841,595	141,900	88,398	-4,512
1936-1940	1,914,918	151,413	96,808	18,718
1941-1945	2,015,107	190,008	104,820	15,001
1946-1950	2,237,182	236,861	109,133	94,347
1951-1955	2,546,332	268,848	114,499	154,801
1956-1960	2,888,290	306,396	121,267	156,829
1961-1965	3,195,860	325,965	132,846	114,451
1966-1970	3,482,031	343,775	146,324	88,720
1971-1975(a)	3,800,656	342,526	151,524	127,623
1976-1980(a)	3,930,655	295,019	147,779	-18,862
1981(a)	3,968,630	59,513	29,034	9,117
1982(a)	4,013,219	59,983	30,611	15,217

(a) Figures from 1971 onwards are Estimated Resident Population.

Throughout the early part of the twentieth century, the rate of natural increase in Victoria continued its downward trend due to a marked decline in the birth rate. The rate of natural increase of 5 per 1,000 population recorded in 1934 is the lowest ever recorded and compares with rates of over 10 per 1,000 population which were normal prior to 1927. Between 1928 and 1939, net migration into Victoria was severely curtailed with more persons leaving Victoria permanently than arriving.

The effect of the decrease in the rate of natural increase and the low level of net migration was to reduce the rate of population growth for Victoria to below 1 per cent for each year between 1929 and 1939. In 1935, a growth rate of 0.3 per cent was recorded which was the lowest annual increase since the First World War. This compares with rates of more than 1.5 per cent for each of the years from 1919 to 1927.

Victoria's growth rate once more topped 1.5 per cent in 1940 and 1941, corresponding to a rise in the level of net migration for those years. However, 1942 saw net migration drop markedly and each year from 1944 to 1947 Victoria recorded negative net migration. As a result, the rate of population growth for Victoria between 1942 and 1947 averaged slightly under 1 per cent.

One of the most striking periods in the history of Victoria's population growth followed immediately after 1947 and lasted until 1961. After recovering from the effects of the Second World War, Victoria experienced a period of considerable economic growth. An intensive immigration campaign began, resulting in net migration for Victoria remaining at a high level throughout this period although changing economic circumstances caused fluctuations from time to time.

Between 1948 and 1961, the rate of growth for the population of Victoria remained above 2 per cent. The rate of natural increase, which had risen above 10 per 1,000 population in 1945, remained above this level until 1973 when it dropped to 9.7 per 1,000 population.

In 1950, a population growth rate of 3.2 per cent was recorded, consisting of the unusually high rates of 12.7 per 1,000 population natural increase and 18.8 per 1,000 population net migration increase.

The annual increase in population of 76,871 persons in 1960 is the highest ever recorded for Victoria. This year represented a peak in the level of net migration while the rate of natural increase was 13.8 per 1,000 population. In 1961, the rate of natural increase was 14.1 per 1,000 population, the highest since 1913.

With the exception of 1964, Victoria's population growth rate has remained below 2 per cent per annum since 1962. Annual rates of below 1 per cent have been recorded since 1975. The growth rate of 0.7 per cent recorded in 1975 is the lowest rate of increase since 1935, and in the same year, negative net migration occurred for the first time since 1947.

The rate of natural increase has declined significantly since 1961 due to a reduction in the birth rate. This trend was arrested between 1967 and 1971 when the birth rate recovered. However, immediately afterwards, the birth rate declined markedly once more. In 1978, a rate of natural increase of 7.8 per 1,000 population was recorded, the lowest since 1942.

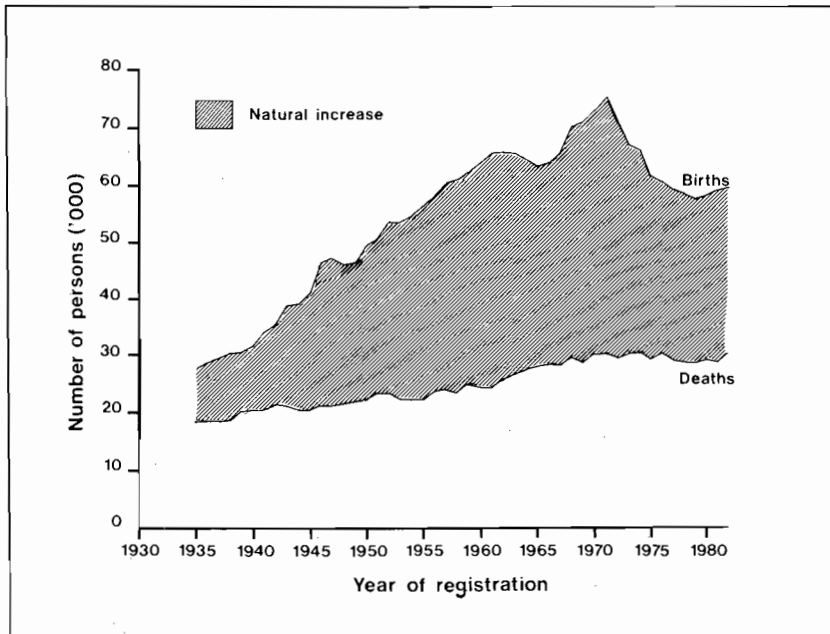


FIGURE 1. Victoria—Number of births and deaths registered and natural increase, 1935 to 1982.

The rate of net migration has remained at a relatively low level since the mid-1960s. In 1975, Victoria experienced a decrease in net migration, the first time this had happened since 1947.

POPULATION CENSUS

The first official Census was undertaken in Victoria (which was then known as the Port Phillip District) on 25 May 1836. The population at that time was 142 males and 35 females of European origin. No enumeration of Aborigines was made. The first Census taken of Victoria as a separate Colony was in 1854. In 1881, the six Australian Colonies agreed to conduct their individual Censuses on the same day and this was repeated for the Censuses of 1891 and 1901.

With Federation in 1901, Census-taking became the responsibility of the Commonwealth Government. In 1905, the Census and Statistics Act was passed which gave authority to the Governor-General to appoint a Commonwealth Statistician, one of whose duties was the taking of the Census.

The *Census and Statistics Act 1905* stipulated that a Census was to be taken in 1911 and every tenth year thereafter. The Act also stipulated a number of topics which must be asked at each Census: name; age; sex; relationship; marital status; duration of marriage; birthplace; nationality; period of residence; religion; occupation; material of outer walls and number of rooms in the dwellings; and allowed for other topics to be included "as prescribed". Since 1911, Censuses have been held in 1921, 1933, 1947, 1954, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, and 1981.

In 1930, the Act was amended to make the year in which the Census was to be conducted more flexible. The Act, which had stated that a Census be taken in every tenth year, was amended by the addition of the words "or at such other times as prescribed".

Since 1961, a Census has been held every five years because of the need to collect, more frequently, data that can only be produced by complete enumeration. In 1977, an amendment was made to the Act to have future Censuses carried out on a quinquennial basis from 1981 and at such other times as are prescribed.

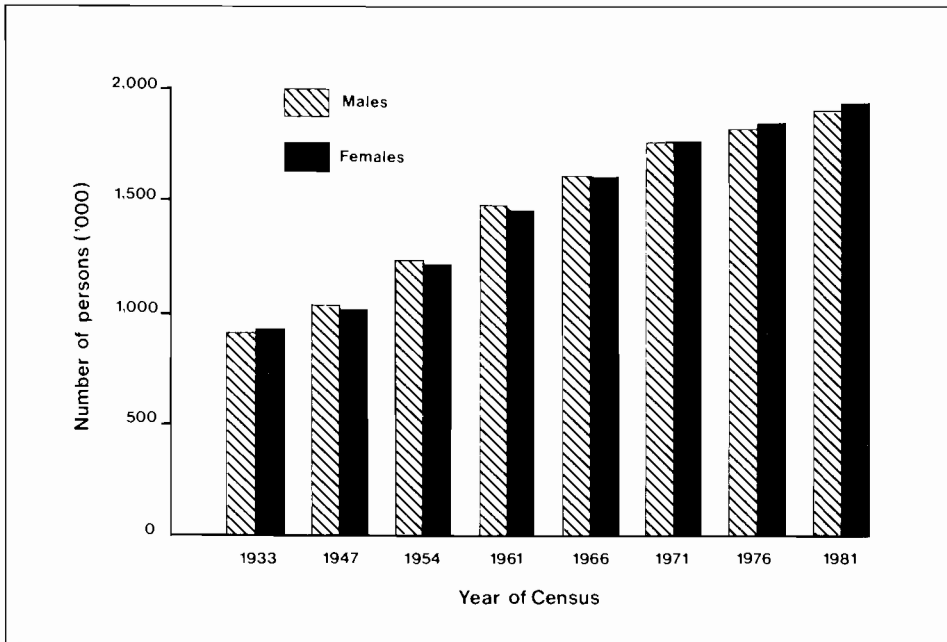


FIGURE 2. Victoria—Census counts of the population by sex, 1933 to 1981.

PROGRESSION OF CENSUS SCHEDULES: VICTORIA, 1854 TO 1981—continued

Questions asked at Census dates	1854	1857	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981	Remarks
PERSONAL DETAILS—continued																		
Major activity of persons not in labour force																		
Occupation	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1871 present and past occupations
Occupational status or grade						•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	{ Prior to 1891 information may be deduced from occupation tables
Occupation of employer								•	•									
Industry										•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	{ Prior to 1933 broad groups of industry may be obtained from occupational tables. See also occupational status
Part-time employment									•									
Unemployment		•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	See also occupational status
Duration of unemployment								•	•	•	•	•	•					Prior to 1911 part of occupation question
Reason for unemployment									•	•	•	•	•					
Usual hours worked per week										•	•	•	•		•	•	•	{ 1971 and 1976 separate details were requested for main job and other jobs; 1981 main job information used to classify to industry
Place of work												•	•	•	•	•	•	
Method of travel to work																	•	
Retirement benefits																	•	
Benefits																	•	
Life assurance																	•	
Holidays																	•	
Childcare																	•	
Average wage paid by employer							•											
Income										•							•	
Sickness and infirmity, excluding blindness and deaf mutism			•	•	•	•	•											
Blindness and deaf mutism			•	•	•	•	•	•	•									
Lunacy and idiocy				•	•	•	•											
Handicaps																	•	
War service										•								
Religion	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	{ 1891 all persons were asked whether they were a teacher or scholar at Sunday school
Motor vehicle/bike licence																	•	

Population of the States and Territories

POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES: AUSTRALIA, 1933 TO 1981

State or Territory	Population at 30 June —							
	1933(a)	1947(a)	1954(a)	1961(a)	1966(a)	1971(b)	1976(b)	1981(b)
New South Wales	2,600,847	2,984,838	3,423,529	3,917,013	4,237,901	4,725,503	4,959,588	5,234,889
Victoria	1,820,261	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,930,113	3,220,217	3,601,352	3,810,426	3,946,917
Queensland	947,534	1,106,415	1,318,259	1,518,828	1,674,324	1,851,485	2,092,375	2,345,208
South Australia	580,949	646,073	797,094	969,340	1,094,984	1,200,114	1,274,070	1,318,769
Western Australia	438,852	502,480	639,771	736,629	848,100	1,053,834	1,178,342	1,300,056
Tasmania	227,599	257,078	308,752	350,340	371,436	398,073	412,314	427,224
Northern Territory	4,850	10,868	16,469	27,095	56,504	85,735	98,228	122,616
Australian Capital Territory	8,947	16,905	30,315	58,828	96,032	151,169	207,740	227,581
Australia	6,629,839	7,579,358	8,986,530	10,508,186	11,599,498	13,067,265	14,033,083	14,923,260

(a) Figures are based on 'as recorded' field counts (i.e., they have not been adjusted for under-enumeration).

(b) Figures quoted are Estimated Resident Population.

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE OF POPULATION (a): AUSTRALIA, DURING INTERCENSAL PERIODS, 1933 TO 1981 (per cent)

Period	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1933-1947	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.9	5.9	4.7	1.0
1947-1954	2.0	2.6	2.5	3.0	3.5	2.7	6.1	8.7	2.5
1954-1961	1.9	2.6	2.0	2.8	2.0	1.8	7.4	9.9	2.3
1961-1966	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.5	3.0	1.2	16.7	10.3	2.1
1966-1971	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.9	4.4	1.4	8.7	9.5	2.4
1971-1976	1.0	1.1	2.5	1.2	2.3	0.7	2.8	6.6	1.4
1976-1981	1.1	0.7	2.3	0.7	2.0	0.7	4.5	1.8	1.2
1933-1981	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.7	2.2	1.3	7.0	7.0	1.7

(a) Average annual rates of population growth are calculated on the compound interest principle and refer to the population (Census Counts, actual location prior to 1971 and Estimated Resident Population from 1971) at the beginning of the period.

AREA, ESTIMATED POPULATION, AND POPULATION DENSITY OF STATES AND TERRITORIES: AUSTRALIA, 30 JUNE 1982

State or Territory	Area (square kilometres)	Estimated population 30 June 1982 (a)	Persons per square kilometre	Percentage of population in each State or Territory
New South Wales	801,600	5,307,900	6.6	35.0
Victoria	227,600	3,994,100	17.5	26.3
Queensland	1,727,200	2,419,600	1.4	15.9
South Australia	984,000	1,328,700	1.4	8.8
Western Australia	2,525,500	1,336,900	0.5	8.8
Tasmania	67,800	429,800	6.3	2.8
Northern Territory	1,346,200	129,400	0.1	0.9
Australian Capital Territory	2,400	231,900	96.6	1.5
Australia	7,682,300	15,178,400	2.0	100.0

(a) Preliminary estimate subject to revision after the 1986 Census.

IMMIGRATION

Introduction

The period since 1934 has witnessed considerable overall increases in both the size and diversity of population in Victoria, and in Australia as a whole.

Periods of immigration expansion have been interspersed with periods of review and debate over maintaining or altering targets and source countries in changing local and

international circumstances. Throughout this period considerations of selection were directed predominantly at adjustment of the balance between the criteria of industrial needs, family reunion, and humanitarian considerations or international commitment to the acceptance of refugees. Immediately after the Second World War a Commonwealth Department of Immigration was set up and a large-scale immigration programme initiated.

The low birth rate of the Depression years, the increased labour needs for a diversified and expanding economy, and the perception of defence requirements all pointed to a need to increase the population. Simultaneously many refugees in Europe needed a permanent home. Selection policy made a major break with the past and while existing assisted schemes for British migrants were revised (in 1947) and continued, large-scale non-British immigration was introduced. Between 1947 and 1981 the Victorian population increased by 1,777,742, of whom about half were overseas born. In 1933 and 1981 the major birthplaces represented were as follows:

MAJOR BIRTHPLACES OF POPULATION: VICTORIA, 1933 AND 1981

Country of birth	Census count		Percentage of total population	
	1933 ^(a)	1981 ^(a)	1933	1981
Australia	1,613,229	2,915,096	88.6	76.1
United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland	164,159	260,083	9.0	6.8
Germany	2,855	34,336	0.2	0.9
Greece	1,656	72,270	0.1	1.9
Italy	5,860	115,430	0.3	3.0
Malta	395	27,756	(b)	0.7
Netherlands	246	30,710	(b)	0.8
New Zealand	12,447	28,856	0.7	0.8
Poland	1,646	22,736	0.1	0.6
Yugoslavia	279	59,500	(b)	1.6
Other	17,489	265,670	1.0	6.9
Total	1,820,261	3,832,443	100.0	100.0

(a) Figures are based on "as recorded" field counts (i.e., they have not been adjusted for under-enumeration).

(b) Less than 0.1 per cent.

In the period from 1949 to 1956 the gain from net migration exceeded natural increase. Between 1957 and 1961, lower local economic activity coincided with European expansion and recovery and the formation of the European Economic Community. The Commonwealth Government's policy was amended to encourage a greater proportion of dependants in the quota, reducing the number seeking jobs. From 1952 to 1961 refugees totalled some 70,000, including Yugoslavs and Italians from Yugoslavia, Hungarians, and White Russians from China.

After 1961 immigration recovered but the overall composition changed. There was a rise in the intake of southern Europeans which was countered by a fall in north-west European immigration (mainly Dutch and German); this latter group fell from 26.3 per cent of the intake during 1951 to 1961 to 1 per cent during 1961 to 1966. The British percentage remained the same.

The locally expanding manufacturing sector in the 1960s competed for labour with the EEC, so that immigration targets were greatly increased. Sponsorship restrictions were eased and assisted passages increased. There was an enlarged overall intake of immigrants not only from Greece and Italy but also from Spain, Portugal, and Turkey. Entry was relaxed for Lebanese and those of European ancestry. Changes in policy allowed the permanent settlement of highly skilled workers from southern European and Middle East countries.

Of the 3.9 million settlers who came to Australia between 1945 and 1982, approximately 10.8 per cent were refugees or persons in refugee-type situations. Indo-Chinese after the Vietnam war, Lebanese since the 1975 war in Lebanon, and refugees following the 1974 Turkish occupation of northern Cyprus are among these, and in fact persons from Asian sources rose from 5 per cent in 1970 to 40 per cent in 1982.

Since 1971, however, the rate of growth has slowed and the contribution of immigration has declined as against natural increase. Migrant arrivals declined from 170,000 in 1970-

71 to 52,500 in 1975-76, the lowest intake of post-war migration; in the latter year there was a net migration loss of 8,000. Since then, both Commonwealth Government policy and the international situation have led to a marked rise, and by 1980-81 the total intake was 110,000. In 1981-82, the total intake was 118,031 and the 1982-83 target was 93,011 persons. In addition to contributing over half of the growth in the Australian (and Victorian) labour force, international migration has contributed more than half of the increase in Melbourne's population between 1947 and 1981.

Migration has led to other demographic and social changes. The marriage rate of migrants is generally higher than their native born counterparts and their divorce and separation rates lower; these ratios have remained constant despite an overall rise in both rates in the population as a whole.

Most female immigrants arrive during their child bearing years so that confinements to overseas born women are a significant proportion of all confinements in Australia (e.g., in 1982, 23.5 per cent) but their family size is somewhat lower than that of the Australian born population.

History of immigration policy

Before the passing of the *Migration Act* 1958, Commonwealth legislation concerning immigration was largely contained in the *Immigration Act* 1901. This legislation, *inter alia*, listed the conditions of immigration into Australia, even carrying forward to an extent pre-federal policies. For many years, prior to Federation, restrictions had been imposed upon the admission of persons desirous of becoming permanent residents. The entry of Chinese, for example, was limited by stringent statutes, and later, general Acts were passed in some States which restricted the immigration of other, principally Asian, races.

This policy of restricting to the point of total exclusion Asian races developed into what was popularly referred to as the "White Australia" policy. In the pursuance of this policy, the general practice was not to permit "Asiatics or other coloured immigrants" to enter Australia for the purpose of settling permanently. Exclusion was effected, where deemed necessary, by the application of a dictation test which might be imposed in any European language at the discretion of the officer who applied it. The test, when applied, was in fact used as an absolute bar to admission. The "dictation test" as a means of excluding or deporting ineligible persons was not abolished until the *Migration Act* 1958.

Although the *Migration Act* 1958 abolished the "dictation test" the established policy remained basically as it was, that is, not to permit persons of non-European descent into Australia with a view to permanent residence. However, exceptions were made in favour of the spouses and unmarried minor children of Australian citizens and other British subjects resident in Australia. Provision existed for the temporary admission of non-Europeans such as *bona fide* merchants, students, and tourists, with indefinite residence granted with a view to permanent residence to highly qualified or distinguished persons.

Through the 1960s the details of the regulations changed, to a limited extent broadening the basis on which persons of other than European descent could apply for permanent residence.

Further to the changes in the details of conditions of entry, a gradual change can be detected in the official attitude towards the policy and its interpretation. An awareness of the need to explain the "established" policy became apparent as evidenced by the rationalising of the exclusion of non-Europeans as maintaining a predominantly homogeneous population and thereby hoping to avoid social and economic problems. It was regarded as fundamental to the policy that persons coming to Australia for permanent residence should be capable, both economically and socially, of ready integration into the community and that preference be given to persons of European origin. It was denied that the statutes excluded from residence persons of other than European origin. However, the policy still prescribed two sets of regulations, one governing the conditions of entry for Europeans, and the other governing those for non-Europeans. The first of these sets of conditions permitted the admission of European persons subject to their compliance with Australia's requirements with regard to health, character, freedom from security risk, and general suitability as settlers. Non-Europeans had to meet these requirements as well as qualify in one of the categories applied specifically and only in relation to non-Europeans.

In 1973, separate regulations for Europeans and non-Europeans were removed. From the *Migration Act 1958*, immigration policy could be applied uniformly on a global basis, selective, but not discriminatory. The present policy is highly selective in preferring admission to Australia for the purpose of permanent settlement to persons who either possess skills in an occupation for which there is a substantial unfilled demand, for reasons of family reunion, or in instances where compelling compassionate or humanitarian considerations exist, such as refugees.

Internal migration

Since 1970, an Internal Migration Survey has been conducted, in conjunction with the Monthly Population Survey, which compares usual residence with that of twelve months previously of persons aged 15 years and over, to determine the number and characteristics of movers and non-movers.

The pattern of higher mobility rates of persons of younger ages (20 to 29) has continued. The highest mobility rate occurs among those aged 20 to 24, followed by the 25 to 29 year olds. Mobility rates by age for the year ended 30 June 1982 are shown in the graph below:

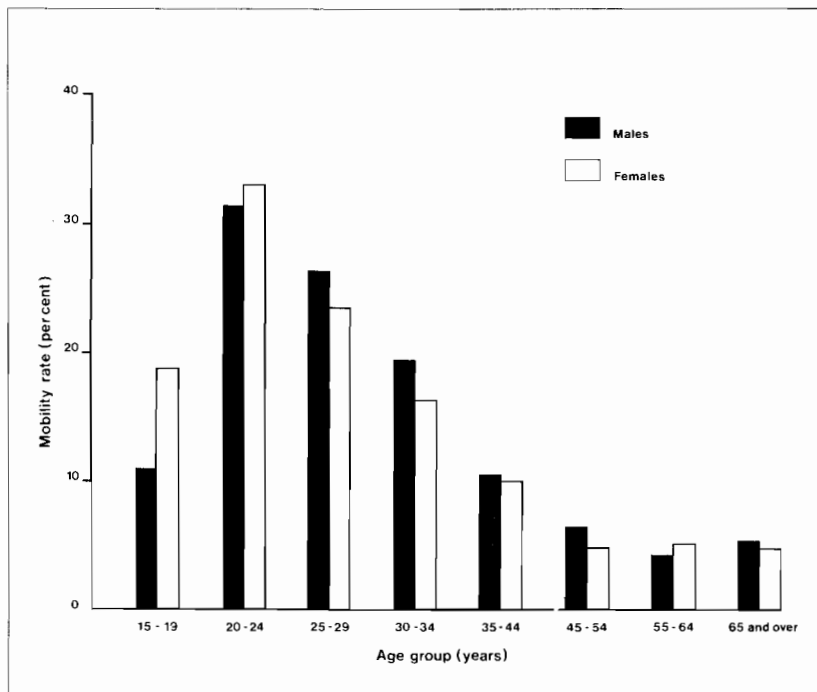


FIGURE 3. Victoria—Mobility rates of males and females aged 15 years and over, year ended 30 June 1982.

NET ESTIMATED INTERSTATE MIGRATION: VICTORIA, 1972 TO 1982

Year	Arrivals	Departures	Net loss	Year	Arrivals	Departures	Net loss
1972	47,001	51,300	4,299	1978	42,500	53,499	10,999
1973	47,399	54,751	7,352	1979	44,000	54,998	10,998
1974	51,150	60,749	9,599	1980	44,899	58,503	13,604
1975	45,258	60,614	15,356	1981	47,296	63,865	16,569
1976	42,259	54,115	11,856	1982	52,556	61,873	9,317
1977	42,001	52,502	10,501				

BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES, AND DIVORCES

Background*Legislation*

The system of compulsory registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Victoria has been in force since 1853. The statutory duties under the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, are performed by the Government Statist who has supervision over registration officers and (relating to their registration duties) clergymen and other persons who celebrate marriages. The Government Statist's Office has a complete collection of all registrations effected since 1 July 1853, as well as originals or certified copies of all existing church records relating to earlier periods, as far back as 1837.

The *Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act 1928* consolidated the various Acts relating to registration of births, deaths, and marriages. Some significant amendments were made after 1934—the first being Act No. 4553 of 1938. Before this Act, the cause of death, when the death was not investigated by the coroner, was ascertained wherever possible from a medical practitioner. This Act made it a requirement that a medical practitioner, who had attended a deceased person during his or her last illness, furnish a certificate as to the cause of death.

Before 1941, the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act provided that any person, on payment of the prescribed fees, could obtain a copy of an entry in a register of births, deaths, and marriages. In order to ensure confidentiality of the records, and to protect the privacy of individuals Act No. 4858 of 1941 gave the Government Statist discretion to refuse to issue a certificate if he considered that the reason for which it was required was not sufficient. Act No. 5623 of 1952 provided, for the first time, for registration of a stillborn child (defined as any child born of its mother after the 28th week of pregnancy which did not at any time after being born, breathe or show any other sign of life, and where the duration of pregnancy was not reliably ascertainable, including any fetus weighing not less than 2 lbs 12 ozs).

The various Acts were again consolidated by Act No. 6356 of 1958 which was repealed by Act No. 6564 of 1959, bringing about the first fundamental change in the procedure of registration since the system of compulsory registration began in 1853. This Act ended the system of registering births and deaths by local registrations and provided for all registrations to be made at the Government Statist's Office. It removed the necessity for personal attendance at the Registrar's Office by parents and other persons required to register, and enabled registration to be made by post. Informants were saved inconvenience and expense, and the earlier registration of events led to the more prompt issue of certificates (particularly death certificates).

Act No. 8066 of 1970 provided that medical practitioners furnish a detailed certificate of cause of death in the case of perinatal deaths, and this has resulted in the collection of valuable information to assist in research directed towards the reduction of such deaths. Perinatal deaths include any live born child who died within 28 days of birth, and stillbirths when the period of gestation was at least 20 weeks or, if unknown, a birthweight of 400 grams or more.

In 1961 the Commonwealth Parliament passed the Marriage Act. This Act superseded the marriage laws of Victoria and all other States but the basic system of registration of marriages was not changed.

The *Status of Children Act 1974* was an Act designed to remove legal disabilities of children born out of wedlock, and it provided for various documents evidencing the paternity of such children, to be filed with the Government Statist.

In 1980, the provisions of the Victorian Adoption of Children (Information) Bill, relating to establishing a Contract Register and Adoption Information service, were proclaimed.

Crude birth and marriage rates

During the Depression of the 1930s the crude birth rate and crude marriage rate declined to very low levels. The crude marriage rate for 1931 of 5.6 per 1,000 mean population was the lowest ever recorded in Victoria. In 1932, only 27,464 live births were recorded, the lowest since 1868. The crude birth rate of 15 per 1,000 mean population in 1935 was the lowest recorded to that time. From 1979 to 1982 the crude rate stood at the 1935 level.

From 1931, the crude marriage rate rose once more, reaching a peak of 12.1 per 1,000 mean population in 1942, the highest since 1854. High marriage rates prevailed until the early 1950s.

The crude birth rate increased steadily after 1935 but it was not until 1945 that the crude birth rate topped 20 per 1,000 mean population. The period immediately after the Second World War is often referred to as the period of the "baby boom". In fact, the crude birth rate never achieved particularly high levels and the "boom" was due more to the contrast to the low crude birth rates which had existed since the late 1920s.

From 1945 until the early 1960s the birth rate remained stable while the marriage rate declined from its high level of the preceding period. However, the marriage rate still remained high when compared with much of Victoria's history. This was due to the large numbers of women at marriageable age which, in turn was related to the high level of immigration of young persons during this period.

During the 1960s and 1970s the crude birth rates have reflected the economic circumstances of the time. In the early 1960s the crude birth rate began to decline at a steady rate until 1968 when it recovered temporarily until 1972. The crude marriage rate increased between 1968 and 1972 as the children of the post-war "baby boom" married and as the trend towards marriage at a younger age accelerated temporarily. By this time, married women were beginning to delay the birth of their first children and were completing their families in a shorter number of years. In 1971, there were 75,498 live births, which is the highest number ever recorded in Victoria for a calendar year.

Especially since the end of the last century there has been a trend towards smaller families and an increased level of mobility for most of the population. The number of females in the labour force and engaged in tertiary education began to rise dramatically.

Later into the 1970s, both the crude birth rate and the crude marriage rate decreased, although there was a high proportion of females at their reproductive stage of life. People frequently chose to marry at a later age or to ignore marriage altogether. Between the 1930s and 1975 the average age at marriage dropped, but showed an increase in 1976, a trend which has continued. The level of births to teenage girls continued to fall during the period since 1970.

In 1976, the female net reproduction rate fell below replacement level (1.0) for the first time since the 1930s; and has remained at or around 0.9 since. The 57,768 live births in 1979 was the lowest total since 1955 but the number of live births has risen slightly each year since.

CRUDE BIRTH RATES AND FERTILITY RATES (a): VICTORIA, 1932 TO 1982

Period	Crude birth rate (b)	Fertility rate (c)	Nuptial fertility rate (d)
1932-1934	15.3	64.6	123.6
1946-1948	22.7	100.6	157.5
1953-1955	22.4	107.5	148.7
1960-1962	22.3	110.8	153.4
1965-1967	20.0	96.7	137.3
1970-1972	20.8	97.2	137.8
1975-1977	15.9	74.0	108.5
1980-1982	15.0	66.1	106.1

(a) These rates represent averages for 3 years centred on Census year population.

(b) Number of births per 1,000 estimated mean population.

(c) Number of births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 44.

(d) Number of nuptial births per 1,000 married females aged 15 to 44.

Births

The following table shows the number of births registered in all States from 1935 to 1982. The number of births registered in Victoria during 1982 was 59,983 of whom 30,762 were males and 29,221 were females.

NUMBER OF BIRTHS: AUSTRALIA, 1935 TO 1982

Year of registration	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1935	44,676	27,884	17,688	8,270	8,119	4,456	84	148	111,325
1940	49,382	31,962	20,412	10,017	9,121	4,994	173	286	126,347
1945	61,662	41,200	26,713	14,033	10,672	5,785	90	405	160,560
1950	71,592	49,830	29,028	17,306	14,228	7,242	411	954	190,591
1955	74,407	56,336	32,352	18,494	16,623	8,089	515	861	207,677
1960	81,983	64,025	35,213	20,966	16,926	8,853	777	1,583	230,326
1965	78,069	63,550	33,551	20,891	16,186	7,535	914	2,158	222,854
1970	88,448	73,019	37,530	22,617	21,618	8,185	2,624	3,475	257,516
1975	80,918	61,897	36,403	19,986	20,338	6,982	2,118	4,370	233,012
1980	79,455	58,206	34,972	18,499	20,607	6,735	2,587	4,466	225,527
1981	81,530	59,513	38,834	19,351	21,877	7,188	3,080	4,469	235,842
1982	83,489	59,983	40,540	19,294	22,236	7,002	2,880	4,479	239,903

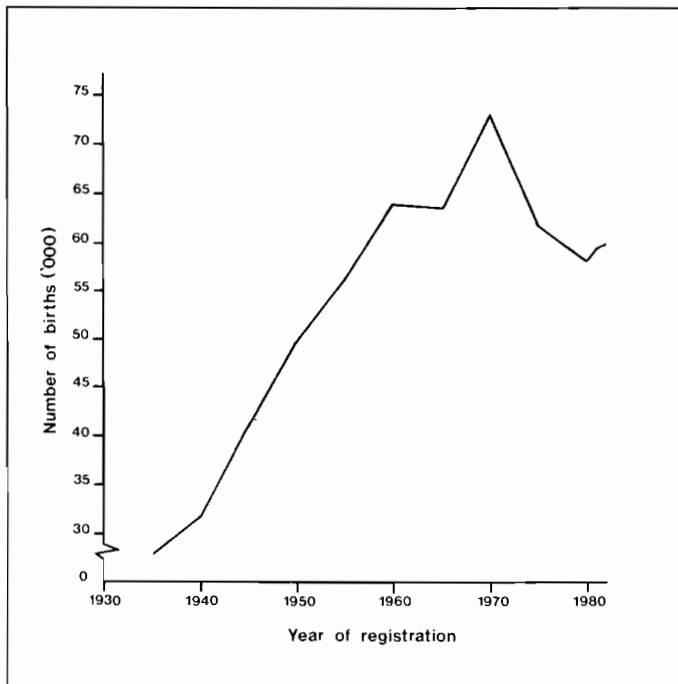


FIGURE 4. Victoria—Number of births registered, 1935 to 1982.

BIRTHS BY SEX, MASCULINITY, AND AVERAGE AGE OF FATHER AND MOTHER: VICTORIA, 1935 TO 1982

Year	Males	Females	Total	Ex-nuptial births (a)	Masculinity (b)	Confinements, average age (c)		
						Nuptial		Ex-nuptial
						Father	Mother		Mother (d)
1935	14,194	13,690	27,884	4.3	103.7	32.3	28.5	n.a.
1940	16,393	15,569	31,962	3.5	105.3	32.0	28.3	24.6
1945	21,206	19,994	41,200	3.6	106.1	32.7	28.8	24.8
1950	25,554	24,276	49,830	3.3	105.3	31.8	28.4	25.3
1955	28,888	27,448	56,336	3.4	105.2	31.6	28.2	25.8
1960	32,825	31,200	64,025	3.7	105.2	31.3	28.0	25.1
1965	32,494	31,056	63,550	5.1	104.6	30.9	27.5	23.6
1970	37,350	35,669	73,019	6.1	104.7	30.1	26.9	23.1
1975	31,904	29,993	61,897	7.1	106.4	29.6	26.7	23.2
1980	29,848	28,358	58,206	9.1	105.3	30.4	27.6	23.7
1981	30,361	29,152	59,513	9.4	104.1	30.5	27.7	23.7
1982	30,762	29,221	59,983	10.3	105.3	30.7	27.9	23.8

(a) As a percentage of total births.

(b) Number of male births per 100 female births.

(c) Arithmetic mean.

(d) Information to allow the calculation of the average age of fathers of ex-nuptial children is not available.

NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS AND AGE GROUP OF MOTHER: VICTORIA, 1940 TO 1982 (a)

Year	Age group of mother (years)							Total nuptial confinements	
	19 and under	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 and over		Not stated
1940	1,244	7,326	10,354	7,173	3,515	1,150	94	—	30,856
1945	1,048	9,505	12,297	9,910	5,391	1,461	102	—	39,714
1950	1,816	13,068	16,489	9,819	5,425	1,494	102	—	48,213
1955	2,429	14,589	18,252	12,026	5,443	1,594	95	—	54,428
1960	3,260	18,230	18,787	12,700	6,294	1,563	107	—	60,941
1965	4,244	18,679	19,114	10,591	5,376	1,567	110	—	59,681
1970	4,792	23,338	22,804	11,038	4,517	1,290	71	6	67,856
1975	3,454	18,514	22,613	9,026	2,703	609	34	1	56,954
1980	1,756	14,067	21,683	11,485	2,872	450	20	8	52,341
1981	1,642	13,911	22,100	12,189	3,016	435	34	11	53,338
1982	1,442	13,306	22,062	12,530	3,377	478	30	3	53,228

(a) Information prior to 1940 is not available.

NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS, PREVIOUS ISSUE: VICTORIA, 1965 TO 1982 (a)

Year	Married mothers with previous issue numbering—										Total married mothers	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 and over		Not stated
1965	19,917	16,868	10,814	5,834	2,983	1,548	807	455	232	223	—	59,681
1970	24,688	20,993	11,488	5,562	2,555	1,267	594	312	183	214	—	67,856
1975	21,995	20,338	9,374	3,258	1,024	512	223	103	57	70	—	56,954
1980	21,014	17,520	9,352	3,021	861	318	114	79	29	32	1	52,341
1981	21,553	17,911	9,406	3,112	814	303	128	48	35	26	2	53,338
1982	21,637	17,992	9,277	2,999	803	296	98	61	36	27	2	53,228

(a) Information prior to 1965, is not available.

NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS, AGE GROUP OF MOTHER, AND PREVIOUS ISSUE: VICTORIA, 1982

Age group of mother (years)	Married mothers with previous issue numbering—										Total married mothers (a)	Total issue	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 and over			
Under 20	1,180	253	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,442	1,735
20 to 24	7,954	4,210	1,013	108	15	3	1	1	—	—	—	13,306	20,208
25 to 29	8,761	8,253	3,906	930	157	39	12	4	—	—	—	22,062	42,540
30 to 34	3,027	4,289	3,372	1,342	341	103	31	15	4	6	—	12,530	30,458
35 to 39	628	888	889	544	234	107	37	21	19	9	—	3,377	9,960
40 to 44	83	94	86	73	50	39	13	18	12	10	—	478	1,850
45 and over	3	3	3	1	6	5	4	2	1	2	—	30	157
Not stated	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5
Total	21,637	17,992	9,277	2,999	803	296	98	61	36	27	—	53,228	106,913
Percentage of total births	36.1	30.0	15.5	5.0	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	88.7	—

(a) Includes "not stated".

**NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS AND RELATIVE AGE GROUPS OF PARENTS:
VICTORIA, 1982**

Age group of fathers (years)	Age group of mothers (years)								Total nuptial confinements	Percentage
	Under 20	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 and over	Not stated		
Under 20	150	60	2	—	—	—	—	—	212	0.4
20 to 24	920	4,764	721	74	9	1	—	—	6,489	12.2
25 to 29	289	6,684	11,161	1,195	85	10	—	—	19,424	36.5
30 to 34	66	1,427	8,261	6,856	594	30	—	2	17,236	32.4
35 to 39	13	286	1,546	3,492	1,557	69	—	—	6,963	13.1
40 to 44	2	57	267	677	803	217	7	—	2,030	3.8
45 to 49	2	9	59	163	225	117	13	—	588	1.1
50 and over	—	14	39	66	102	34	10	—	265	0.5
Not stated	—	5	6	7	2	—	—	1	21	0.0
Total	1,442	13,306	22,062	12,530	3,377	478	30	3	53,228	100.00

**NUPTIAL FIRST CONFINEMENTS AND DURATION OF MARRIAGE: VICTORIA,
1965 TO 1982 (a)**

Year	Duration of marriage								Total nuptial first confinements
	Months			Years					
	0 to 3	4 to 7	8 to 11	1	2	3	4	5 and over	
1965	761	3,962	3,675	5,374	2,739	1,325	731	1,350	19,917
1970	934	4,703	3,184	6,518	3,985	2,429	1,357	1,578	24,688
1975	654	2,393	2,148	5,331	4,110	3,077	1,894	2,388	21,995
1980	631	1,903	1,627	4,484	3,525	2,755	2,051	4,038	21,014
1981	703	2,025	1,709	4,540	3,545	2,679	2,131	4,221	21,553
1982	662	2,007	1,847	4,670	3,541	2,635	2,041	4,234	21,637

(a) Information prior to 1965 is not available.

**NUPTIAL FIRST CONFINEMENTS, AGE GROUP OF MOTHER, AND
DURATION OF MARRIAGE: VICTORIA, 1982**

Age group of mother (years)	Duration of marriage														Total nuptial first confinements (a)		
	Months							Years									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	2		3	4 and over
Under 20	15	37	36	77	125	188	104	37	41	65	50	50	295	52	8	—	1,180
20 to 24	39	50	61	97	211	342	213	116	141	211	237	250	2,359	1,757	1,030	840	7,954
25 to 29	23	27	36	46	93	127	128	66	106	145	115	119	1,321	1,278	1,262	3,869	8,761
30 to 34	20	13	21	36	37	64	64	29	57	61	60	65	553	351	274	1,322	3,027
35 to 39	4	7	7	6	10	17	14	10	13	26	10	16	128	90	56	214	628
40 to 44	1	2	—	1	—	6	5	1	1	3	5	—	14	11	5	28	83
45 to 49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3
Total (a)	102	136	161	263	476	744	528	259	359	511	477	500	4,670	3,541	2,635	6,275	21,637

(a) Includes "not stated".

**EX-NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS, AGE GROUP OF MOTHER: VICTORIA,
1940 TO 1982 (a)**

Year	Age group of mother (years)								Total ex-nuptial confinements		
	14 and under	15 to 16	17 to 18	19 to 20	21 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39		40 and over	Not stated
1940	5	41	163	196	276	203	116	70	29	1	1,100
1945	5	45	169	277	420	272	146	95	45	—	1,474
1950	10	58	165	244	445	328	176	122	45	1	1,594
1955	6	63	222	247	432	431	283	153	52	—	1,889
1960	13	124	367	387	487	385	346	177	76	—	2,362
1965	21	247	652	617	673	416	303	204	85	—	3,218
1970	17	323	926	935	962	590	320	218	87	4	4,382
1975	16	378	871	740	960	795	398	158	42	3	4,361
1980	7	269	868	979	1,321	1,017	536	190	50	6	5,243
1981	16	274	904	1,021	1,472	1,067	568	194	45	9	5,570
1982	9	251	932	1,127	1,655	1,252	628	218	38	8	6,118

(a) Information prior to 1940 is not available.

Deaths

The following table shows the number of deaths registered in all States from 1935 to 1982. In 1982, 30,611 persons died in Victoria, of whom 16,493 were males and 14,118 were females.

NUMBER OF DEATHS: AUSTRALIA, 1935 TO 1982

Year of registration	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	WA.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1935	24,547	18,456	8,851	5,163	4,118	2,353	70	41	63,599
1940(a)	26,143	20,293	9,203	5,708	4,486	2,387	86	78	68,384
1945(a)	26,994	20,496	9,459	6,049	4,712	2,413	35	73	70,231
1950	30,965	22,341	10,399	6,740	5,058	2,466	96	122	78,187
1955	32,553	22,527	11,307	7,536	5,379	2,489	119	126	82,036
1960	35,030	24,547	12,370	7,804	5,697	2,670	134	212	88,464
1965	38,949	28,031	14,114	8,788	6,274	3,043	161	355	99,715
1970	43,601	30,335	17,055	10,138	7,543	3,174	608	594	113,048
1975	40,497	29,499	16,421	9,947	7,972	3,339	610	736	109,021
1980	40,282	29,374	16,497	9,580	8,166	3,392	512	892	108,695
1981	39,959	29,034	17,175	9,706	7,993	3,320	854	962	109,003
1982	42,352	30,611	18,149	10,457	8,187	3,432	573	1,010	114,771

(a) Excludes deaths of defence personnel.

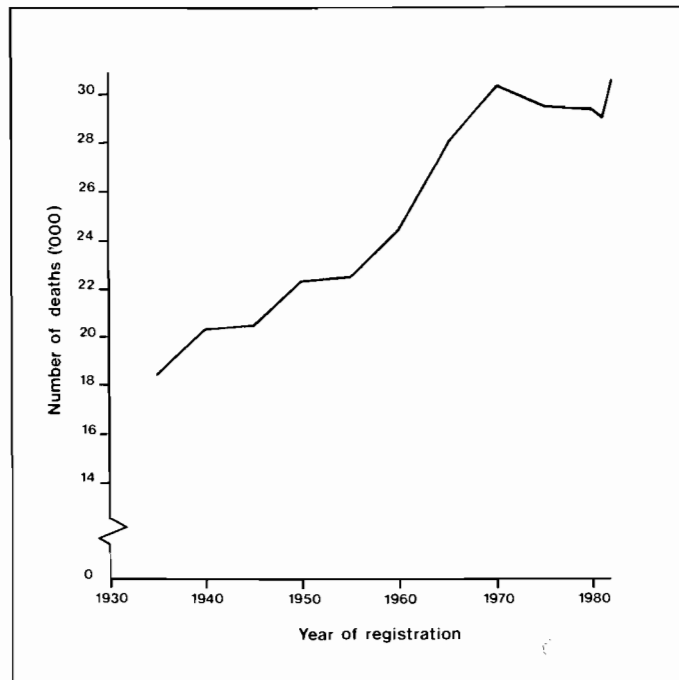


FIGURE 5. Victoria—Number of deaths registered, 1935 to 1982.

AGE AT DEATH: VICTORIA, 1935 TO 1982

Year	Age group (years)										Total
	0 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 and over	Not stated	
MALES											
1935	982	268	382	455	767	1,267	2,073	2,568	1,094	—	9,856
1940	982	216	368	429	789	1,434	2,165	2,981	1,565	1	10,930
1945	902	192	162	290	651	1,458	2,295	2,803	1,893	1	10,647
1950	812	140	319	327	682	1,577	2,676	2,925	2,321	2	11,781
1955	796	151	271	337	725	1,631	2,840	3,067	2,165	3	11,986
1960	887	193	264	391	821	1,799	3,098	3,608	2,311	4	13,376
1965	816	231	321	408	921	2,113	3,547	4,335	2,753	8	15,453
1970	800	268	406	391	1,015	2,169	3,958	4,479	2,986	—	16,472
1975	627	291	402	336	933	2,181	3,858	4,348	3,058	—	16,034
1980	453	242	425	356	762	2,098	3,719	4,721	3,258	13	16,047
1981	430	230	388	356	695	2,027	3,550	4,773	3,224	18	15,691
1982	495	254	442	360	703	2,057	3,621	4,961	3,597	3	16,493
FEMALES											
1935	805	162	348	430	645	916	1,638	2,304	1,352	—	8,600
1940	709	155	299	341	637	990	1,731	2,695	1,806	—	9,363
1945	629	97	219	323	564	1,067	1,766	2,771	2,413	—	9,849
1950	607	81	174	241	504	1,090	1,984	2,881	2,996	2	10,560
1955	626	72	91	214	506	961	2,064	2,879	3,126	2	10,541
1960	664	93	108	236	522	919	2,081	3,152	3,395	1	11,171
1965	638	106	129	242	496	1,055	2,032	3,845	4,033	2	12,578
1970	603	130	163	214	574	1,143	2,179	4,093	4,764	—	13,863
1975	438	122	138	195	491	1,101	2,193	3,712	5,075	—	13,465
1980	355	98	160	196	367	1,100	1,962	3,574	5,514	1	13,327
1981	324	94	168	199	411	1,000	2,049	3,580	5,514	4	13,343
1982	353	84	163	200	371	1,072	2,061	3,623	6,191	—	14,118

Infant deaths

In 1982, there were 641 infant deaths in Victoria. This represents an infant mortality rate (deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births) of 10.7. This compares dramatically with a rate of 119.0 in 1863 (the first available figure for Victoria).

INFANT DEATH RATES (a): AUSTRALIA, 1935 TO 1982

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1935	39.4	41.2	37.3	35.0	40.2	51.8	83.3	47.3	39.8
1940	39.0	39.5	35.3	35.5	44.2	35.2	46.2	10.5	38.4
1945	30.6	28.0	29.8	28.1	29.5	27.5	55.6	12.4	29.4
1950	27.0	20.1	24.8	24.0	27.1	23.8	36.5	21.0	24.5
1955	24.9	18.4	20.3	23.3	22.4	23.4	50.5	13.9	22.0
1960	21.2	18.5	21.0	18.9	21.6	19.1	33.5	17.7	20.2
1965	19.1	17.5	17.8	18.4	21.7	16.6	25.2	15.8	18.5
1970	19.7	14.5	17.9	16.2	21.2	14.2	48.0	17.6	17.9
1975	15.2	13.0	15.0	11.1	13.3	18.3	27.4	14.2	14.3
1980	10.7	10.2	11.3	10.1	11.6	11.7	15.5	8.7	10.7
1981	9.9	9.4	10.9	8.1	8.8	12.0	22.7	10.1	10.0
1982	9.9	10.7	10.7	11.5	9.2	7.9	19.8	10.9	10.3

(a) Number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

INFANT DEATHS BY AGE AND SEX: VICTORIA, 1982

Particulars	Under one week	One week and under one month	One month and under three months	Three months and under six months	Six months and under twelve months	Total
Males —						
Number	188	48	39	54	33	362
Rate (a)	6.1	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.1	11.8
Percentage of total	51.9	13.3	10.8	14.9	9.1	100.0
Females —						
Number	146	42	33	28	30	279
Rate (a)	5.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	9.5
Percentage of total	52.3	15.1	11.8	10.0	10.8	100.0

(a) Number of deaths in each age group per 1,000 live births for each sex.

Perinatal deaths

Perinatal deaths include stillbirths and neonatal deaths. The World Health Organisation defines a "stillbirth" as any child born weighing at least 500 grams at delivery (or, when birthweight is unavailable, a period of gestation of at least 22 weeks) and which did not at any time after being born, breathe or show any other sign of life.

"Neonatal death" is defined as the death of a live born child weighing at least 500 grams (or, when birthweight is unavailable, a period of gestation of at least 22 weeks) within 28 days of birth.

Stillbirths, which are excluded from births and deaths, numbered 490 and corresponded to a rate of 8.1 per 1,000 births, live and still, in 1982. The compulsory registration of stillborn children became effective in 1953.

PERINATAL DEATHS AND DEATH RATES (a): VICTORIA, 1935 TO 1982

Year	Stillbirths (b)		Neonatal deaths				Total perinatal deaths (b)	
			Under one week		One week but less than one month			
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1935	849	29.5	611	21.9	159	5.7	1,619	56.3
1940	895	27.2	669	20.9	177	5.5	1,741	53.0
1945	981	23.3	728	17.7	143	3.5	1,852	43.9
1950	963	19.0	628	12.6	105	2.1	1,696	33.4
1955	788	13.8	660	11.7	100	1.8	1,548	27.1
1960	850	13.1	770	12.0	108	1.7	1,728	26.6
1965	747	11.6	700	10.9	107	1.7	1,554	24.2
1970	782	10.6	697	9.5	81	1.1	1,560	21.1
1975	636	10.2	439	7.1	83	1.3	1,158	18.5
1980	447	7.6	284	4.9	75	1.3	806	13.7
1981	443	7.4	280	4.7	75	1.3	798	13.3
1982	490	8.1	316	5.3	90	1.5	896	14.8

(a) Number of stillbirths and perinatal deaths per 1,000 births (live and still) and number of neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births.

(b) Until 1945, figures on stillbirths in this table were subject to notification being given to registrars under the Cemeteries Act and the (Commonwealth) Maternity Allowance Act. For the 1950 figures, the latter Act was replaced by the (Commonwealth) Social Services Consolidation Act. Since 1953, registration of stillbirths has been compulsory. Figures up to 1975 in this table relate to stillbirths of 28 weeks or more gestation. Figures from 1975 include all stillbirths of 20 weeks or more gestation and therefore are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years. (See definitions above.)

Cremations

Crematoria have been established in Victoria as follows: Springvale, 1905 (closed 1926); Fawkner, 1927; Springvale, 1936; Ballarat, 1958; and Altona North, 1961.

CREMATIONS AND DEATHS:
VICTORIA, 1935 TO 1982

Year	Total cremations	Total deaths registered	Percentage of cremations to deaths registered
1935	596	18,456	3.2
1940	1,624	20,293	8.0
1945	2,604	20,496	12.7
1950	4,425	22,341	19.8
1955	6,119	22,527	27.2
1960	7,839	24,547	31.9
1965	9,857	28,031	35.2
1970	11,265	30,335	37.1
1975	11,508	29,499	39.0
1980	11,804	29,374	40.2
1981	11,597	29,034	39.9
1982	12,234	30,611	40.0

AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE (a): VICTORIA, 1935 TO 1982

Year	Bridegrooms				Brides			
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced	All bridegrooms	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced	All brides
1935	28.3	50.0	40.8	29.7	25.5	44.9	36.1	26.4
1940	27.6	49.6	38.6	28.9	24.8	44.2	34.9	25.7
1945	27.8	52.0	39.2	29.8	24.9	43.2	34.9	26.4
1950	27.1	52.9	39.3	29.1	24.3	44.6	35.7	25.9
1955	26.9	54.7	40.0	28.9	23.8	47.0	36.1	25.7
1960	26.3	56.8	41.1	28.3	23.1	49.2	37.1	25.0
1965	25.6	56.0	41.8	27.5	22.5	50.1	37.9	24.3
1970	24.7	57.3	40.6	26.5	22.2	50.2	37.1	23.8
1975	24.8	57.5	39.2	27.2	22.2	51.0	36.1	24.5
1980	25.5	58.5	38.2	28.8	23.1	51.7	34.9	26.2
1981	25.7	58.6	38.4	29.0	23.3	51.9	35.0	26.3
1982	25.9	58.4	38.5	29.1	23.6	50.7	35.1	26.5

(a) Arithmetic mean.

The age in relation to which approximately half the number of bachelors was younger, and approximately half was older (the median age) was 24.7 years in 1982, the same as 1961. The corresponding age for spinsters during 1982 was 22.6 years compared with 21.7 in 1961. More bachelors were married at 23 years and spinsters at 21 years (the modal ages) than any other age in 1982.

The following tables show the previous marital status of bridegrooms and brides since 1935:

PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES: VICTORIA, 1935 TO 1982

Period	Bridegrooms						Brides						Total marriages
	Bachelors		Widowers		Divorced		Spinsters		Widows		Divorced		
	number	per cent	number	per cent	number	per cent	number	per cent	number	per cent	number	per cent	
1935	14,273	92.6	797	5.2	339	2.2	14,560	94.5	513	3.3	336	2.2	15,409
1940	20,724	92.9	975	4.4	600	2.7	20,950	94.0	705	3.2	644	2.9	22,299
1945	14,544	88.1	967	5.9	990	6.0	14,720	89.2	817	5.0	964	5.8	16,501
1950	18,023	88.7	1,001	4.9	1,296	6.4	18,083	89.0	932	4.6	1,305	6.4	20,320
1955	17,979	89.6	882	4.4	1,195	6.0	17,869	89.1	953	4.8	1,234	6.2	20,056
1960	18,742	90.9	830	4.0	1,055	5.1	18,541	90.0	858	4.2	1,228	6.0	20,627
1965	24,190	91.6	870	3.3	1,361	5.2	24,126	91.3	927	3.5	1,368	5.2	26,421
1970	29,191	92.0	909	2.9	1,629	5.1	29,163	91.9	984	3.1	1,582	5.0	31,729
1975	24,386	87.7	922	3.3	2,498	9.0	24,392	87.7	1,035	3.7	2,379	8.6	27,806
1980	21,773	78.5	823	3.0	5,128	18.5	21,962	79.2	957	3.5	4,805	17.3	27,724
1981	22,592	78.9	802	2.8	5,254	18.3	22,710	79.3	925	3.2	5,013	17.5	28,648
1982	22,542	78.1	727	2.5	5,582	19.3	22,789	79.0	866	3.0	5,196	18.0	28,851

BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES BY PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS (a): VICTORIA, 1930 TO 1982 (per cent)

Marriages between —	Period						
	1930-1934	1940-1944	1950-1954	1960-1964	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1982
Bachelors and spinsters	88.8	88.1	82.8	86.9	86.8	73.4	70.5
Bachelors and widows	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.7
Bachelors and divorced women	1.4	2.4	3.9	3.0	3.1	6.4	7.2
Widowers and spinsters	3.9	2.8	2.2	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.5
Widowers and widows	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.3
Widowers and divorced women	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.0
Divorced men and spinsters	1.5	2.4	3.9	2.6	3.3	7.3	8.1
Divorced men and widows	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.2
Divorced men and divorced women	0.2	0.5	1.8	1.6	2.1	7.5	9.4
Total marriages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Average number per year for the period indicated.

RELATIVE AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES: VICTORIA, 1982

Ages of bridegrooms (years)	Ages of brides (years)															Total bride- grooms	Proportion of total
	15 or less	16	17	18	19	20	21 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 and over		
17	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
18	—	15	23	46	41	16	21	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	169	0.6
19	1	22	47	109	125	81	79	9	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	475	1.7
20	—	23	52	186	269	276	275	42	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1,128	3.9
21 to 24	7	42	149	566	1,236	1,716	5,544	876	148	25	7	2	—	—	—	10,318	35.8
25 to 29	1	14	32	157	308	578	3,719	2,728	565	111	21	6	—	—	—	8,240	28.6
30 to 34	1	2	6	35	51	87	812	1,446	835	245	74	10	3	1	—	3,608	12.5
35 to 39	—	1	2	8	13	21	190	479	559	370	116	36	4	1	2	1,802	6.2
40 to 44	—	1	2	1	4	5	49	137	265	257	174	89	20	4	2	1,010	3.5
45 to 49	—	—	1	2	1	2	17	47	100	137	147	112	40	18	4	628	2.2
50 to 54	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	17	32	73	95	103	85	41	11	461	1.6
55 to 59	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	8	20	27	53	86	99	65	41	405	1.4
60 to 64	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	5	10	16	39	56	60	78	273	1.0
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	5	10	19	26	40	222	330	1.1
Total brides	10	120	318	1,111	2,048	2,784	10,716	5,801	2,542	1,263	713	502	333	230	360	28,851	100.0
Proportion of total	—	0.4	1.1	3.9	7.1	9.7	37.1	20.1	8.8	4.4	2.5	1.7	1.2	0.8	1.3	100.0	..

RELIGIOUS AND CIVIL MARRIAGES (a): VICTORIA, 1930 TO 1982
(per cent)

Category of celebrant	Period					
	1930-1934	1940-1944	1950-1954	1960-1964	1970-1974	1980-1982
Ministers of religion —						
Recognised denominations (b) —						
Roman Catholic Church	18.4	19.7	21.8	28.5	29.5	23.3
Uniting Church in Australia (c)	..	..	..	..	..	14.4
Anglican Church of Australia (d)	27.7	31.8	28.0	22.6	21.5	13.9
Methodist Church in Australia (c)	14.3	14.6	14.1	12.0	9.6	..
Congregational Union of Australia (c)	2.0	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.2	..
Presbyterian Church of Australia (c)	16.9	18.5	19.2	15.0	14.4	1.6
Orthodox Churches (e)	0.1	0.1	0.5	4.8	4.1	2.9
Churches of Christ in Australia	2.6	2.3	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7
The Baptist Union of Australia	4.7	3.5	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.5
Lutheran Churches	0.7	0.4	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.7
Jewry	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7
Salvation Army	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7
Unitarians	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.3
Seventh Day Adventist Church	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other denominations	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.5	2.6
Total ministers of religion	89.4	94.3	92.0	91.2	88.9	64.5
Civil officers —						
In the Office of the Government Statist	10.6	5.3	7.6	7.8	8.9	7.9
Other (f)	—	0.4	0.4	1.0	2.2	27.5
Total civil officers	10.6	5.7	8.0	8.8	11.1	35.5
Total marriages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) The table only shows denominations where the number of marriages for the latest year exceeded 50. Those with less than 50 marriages registered, have been grouped in the category "Other denominations".

(b) Under authority of the *Commonwealth Marriage Act 1961*.

(c) The Uniting Church in Australia was formed in June 1977 joining the Methodist, Congregational, and Presbyterian Churches into one body. Some Presbyterian Churches, however, have elected to remain autonomous.

(d) Prior to 24 August 1981, was named Church of England in Australia.

(e) Includes churches grouped under this heading in the proclamation made under the *Commonwealth Marriage Act 1961*. Figures for 1930-1934 to 1950-1954 only refer to Greek Orthodox which is by far the largest in the grouping.

(f) In 1973 and 1974, additional civil officers were appointed to conduct marriages. The majority operate in the Melbourne metropolitan area and marry couples at any location. Previously, civil marriage ceremonies were only conducted at certain country centres (apart from the Office of the Government Statist).

Divorces

The Commonwealth *Family Law Act 1975* came into operation throughout Australia on 5 January 1976, repealing the previous Matrimonial Causes legislation which had been operative since 1 February 1961. A Family Court of Australia was established to administer Family Law, including applications for dissolution of marriage and nullity of marriage. Under this new Act, there is only one ground for divorce—that of irretrievable breakdown of a marriage (i.e., irretrievable breakdown of a marriage is established under the law if the husband and wife have separated and have lived apart from each other for a continuous period of not less than twelve months immediately preceding the date of the filing of the application for dissolution of marriage and there is no reasonable likelihood of reconciliation). The adoption of a single ground for dissolution of marriage (where fault is no longer taken into account) contrasts strongly with the previous Matrimonial Causes legislation which provided that a dissolution could be granted on one or more of fourteen grounds (e.g., adultery, desertion, cruelty, etc.).

The Act provides that all applications for nullity of marriage shall be based on the ground that the marriage is void. A void marriage is invalid because of failure to meet a legal requirement, for example, the requirement that parties must not be lawfully married to another person. The Family Law Act makes no provisions for applications of nullity of voidable marriage, as did the Matrimonial Causes legislation.

Successful applicants for decrees of dissolution of marriage are, in the first instance, awarded a *decree nisi*. A *decree nisi* becomes absolute at the expiration of a period of one month from the making of the decree, unless it is rescinded, appealed against, or the court is not satisfied that proper arrangements have been made for the welfare of children of the marriage. *Decrees nisi* are not awarded in respect of proceedings for nullity of marriage.

At the commencement of the Family Law Act in January 1976, there was a significant number of pending applications for dissolution or nullity of marriage which had been submitted under the previous Matrimonial Causes legislation. Family Law legislation provided that such applications could be dealt with under either the new or the old legislation.

During 1976, 3,712 decrees were granted under Matrimonial Causes legislation and 12,921 decrees were granted under Family Law legislation in Victoria. The total figure for 1976 shows a marked increase over figures for previous years. However, caution should be used in interpreting this figure, since part of the increase may be due to deferment of applications for divorces pending the introduction of the new legislation. As well, statistics of divorces granted on an annual basis do not necessarily indicate precise trends in divorce rates as the figures may be affected from year to year by various administrative factors, for example, the occurrence of law vacations, and the availability of courts or judges (i.e., a rise in one year may be due wholly or in part to the clearing of a backlog of cases from an earlier period).

DIVORCES (DECREES GRANTED) (a): AUSTRALIA, 1935 TO 1982

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1935	1,148	608	(b)152	213	159	87	(b)2	11	2,380
1940	1,427	822	(b)241	314	246	83	(b)8	6	3,147
1945	3,139	1,759	907	606	619	172	(b)6	7	7,215
1950	3,456	1,604	791	666	724	152	6	25	7,424
1955	2,900	1,691	803	628	488	233	18	21	6,782
1960	3,275	1,313	705	619	547	210	6	34	6,709
1965	3,455	2,103	1,059	855	606	280	41	135	8,534
1970	5,628	2,604	1,511	942	890	426	50	196	12,247
1975	10,737	5,683	2,689	1,819	2,241	591	87	460	24,307
1976—									
Matrimonial Causes	5,148	3,712	2,961	1,407	1,774	331	35	375	15,743
Family Law	17,009	12,921	6,658	4,741	3,044	1,430	888	1,333	47,524
1980	13,449	9,207	6,219	4,203	3,073	1,285	298	1,524	39,258
1981	14,512	9,769	6,470	4,132	3,481	1,139	393	1,516	41,412
1982	14,378	11,266	6,770	4,526	3,842	1,391	369	1,546	44,088

(a) Nullities of marriage no longer collected after 1979.

(b) Year ended 30 June following.

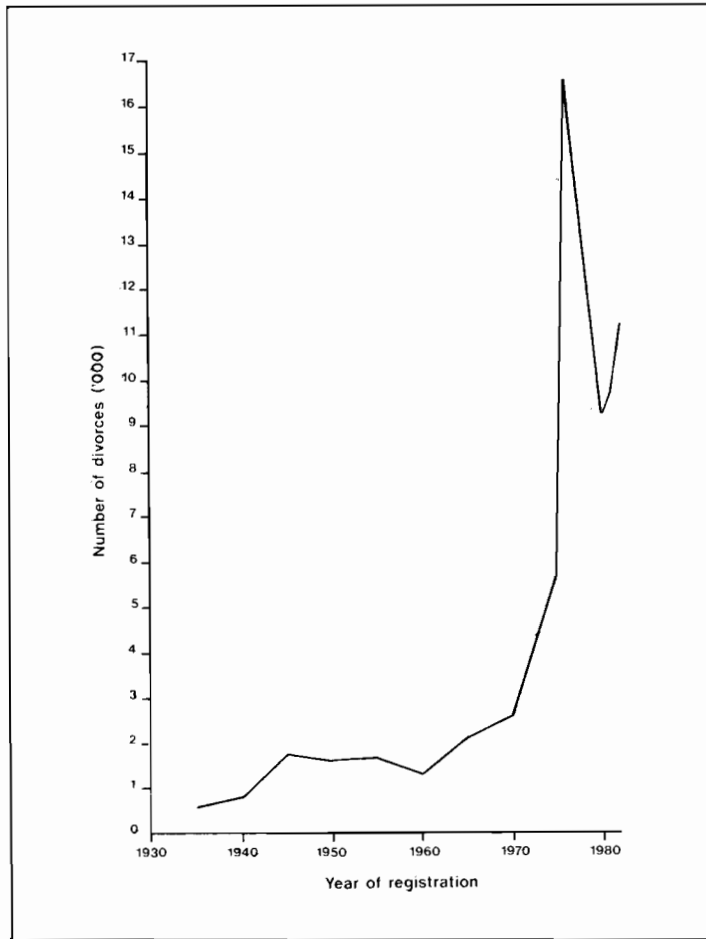


FIGURE 7. Victoria—Number of divorces (decrees granted), 1935 to 1982.

DIVORCES (DECREEES GRANTED), DISSOLUTIONS AND NULLITY OF MARRIAGE: VICTORIA, 1935 TO 1982

Year	Dissolutions			Nullities and judicial separations			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1935	254	345	599	9	9	18	608	608	608
1940	358	459	817	6	6	12	823	823	823
1945	933	794	1,727	12	20	32	945	814	1,759
1950	739	852	1,591	6	7	13	745	859	1,604
1955	773	901	1,674	4	13	17	777	914	1,691
1960	612	684	1,296	6	11	17	618	695	1,313
1965	882	1,206	(a)2,089	5	9	14	887	1,215	(a)2,103
1970	988	1,593	(a)2,591	—	13	13	988	1,606	(a)2,604
1975	2,219	3,439	(a)5,663	5	15	20	2,224	3,454	(a)5,683
1976—									
Matrimonial Causes	1,403	2,302	(a)3,706	3	3	6	1,406	2,305	(a)3,712
Family Law	5,190	7,729	12,919	—	2	2	5,190	7,731	12,921
1980	3,797	5,410	9,207	..	..	..	3,797	5,410	9,207
1981	4,003	5,766	9,769	..	..	..	4,003	5,766	9,769
1982	4,595	6,671	11,266	..	..	..	4,595	6,671	11,266

(a) Includes instances (1 in 1965, 10 in 1970, 5 in 1975, 1 in 1976) where dissolutions were granted to both parties.

DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE, DECREES GRANTED, AND AGES OF PARTIES:
VICTORIA, 1945 TO 1982

Year	Age at divorce										Total
	20 and under	21 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 and over	Not stated	
HUSBANDS											
1945	5	(a)111	(a)252	398	359	246	155	104	89	8	1,727
1950	0	(a)94	(a)255	339	321	241	156	104	78	3	1,591
1955	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,674
1960	2	29	202	271	260	192	166	92	82	—	1,296
1965	2	29	241	326	409	413	240	195	234	—	2,089
1970	0	66	412	485	390	396	359	213	267	3	2,591
1975	0	180	1,153	1,230	880	661	576	448	535	—	5,663
1976—											
Matrimonial Causes	0	96	623	826	634	483	408	287	349	—	3,706
Family Law	14	662	2,862	2,482	1,805	1,401	1,319	1,058	1,293	23	12,919
1980	13	466	1,952	2,072	1,436	1,082	796	598	764	28	9,207
1981	11	428	2,079	2,192	1,614	1,125	804	700	799	17	9,769
1982	13	477	2,149	2,587	1,985	1,421	981	716	903	34	11,266
WIVES											
1945	24	(a)261	(a)323	400	280	180	126	69	54	10	1,727
1950	12	(a)199	(a)307	376	290	178	122	49	53	5	1,591
1955	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,674
1960	5	106	261	310	216	167	131	49	51	—	1,296
1965	11	114	348	369	395	333	238	139	142	—	2,089
1970	7	234	548	448	346	363	305	163	175	2	2,591
1975	7	562	1,469	1,072	756	578	527	344	348	—	5,663
1976—											
Matrimonial Causes	14	264	871	814	555	380	341	250	217	—	3,706
Family Law	152	1,660	3,192	2,267	1,642	1,214	1,077	820	870	25	12,919
1980	104	1,137	2,224	1,974	1,249	936	648	400	500	35	9,207
1981	94	1,140	2,416	2,063	1,420	974	661	484	489	28	9,769
1982	94	1,133	2,634	2,517	1,809	1,173	783	519	568	36	11,266

(a) In the 1945 to 1950 period, age groups "21 to 25" and "26 to 29" were used instead of "21 to 24" and "25 to 29"

DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE, DECREES GRANTED (FAMILY LAW ACT 1975),
AGES OF PARTIES (AT DATE OF DECREE): VICTORIA, 1982

Ages of husbands (years)	Ages of wives (years)									Not stated	Total husbands	Percentage
	Under 20	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 and over			
Under 20	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
20 to 24	13	381	78	12	1	—	—	—	—	4	489	4.3
25 to 29	11	672	1,274	149	29	6	2	—	1	5	2,149	19.1
30 to 34	—	108	1,044	1,237	156	25	4	6	—	7	2,587	23.0
35 to 39	—	26	178	865	803	90	12	2	3	6	1,985	17.6
40 to 44	—	8	39	186	608	488	72	14	2	4	1,421	12.6
45 to 49	—	—	10	37	144	392	330	49	15	4	981	8.7
50 to 54	—	—	4	15	40	117	251	231	56	2	716	6.4
55 and over	—	2	5	7	24	50	110	215	488	2	903	8.0
Not stated	—	5	2	9	4	5	2	2	3	2	34	0.3
Total wives—												
Number	24	1,203	2,634	2,517	1,809	1,173	783	519	568	36	11,266	100.0
Percentage	0.2	10.7	23.4	22.3	16.1	10.4	7.0	4.6	5.0	0.3	100.0	..

DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE, DECREES GRANTED, DURATION OF MARRIAGE: VICTORIA, 1945 TO 1982

Year	Duration of marriage (years)									Total dissolutions	Number of children
	0 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 and over	Not stated		
1945	83	197	530	357	249	163	93	55	—	1,727	2,082
1950	27	129	602	367	207	125	82	52	—	1,591	1,772
1955		120	600		645		243	66	—	1,674	2,027
1960	9	49	401	362	210	137	83	45	—	1,296	1,671
1965	14	87	498	487	443	259	158	143	—	2,089	2,705
1970	21	173	720	515	397	364	227	174	—	2,591	3,481
1975	56	413	1,882	1,116	773	580	460	383	—	5,663	7,891
1976— Matrimonial Causes	36	161	1,144	835	567	392	312	259	—	3,706	5,808
Family Law	462	1,729	3,951	2,199	1,582	1,213	952	830	1	12,919	15,053
1980	555	1,254	2,632	1,829	1,082	833	520	502	—	9,207	11,177
1981	662	1,345	2,734	1,942	1,177	847	562	500	—	9,769	11,769
1982	728	1,484	3,122	2,318	1,435	988	625	566	—	11,266	13,543

DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE, DECREES GRANTED (FAMILY LAW ACT 1975), DURATION OF MARRIAGE, AND ISSUE: VICTORIA (a), 1982

Duration of marriage (years)	Number of children						Total dissolutions of marriage	Percentage	Total children
	0	1	2	3	4	5 and over			
1	115	23	3	6	4	—	151	1.3	63
2	431	104	23	12	5	2	577	5.1	219
3	474	185	48	12	7	1	727	6.5	350
4	459	196	79	15	4	4	757	6.7	439
5	416	204	106	23	1	—	750	6.7	489
6	314	174	124	23	7	—	642	5.7	519
7	231	195	164	19	7	2	618	5.5	620
8	202	156	182	43	6	2	591	5.2	684
9	146	95	212	59	8	1	521	4.6	733
10	120	111	214	71	16	3	535	4.8	833
11	78	82	218	80	16	3	477	4.2	837
12	65	70	203	92	20	2	452	4.0	842
13	64	62	196	98	16	3	439	3.9	827
14	32	44	203	92	36	8	415	3.7	912
15 to 19	119	149	596	373	144	54	1,435	12.7	3,323
20 to 24	256	285	289	112	31	15	988	8.8	1,413
25 to 29	384	164	57	15	2	3	625	5.6	349
30 and over	493	60	9	3	1	—	566	5.0	91
Total dissolutions of marriage	4,399	2,359	2,926	1,148	331	103	11,266	100.0	..
Percentage	39.0	21.0	26.0	10.2	2.9	0.9	100.0	..	..
Total children	..	2,359	5,852	3,444	1,324	564	..	..	13,543

(a) Children are those living and under 18 at the time of the petition. Includes children deemed to be children of the marriage in accordance with section 5 of the *Family Law Act 1975*.

AGE DISTRIBUTION AND MASCULINITY

Victoria's population in its early years showed a large excess of males over females. By 1881, half of Victoria's population was under 20 years of age.

After 1881, the proportion of persons in the lower age groups declined steadily and there was a continued increase in the proportion of elderly persons. By 1933, the Depression had accelerated the above trend with the number of children aged between 0 and 4 years being almost identical to the number recorded for the 1911 Census. Another factor influencing this trend was the increase in life expectancy in Australia from 47 years for males and 50 years for females, born in the period 1881 to 1890, to 63 years for males and 67 years for females, born in the period 1932 to 1934. The average age of the population rose from 25 years for males and 20 years for females in 1854 to 31 years for

males and 32 for females by 1933. Since the 1911 Census, the average age for females has been higher than the average age for males.

The years after the Second World War saw a relatively high birth rate and a high level of migration to the State with a disproportionate number of immigrants being young males. The effect of these two factors was to raise the proportion of the population under 20 years of age from 31 per cent in 1947 to 38 per cent in 1966 and to raise the masculinity ratio from 97 males per 100 females to 101 males per 100 females during the same period.

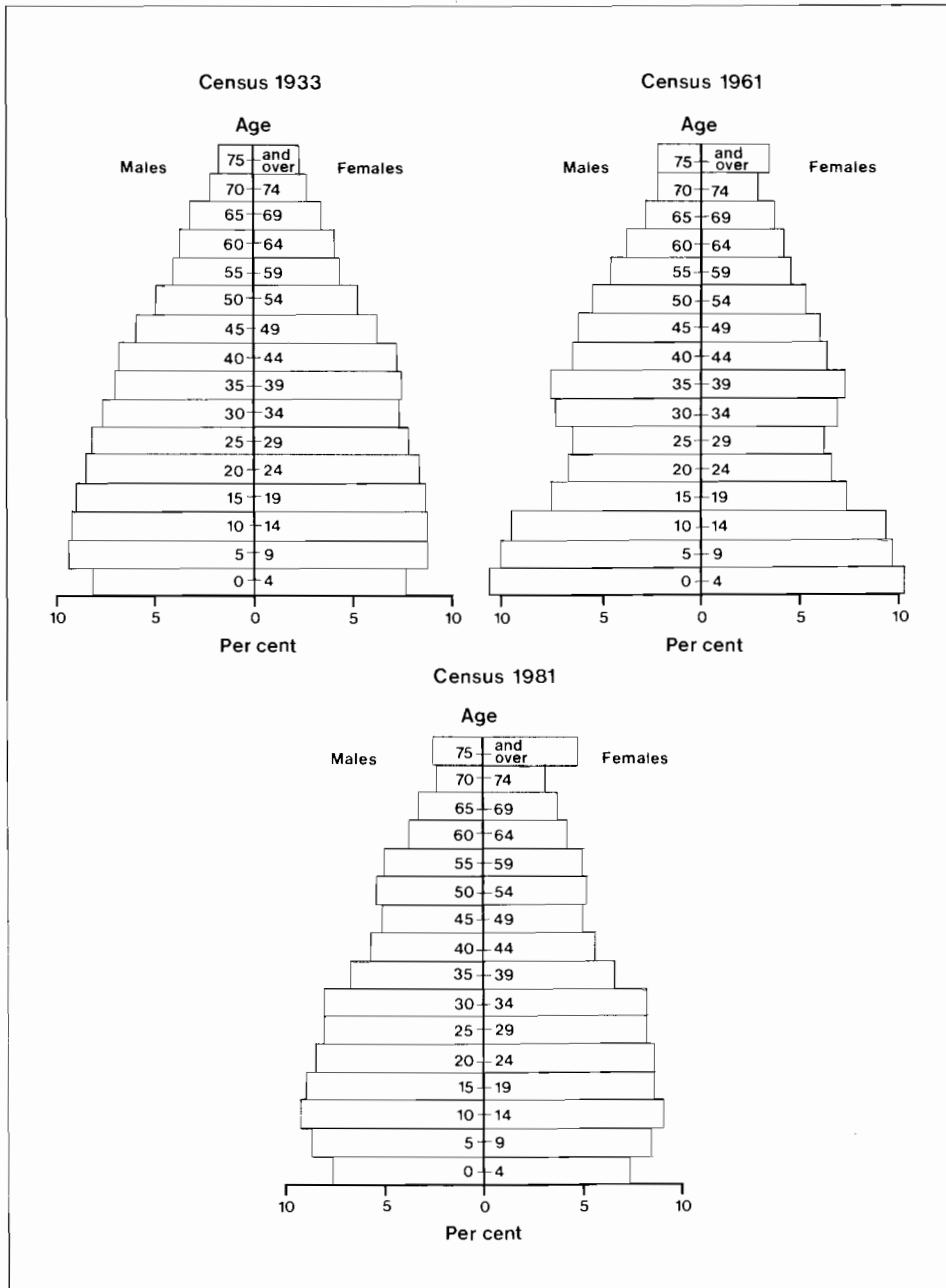


FIGURE 8. Victoria—Age/sex pyramids of the population at Censuses held in 1933, 1961, and 1981.

There was a high surplus of males under 45 years of age in 1966, a feature still evident in 1976.

A steady increase in the life expectancy of Victorians until 1966 led to a significant increase in the average age of the population. While the average age of males decreased to 31 years by 1966, the average age of females increased to 32 years. By this time, the life expectancy of males was 68 years, while for females life expectancy had increased more rapidly to 74 years in Australia. There was a high surplus of females aged over 45 years, a trend characteristic of the post-war years.

Since 1966, the proportion of the population of Victoria in the 65 and over age group has increased from 9 per cent in 1966 to 10 per cent in 1981. The life expectancy at birth of Victorians in 1981 was 72 years for males and 78 years for females.

**PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION IN AGE GROUPS: VICTORIA,
CENSUSES 1933 TO 1981
(per cent)**

Census years (a)	Age groups						Total
	0-4 years	5-19 years	20-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Not stated (b)	
1933	7.9	26.8	38.3	19.2	7.5	0.3	100.0
1947	9.6	21.4	37.5	22.1	8.8	0.6	100.0
1954	10.5	23.4	36.6	20.9	8.6	—	100.0
1961	10.5	27.0	33.9	20.0	8.6	—	100.0
1966	10.0	28.3	33.4	19.7	8.6	—	100.0
1971 (c)	9.8	27.6	34.2	19.9	8.6	—	100.0
1976 (c)	8.7	27.2	34.8	20.1	9.2	—	100.0
1981 (c)	7.4	26.1	37.1	19.4	10.0	—	100.0

(a) For Censuses prior to and including the 1961 Census Aborigines were excluded from the population counts.

(b) For Censuses prior to and including 1947 there was no adjustment made to age tables to take into account cases where age was not stated or where there was mis-statement of age. From 1954 adjustments have been made to take into account cases of age not being stated. From 1961 adjustments have been made to take into account mis-statement of age.

(c) Based on Estimated Resident Population.

BIRTHPLACE

In 1854 the majority of the population were immigrants with 74 per cent coming from Great Britain and Ireland. Only 13 per cent of Victorians had been born in the Colony, while a further 5 per cent had been born in other Australian Colonies or in New Zealand. By 1881 there was a substantial change in the position; 58 per cent of the population had been born in Victoria and 33 per cent were from Great Britain and Ireland.

In 1933, 81 per cent of Victorians had been born in Victoria and only 9 per cent had been born in Great Britain or Ireland. A further 8 per cent were born in the rest of Australia. Assisted immigration, mainly from Britain, virtually ceased between 1931 and 1937. Non-British immigrants, who paid for their passages, had to have a guarantor in Australia or had to deposit \$80 as a surety with a consular post overseas.

In 1938, the Empire Settlement Scheme was renewed and there was some immigration from Britain on a passage loan basis. However, a year later immigration to Victoria was brought to a halt by the Second World War.

Due to the low level of immigration between the 1933 and 1947 Censuses, the proportion of Victorians who had been born in Australia had reached 91 per cent by 1947 and 82 per cent had been born in the State. Both these percentages are the highest ever recorded. After the Second World War, there was a dramatic increase in the level of Australian immigration. It began with the introduction of the U.K.-Australian Assisted Passage Migration Agreement and was followed by a number of schemes to assist persons from allied European nations and displaced persons from Eastern Europe. A total of 310,000 assisted immigrants arrived in Australia between 1947 and 1951. The biggest group consisted of 170,000 displaced persons. In the same period, 160,000 unassisted immigrants made their homes in Australia. Nearly a third of both groups settled in Victoria. Bonegilla, in north-eastern Victoria, became one of the biggest immigration transit camps, accommodating up to 7,000 persons at any one time.

While Australia's immigration policy before 1947 concentrated heavily on bringing out British settlers, this policy was reviewed as it was believed that other Europeans should be encouraged to settle here. The high level of immigration continued until the early 1970s.

Special entries of refugees continued during this period with the predominant entries being from Hungary (1956) and Czechoslovakia (1968).

As a result of this immigration, by the 1971 Census, 23 per cent of Victoria's population were overseas born. Of this, British and Irish born persons accounted for only 8 per cent. The 1970s witnessed a progressive reduction in the level of immigrant intakes, the main reason for this being the difficult economic and employment conditions which affected every part of Australia. Because of this, during 1974, occupational restrictions were imposed on entry for all immigrants other than immediate dependent relatives. Family reunion was encouraged.

**BIRTHPLACE OF THE POPULATION: VICTORIA,
CENSUSES 1933 TO 1981 (a)**
(per cent)

Birthplace	Census years							
	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981
Australia	88.6	91.3	85.0	80.6	78.9	77.2	77.5	76.1
New Zealand	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8
Europe —								
United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland	9.0	6.2	7.0	7.0	7.4	7.7	7.3	6.8
Austria	—	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Czechoslovakia	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Germany	0.2	0.2	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9
Greece	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.1	2.0	2.3	2.1	1.9
Hungary	—	—	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Italy	0.3	0.4	1.7	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.0
Latvia	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Lithuania	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Malta	—	—	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Netherlands	—	—	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8
Poland	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6
Ukraine	—	(b)0.1	0.2	0.2	(b)0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
USSR	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.2
Yugoslavia	—	—	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.4	1.6	1.6
Other	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Total Europe	10.1	7.6	13.6	17.6	19.4	20.0	18.7	17.9
Asia —								
China	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cyprus	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6
Kampuchea, Laos, Vietnam	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	—	—	0.4
Malaysia, Singapore	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Turkey, Lebanon	(d)	(d)	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6
Other	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
Total Asia	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.4	2.0	2.8
Africa —								
Republic of South Africa	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Arab Republic of Egypt	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Total Africa	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8
America —								
Canada	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
USA	0.1	(f)0.1	(f)0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.3
Total America	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6
Other (g)	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1
Total overseas born	11.4	8.6	15.0	19.4	21.3	22.9	22.4	22.9
Not stated, at sea (h)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.1
Total —								
Per cent	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Population	1,820,261	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,930,113	3,219,526	3,502,351	3,646,976	3,832,443

(a) Figures for all years are based on "as recorded" field counts (i.e., they have not been adjusted for under-enumeration).

(b) Figures for the USSR and the Ukraine were combined at the 1947 and 1966 Censuses.

(c) Included in other Asia for Censuses 1933 to 1966.

(d) Included in other Europe for 1933 and 1947 Censuses.

(e) Included in other Africa for Censuses 1933 to 1961.

(f) Includes Hawaiian Islands.

(g) Includes Australian external territories.

(h) "Not stated" has been imputed for Censuses prior to 1981.

However, the tradition of accepting refugees continued: from Yugoslavia (1970s), Chile (1973), Timor (1975), Cyprus (1976), Lebanon (1976), Indo-China (late 1970s), and Poland (1978).

The composition of the new settlers to Australia between 1971 and 1981 has also changed significantly, as compared to the composition of new settlers between 1947 and 1971. The proportions of persons born in each of the southern European countries, with the exception of Yugoslavians, has declined although those who migrated here during this period tended to have higher levels of skill and education than those who arrived immediately after the Second World War. There were nearly three times the proportion of non-European immigrants in Victoria in 1981 as compared to 1966. This has been brought about in part by the gradual easing between 1949 and 1973 of the Migration Act, immigration policy, the recruitment of many unskilled eastern Mediterranean and Latin American workers, and the displacement of a number of Indo-Chinese persons.

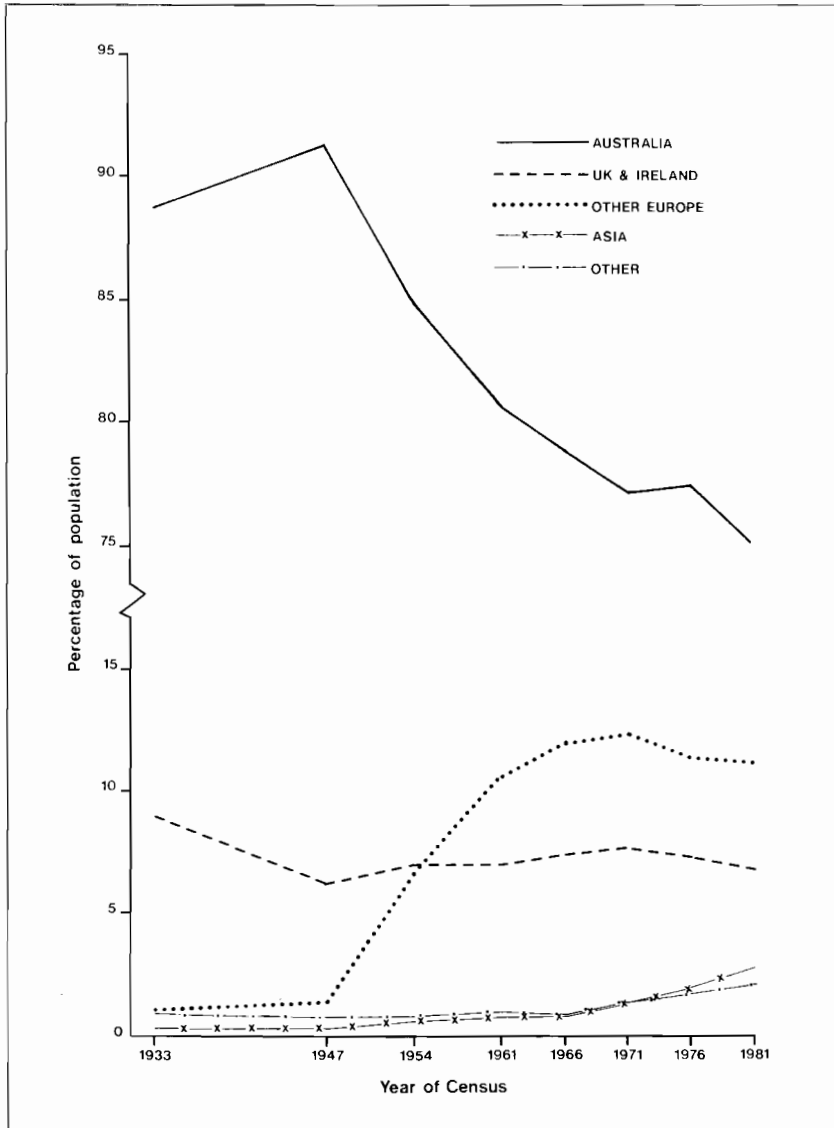


FIGURE 9. Victoria—Census counts of the population by birthplace, 1933 to 1981.



Migrant reception centres in Australia played a vital role in the post-Second World War immigration programme.

Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs

The *Australis*, which was used to carry hundreds of Australian Government assisted migrants, arrives in Melbourne in 1977.

Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs



The "baby boom" immediately after the Second World War contrasted greatly with the low birth rates of the late 1920s and 1930s.

Queen Victoria Medical Centre



An Australian born Korean girl holds her parents' naturalisation papers.

The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd



MARITAL STATUS

The percentage of Victoria's population aged 15 years and over who were married, or were married but permanently separated, increased from 39 per cent in the 1933 Census to an average of 47 per cent in the ensuing Censuses. The percentage of males who have never married has always been greater than the percentage of females who have never married, while the percentages of married males and married females have been nearly equal in each Census.

The table below shows that there has been an increase in both males and females with a marital status of divorced, since the 1966 Census.

MARITAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION: VICTORIA,
CENSUSES 1933 TO 1981 (a)
(per cent)

Marital status	Census years														
	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981							
MALES															
Never married —															
Under 15 years of age	26.7	24.5	28.2	30.4	29.9	29.6	28.1	25.9							
15 years of age and over	30.1	24.2	20.9	20.6	21.3	20.4	20.9	23.0							
Total never married	56.8	48.7	49.1	51.0	51.2	50.0	49.0	48.9							
Married	} 39.5	47.3	{ 46.3	45.1	45.0	45.9	46.4	45.6							
Married but permanently separated															
Widowed									3.0	3.1	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8
Divorced									0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.2
Not stated (b)									0.4	0.3	0.3	—	—	—	—
Total males—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0							
Per cent															
Number	903,244	1,013,867	1,231,099	1,474,395	1,613,904	1,750,061	1,814,784	1,901,411							
FEMALES															
Never married —															
Under 15 years of age	25.2	22.9	27.2	29.3	28.5	28.2	26.6	24.3							
15 years of age and over	27.3	21.1	16.1	15.3	16.2	15.3	15.9	17.9							
Total never married	52.5	44.0	43.3	44.6	44.7	43.5	42.5	42.2							
Married	} 39.1	46.3	{ 46.2	45.4	45.0	45.9	45.8	44.7							
Married but permanently separated															
Widowed									7.8	8.7	8.1	7.8	8.0	8.1	8.1
Divorced									0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.6
Not stated (b)									0.3	0.3	0.2	—	—	—	—
Total females—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0							
Per cent															
Number	917,017	1,040,834	1,221,242	1,455,718	1,605,622	1,752,290	1,832,193	1,931,032							
PERSONS															
Never married —															
Under 15 years of age	26.0	23.7	27.7	29.8	29.2	28.9	27.4	25.1							
15 years of age and over	28.7	22.7	18.5	18.0	18.8	17.9	18.4	20.4							
Total never married	54.7	46.4	46.2	47.8	48.0	46.8	45.8	45.5							
Married	} 39.3	46.8	{ 46.3	45.2	44.9	45.9	46.1	45.2							
Married but permanently separated															
Widowed									5.4	5.9	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Divorced									0.3	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.3
Not stated (b)									0.3	0.3	0.2	—	—	—	—
Total population—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0							
Per cent															
Number	1,820,261	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,930,113	3,219,526	3,502,351	3,646,977	3,832,443							

(a) Figures for all years are based on "as recorded" field counts (i.e., they have not been adjusted for under-enumeration).

(b) For the 1961 and later Censuses, marital status was imputed for those persons who did not answer that question.

RELIGION

The religious denominations of the non-Aboriginal population at the Census in 1854 showed that 46 per cent were Church of England, 19 per cent were Catholic (including Roman Catholic), 18 per cent Presbyterian, and 7 per cent Methodist.

By the 1933 Census, 34 per cent of the population were counted as Church of England, 19 per cent were Catholic, 15 per cent were Presbyterian, and 11 per cent Methodist. The trends for the different denominations are blurred somewhat by the large percentage of persons who did not state their religion for the Censuses after 1933 when the question on religious affiliation became optional.

Between 1933 and 1966 stated adherence to the Catholic faith grew significantly. This reflected the large number of migrants from southern Europe who arrived in Australia after the Second World War.

From the 1971 Census, the Census form has requested that respondents indicate if they had no religion. The trends between 1933 and 1966 appear to be continuing with the exception that the proportion of the population who are Catholic has now stabilised and a greater proportion of persons now belong to smaller denominations or have no religion at all. In 1981, 475,302 (12 per cent) of the population indicated they had no religion. This compares with 0.2 per cent in 1933. Males comprised 55.5 per cent of the 1981 total who indicated they had no religion which compares with 76 per cent in 1933 and 93 per cent in 1891.

RELIGIONS OF THE POPULATION: VICTORIA,
CENSUSES 1933 TO 1981 (a)
(per cent)

Religion (b)	Census years							
	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981
Christian —								
Baptist	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1
Brethren	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Catholic, (c)	18.9	20.4	22.9	26.1	27.6	28.7	27.2	27.8
Churches of Christ	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.7
Church of England	34.4	35.5	33.9	30.5	28.7	25.5	21.7	20.3
Congregational	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
Orthodox (d)	n.a.	n.a.	0.8	1.9	3.1	4.0	4.3	4.5
Lutheran	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
Methodist	10.6	11.4	10.3	9.4	8.7	7.3	5.7	2.4
Presbyterian	15.2	14.0	13.4	12.5	12.0	10.4	8.3	4.6
Protestant (undefined)	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	3.2	2.7	2.6
Salvation Army	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Seventh-day Adventist	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Uniting (e)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.6
Other (f)	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.6	2.3	2.7
Total Christian	86.1	88.1	88.4	87.6	87.5	85.1	75.8	74.1
Hebrew	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8
Other non-Christian	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.1
Total non-Christian	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.9
Indefinite (inadequately described)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4
No religion	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.9	7.3	9.4	12.1
Not stated	12.9	10.4	9.9	10.8	10.4	6.1	12.9	11.8
Total—								
Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Population	1,820,261	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,930,113	3,219,526	3,502,351	3,646,975	3,832,443

(a) Figures for all years are based on "as recorded" field counts (i.e., they have not been adjusted for under-enumeration).

(b) The Census and Statistics Act provides that there is no penalty for refusing to answer the question on religion, which accounts for the rather high incidence of "not stated". In 1971 and 1976 the instruction "if no religion write none" was added to the question. The result was a significant rise in the "no religion" category compared to previous Censuses and a fall in the "not stated" category.

(c) Includes Catholic and Catholic, Roman.

(d) In the 1933 and 1947 Censuses, Orthodox was coded to "Other Christian" category.

(e) The Uniting Church in Australia was formed in June 1977 joining the Methodist, Congregational, and Presbyterian Churches into one body. However, some Presbyterian Churches have elected to remain autonomous.

(f) Including Christian undefined.

QUALIFICATIONS

Information on the levels of qualifications held by the Victorian population was first published after the 1966 Census. At this Census, 1.1 per cent of the population held a university or equivalent degree, but only one-quarter of these were female. An additional 2.2 per cent of the population held a diploma obtained from institutions which are now called Colleges of Advanced Education; 42 per cent of the population in this category were female.

Since 1966, the proportion of the population who have tertiary qualifications has steadily increased. By 1981, 4.2 per cent of the population had a university or equivalent degree, of which 37 per cent were female; 4 per cent had diplomas from Colleges of Advanced Education with females comprising 54 per cent of this figure.

From 1971, Censuses have shown information on persons who have recognised non-tertiary qualifications obtained after leaving school. In 1971, 15 per cent of the population had such qualifications. Males comprised 72 per cent of these with the main area of imbalance between the sexes being in trade certificates. By 1981, 15 per cent of the population held non-tertiary qualifications with males comprising 69 per cent.

QUALIFIED PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS OR MORE: VICTORIA,
CENSUSES 1966 TO 1981 (a)
(per cent)

Level of qualification	Census years			
	1966	1971	1976	1981
MALES				
University or equivalent degree —				
Doctorate, Masters		0.4	0.6	0.8
Bachelor degree	} 1.6	} 2.5	2.7	3.9
Graduate diploma (b)			0.4	0.8
Diploma	2.5	3.8	3.7	3.8
Certificate (technicians and trades)	(d)	20.2	19.1	20.6
Not applicable	(d)	1.0	0.7	0.1
Other (c)	(d)	72.1	72.8	70.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FEMALES				
University or equivalent degree —				
Doctorate, Masters		0.1	0.1	0.2
Bachelor degree	} 0.5	} 1.0	1.1	2.0
Graduate diploma (b)			0.4	0.8
Diploma	1.8	3.4	3.8	4.2
Certificate (technicians and trade)	(d)	5.0	6.7	8.9
Not applicable	(d)	2.9	2.0	0.3
Other (c)	(d)	87.6	85.8	83.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PERSONS				
University or equivalent degree —				
Doctorate, Masters		0.3	0.4	0.5
Bachelor degree	} 1.1	} 1.7	1.9	2.9
Graduate diploma (b)			0.4	0.8
Diploma	2.2	3.6	3.7	4.0
Certificate (technicians and trade)	(d)	12.6	12.8	14.6
Not applicable	(d)	2.0	1.4	0.2
Other (c)	(d)	79.9	79.4	76.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Figures for all years are based on "as recorded" field counts (i.e., they have not been adjusted for under-enumeration).
 (b) With the formation of Colleges of Advanced Education in the 1960s, a large number of diploma courses achieved graduate status during the 1970s.
 (c) Includes no qualifications, currently studying for qualifications, and not stated.
 (d) Not available.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION

Since 1933, the proportion of the working population engaged in agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining has decreased from 19.4 per cent to 6 per cent in 1981. Over the same period, the relative significance of the construction, and transport and storage sectors of the economy also declined, although not to the same extent.

Steady increases since 1933 in the proportion of the working population engaged in certain industry groupings have occurred for two industries: wholesale and retail trade,

INDUSTRY IN WHICH EMPLOYED POPULATION WORKED: VICTORIA,
CENSUSES 1933 TO 1981 (a)
(per cent)

Industry group (b)	Census years							
	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting —								
Males	23.5	17.1	13.7	11.3	9.8	8.0	6.4	5.9
Females	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.1	4.5	3.8	6.0	4.5
Persons	18.3	13.7	11.2	9.1	8.1	6.6	6.2	5.4
Mining —								
Males	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Females	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Persons	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Manufacturing —								
Males	20.9	28.4	32.1	31.6	32.8	29.0	26.8	25.4
Females	30.0	31.8	34.6	30.7	29.7	25.3	19.6	17.1
Persons	23.2	29.2	32.7	31.4	31.8	27.8	24.2	22.2
Electricity, gas, and water —								
Males	1.7	1.4	3.1	3.4	3.3	2.5	2.7	3.3
Females	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5
Persons	1.4	1.1	2.5	2.7	2.5	1.8	1.9	2.2
Construction —								
Males	14.0	9.7	10.7	11.2	11.0	9.5	10.1	8.1
Females	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.6
Persons	10.5	7.3	8.2	8.4	7.9	6.8	7.0	5.6
Wholesale and retail trade —								
Males	14.4	12.0	13.9	14.3	14.2	17.2	16.8	16.2
Females	15.0	16.1	20.2	19.8	19.1	21.8	19.2	18.2
Persons	14.5	13.0	15.5	15.7	15.7	18.7	17.7	17.0
Transport and storage —								
Males	8.1	8.4	7.4	7.0	6.6	6.1	6.2	6.4
Females	0.6	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.0
Persons	6.2	6.8	6.0	5.5	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.7
Communication —								
Males	1.1	1.5	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.4
Females	1.1	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3
Persons	1.1	1.6	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.0
Finance, insurance, real estate, and business —								
Males	3.7	2.7	3.0	2.9	4.4	5.9	6.3	7.1
Females	3.0	3.3	4.7	5.1	6.9	8.8	8.5	9.5
Persons	3.5	2.8	3.4	3.5	5.2	6.9	7.1	8.0
Public administration and defence —								
Males	2.2	4.8	4.6	4.0	4.4	5.4	5.3	5.7
Females	2.7	4.1	3.3	2.9	2.6	3.5	3.4	4.1
Persons	2.4	4.6	4.3	3.7	3.9	4.8	4.6	5.1
Community services (health, education, etc.) —								
Males	2.8	3.5	4.0	5.8	5.6	6.2	8.0	9.0
Females	11.5	13.8	15.7	19.9	18.6	19.2	22.5	24.4
Persons	5.1	6.0	6.9	9.6	9.6	10.4	13.3	14.8
Entertainment, recreation, hotels, and restaurants —								
Males	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.6	2.8	2.9	3.4
Females	26.7	15.8	12.8	11.5	10.8	8.0	6.2	6.3
Persons	9.7	6.8	5.9	5.7	5.8	4.5	4.1	4.5
Other, not elsewhere included, not stated —								
Males	2.2	6.2	1.0	1.9	1.2	4.7	5.8	6.6
Females	5.8	7.4	0.9	2.6	3.1	4.8	9.1	10.5
Persons	3.1	6.5	0.9	2.1	1.8	4.7	7.0	8.1
Total employed population —								
Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Males	589,090	674,598	786,948	887,137	950,227	974,989	1,003,801	1,037,671
Females	202,275	217,444	257,446	322,926	426,821	474,185	576,879	639,412
Persons	791,365	892,042	1,044,394	1,210,063	1,377,048	1,449,174	1,580,680	1,677,083

(a) Figures for all years are based on "as recorded" field counts (i.e., they have not been adjusted for under-enumeration).

(b) Industry classifications have changed during this period, which would have some effect on comparability between Censuses.

and community services (which includes the police, fire brigades, hospitals, medical and dental services, education, and industrial and trade associations).

Another industry grouping, that of finance, property, and business services remained at much the same level of activity until 1954 but has expanded rapidly since that Census. By contrast, manufacturing industry grew substantially between 1933 and 1954, but since 1954, has involved an increasingly lower proportion of the working population although it still remains the largest single industry grouping in Victoria. In summary, Victoria's economy began with a heavy reliance on agricultural and mining industry but, by the initial post-Second World War years, this had changed to a manufacturing base. Since the 1950s, the tertiary or service sector has continued to grow.

Figures on occupation groupings were first released in 1966. Trends apparent since 1966 indicate a decrease in the proportion of the working people in four occupation groupings; farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters, and related workers; miners, quarrymen, and related workers; transport and communication operations workers; and tradesmen, production workers, and labourers not elsewhere classified. Increases in the proportion of the working population in occupation groupings during the same period have occurred for professional, technical, and related workers, and also for clerical workers. The situation is clouded somewhat by the comparatively large proportion of persons in 1971, 1976, and 1981 who had to be classified in the category of "occupation inadequately described or not stated".

Another feature has been the rapid increase in the numbers of women who have entered the labour force since 1954. In 1954, only 257,446 women were employed in Victoria. This figure represented 29 per cent of all women aged 15 years and over and only 25 per cent of all employed persons. By 1981, 639,413 women were employed, which represented 50 per cent of all women aged 15 years and over and 38 per cent of all employed persons.

In 1981, 84 per cent of males aged 15 years and over were employed. This compares with 89 per cent in 1933.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION: VICTORIA,
CENSUSES 1966 TO 1981 (a)

Occupation group (b)	Census years							
	1966		1971		1976		1981	
	Persons	Per cent	Persons	Per cent	Persons	Per cent	Persons	Per cent
Professional, technical, and related workers —								
Males	76,622	8.1	89,600	9.2	106,609	10.6	129,724	12.5
Females	54,301	12.7	63,034	13.3	85,694	14.9	108,845	17.0
Persons	130,923	9.5	152,634	10.5	192,303	12.2	238,569	14.2
Administrative, executive and managerial workers —								
Males	79,074	8.3	86,480	8.9	91,072	9.1	70,270	6.8
Females	10,584	2.5	11,639	2.5	14,614	2.5	6,763	1.1
Persons	89,658	6.5	98,119	6.8	105,686	6.7	77,033	4.6
Clerical workers —								
Males	80,828	8.5	83,380	8.6	84,821	8.5	90,497	8.7
Females	122,898	28.8	144,739	30.5	173,383	30.1	197,972	31.0
Persons	203,726	14.8	228,119	15.7	258,204	16.3	288,469	17.2
Sales workers —								
Males	57,441	6.9	63,257	6.5	61,785	6.2	75,345	7.3
Females	48,045	11.3	53,519	11.3	58,292	10.1	67,539	10.6
Persons	105,486	7.7	116,776	8.1	120,077	7.6	142,884	8.5
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters, and related workers —								
Males	98,112	10.3	83,905	8.6	71,399	7.1	69,532	6.7
Females	18,728	4.4	17,409	3.7	34,525	6.0	28,437	4.4
Persons	116,840	8.5	101,314	7.0	105,924	6.7	97,969	5.8
Miners, quarrymen, and related workers —								
Males	2,376	0.3	1,802	0.2	1,360	0.1	1,298	0.1
Females	2	—	2	—	10	—	20	—
Persons	2,378	0.2	1,804	0.1	1,370	0.1	1,318	0.1
Workers in transport and communication operations —								
Males	66,693	7.0	63,339	6.5	64,665	6.4	63,881	6.2
Females	9,352	2.2	10,165	2.1	9,929	1.7	10,229	1.6
Persons	76,045	5.5	73,504	5.1	74,593	4.7	74,110	4.4
Craftsmen, production process workers, and labourers not elsewhere classified —								
Males	428,287	45.1	400,871	41.1	421,332	42.0	421,493	40.6
Females	93,502	21.9	87,955	18.6	88,832	15.4	83,634	13.1
Persons	521,789	37.9	488,826	33.7	510,163	32.3	505,127	30.1
Service, sport, and recreation workers —								
Males	38,505	4.1	38,576	4.0	45,078	4.5	54,882	5.3
Females	57,103	13.4	57,815	12.2	67,057	11.6	78,533	12.3
Persons	95,608	6.9	96,391	6.7	112,135	7.1	133,415	8.0
Members of the Armed Forces, enlisted personnel —								
Males	14,530	1.5	15,390	1.6	13,556	1.4	13,240	1.3
Females	725	0.2	675	0.1	990	0.2	1,164	0.2
Persons	15,255	1.1	16,065	1.1	14,545	0.9	14,404	0.9
Occupation inadequately described or not stated —								
Males	7,759	0.8	48,389	5.0	42,124	4.2	47,509	4.6
Females	11,581	2.7	27,233	5.7	43,553	7.6	56,276	8.8
Persons	19,340	1.4	75,622	5.2	85,678	5.4	103,785	6.2
Total employed —								
Males	950,227	100.0	974,989	100.0	1,003,801	100.0	1,037,671	100.0
Females	426,821	100.0	474,185	100.0	576,879	100.0	639,412	100.0
Persons	1,377,048	100.0	1,449,174	100.0	1,580,680	100.0	1,677,083	100.0
Unemployed —								
Males	10,139		14,078		34,872		54,966	
Females	7,250		9,739		29,474		44,650	
Persons	17,389		23,817		64,346		99,616	
Persons not in the labour force —								
Males	663,677		760,994		776,113		808,774	
Females	1,178,801		1,268,366		1,225,843		1,246,970	
Persons	1,842,478		2,029,360		2,001,955		2,055,744	
Grand total—								
Males	1,624,043		1,750,061		1,814,786		1,901,411	
Females	1,612,872		1,752,290		1,832,196		1,931,032	
Persons	3,236,915		3,502,351		3,646,982		3,832,443	

(a) Figures for all years are based on "as recorded" field counts (i.e., they have not been adjusted for under-enumeration).

(b) Occupation is defined as the type of work performed by an employed person and should not be confused with the type of productive activity, business, or service carried out by the establishment in which a person works (i.e., the industry). Occupation classifications have been changed during this period, which would have some effect on comparability between Censuses.

URBANISATION

Introduction

The trend towards the increasing urbanisation of Victoria's population has been apparent since the 1860s. Between 1933 and 1971 this trend was very much evident, particularly with the rapid growth of Greater Melbourne which later became the Melbourne metropolitan area after an extension of its boundaries to incorporate nearby municipalities. Much of the impetus towards the urbanisation of Victoria's population can be attributed to Victoria's economic growth which was centred predominantly in the larger urban areas.

Immigrants to Victoria during this period mainly chose the urban areas, and particularly Melbourne, because of the relative ease in obtaining work and accommodation. On the other hand the rural areas proved less attractive, as small farms were becoming less economic. Also, living in Melbourne enabled immigrants to join other members of their families. Movements of persons from rural to urban areas has been the other major influence on Victoria's increased urbanisation but, overall, its effect has been less important than either the effects of apparent net migration to Victoria or of natural growth in urban centres.

In 1891 the four major urban centres of Greater Melbourne, Geelong, Ballarat, and Bendigo comprised over 50 per cent of Victoria's population. By 1921, Greater Melbourne alone held 51 per cent. At the time of the 1933 Census, Greater Melbourne was still growing at a faster rate than the rest of the State, comprising 55 per cent of Victoria's population while Geelong, Ballarat, and Bendigo held a further 6 per cent. The Census of 1933 indicated that Victoria's population was increasing at a slow rate with negative net migration and many Victorians were leaving their rural holdings to come to the cities to seek employment.

By 1954, the Melbourne metropolitan area (as it came to be called) had increased in area and population so that it contained 62 per cent of Victoria's population. Geelong, Ballarat, and Bendigo accounted for an additional 6 per cent while the other urban areas amounted to 12.8 per cent. By this time, Victoria was experiencing a period of considerable economic growth and to preserve this impetus a high level of immigration was undertaken. Melbourne was leading this economic activity and experienced a rapid growth of industrialisation. This economic growth continued until 1971 and the population of the Melbourne metropolitan area grew to 68 per cent of the State's population. Geelong which had become the State's second largest city at the 1933 Census with a population of 39,223 had increased rapidly to 115,181 by 1971. Since 1966 it has had a greater population than the combined populations of Ballarat and Bendigo, the next largest cities.

A contributing factor to the 1971 figures was the movement from the rural areas to the urban areas, and in particular Melbourne, during the 1960s. This was mainly a result of the large number of school leavers at the time who represented the "baby boom" of the late 1940s and who subsequently left the country areas to seek employment. Since 1971, the trend towards urbanisation has declined with the proportion of Victoria's population living in the Melbourne metropolitan area actually decreasing by the 1976 Census. The movement of population to the smaller urban areas reflects the expansion in regional centres of tertiary education, the development of tourism, improved leisure facilities, and the promotion of decentralisation of industry by the Victorian Government. In addition, many persons chose to leave Melbourne during this period to live in outer suburban and semi-rural areas.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION: VICTORIA,
CENSUSES 1954 TO 1981 (a)

Population	1954		1961		1966	
	Persons	Percentage of State total	Persons	Percentage of State total	Persons	Percentage of State total
Urban —						
Melbourne (b)	1,524,111	62.1	1,858,534	63.4	2,108,401	65.5
Geelong, Bendigo, and Ballarat	157,543	6.4	180,949	6.2	203,274	6.3
Other	312,641	12.7	399,990	13.7	442,171	13.7
Total urban	1,994,295	81.2	2,439,473	83.3	2,753,846	85.5
Rural	450,005	18.4	486,031	16.6	463,383	14.4
Migratory	8,041	0.3	4,609	0.2	2,988	0.1
Total Victoria	2,452,341	100.0	2,930,113	100.0	3,220,217	100.0

Population	1971		1976		1981	
	Persons	Percentage of State total	Persons	Percentage of State total	Persons	Percentage of State total
Urban—						
Melbourne (b)	2,394,117	68.4	2,480,670	68.0	2,578,759	67.3
Geelong, Bendigo, and Ballarat	219,737	6.3	232,986	6.4	240,661	6.3
Other	458,274	13.1	489,416	13.4	546,571	14.3
Total urban	3,072,128	87.8	3,203,072	87.8	3,365,991	87.9
Rural	427,920	12.2	441,989	12.1	464,352	12.1
Migratory	2,303	0.1	1,914	0.1	2,100	0.1
Total Victoria	3,502,351	100.0	3,646,975	100.0	3,832,443	100.0

(a) Figures for all years are based on "as recorded" field counts (i.e., they have not been adjusted for under-enumeration).

(b) Melbourne metropolitan area (formerly Greater Melbourne). This has different boundaries to the Melbourne Statistical Division.

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 classified as urban centres. Further information on urban centres is set out on pages 173-5 of the *Victorian Year Book 1981*.

The following table shows the "as recorded" Census counts from the 1976 and 1981 Censuses for all Victorian urban centres. No estimate for under-enumeration is possible for urban centres except where the urban centre boundaries coincide with those of a local government area. Care should be taken in using the "as recorded" figures to calculate precise growth rates due to the high level of under-enumeration for the 1976 Census (2.7 per cent) and the 1981 Census (1.4 per cent).

"AS RECORDED" CENSUS COUNTS OF URBAN CENTRES: VICTORIA,
CENSUSES 1976 AND 1981

Urban centre	"As recorded" Census counts		Urban centre	"As recorded" Census counts	
	1976	1981		1976	1981
Albury-Wodonga (a)	13,613	18,142	Leongatha	3,586	3,736
Alexandra	1,808	1,756	Leopold	2,309	2,946
Anglesea	1,411	1,461	Lorne	877	893
Apollo Bay	978	921	Maffra	3,836	3,822
Ararat (b)	8,288	8,336	Mallacoota	572	726

"AS RECORDED" CENSUS COUNTS OF URBAN CENTRES: VICTORIA,
CENSUSES 1976 AND 1981—continued

Urban centre	"As recorded" Census counts		Urban centre	"As recorded" Census counts	
	1976	1981		1976	1981
Bacchus Marsh	4,956	6,224	Mansfield	1,919	1,920
Bairnsdale (b)	9,130	9,459	Maryborough (b)	7,569	7,858
Ballarat	60,737	62,641	Melbourne	2,480,670	2,578,759
Barham-Koondrook (c)	582	605	Melton	12,022	18,055
Beaufort	1,219	1,214	Merbein	1,727	1,835
Beechworth	3,241	3,154	Mildura (b)	14,417	15,763
Benalla (b)	8,300	8,151	Moe-Yallourn	18,710	18,159
Bendigo	50,169	52,741	Mortlake	1,138	1,056
Bright	1,240	1,545	Morwell	16,094	16,491
Broadford	1,567	1,580	Mt Beauty	1,492	1,509
Camperdown (b)	3,596	3,545	Murtoa	1,003	946
Casterton	2,163	1,945	Myrtleford	2,810	2,815
Castlemaine	7,583	7,583	Nagambie	1,075	1,102
Charlton	1,358	1,377	Nathalia	1,220	1,222
Churchill	3,509	4,796	Nhill	2,124	1,567
Clifton Springs	1,049	2,227	Numurkah	2,658	2,713
Cobden	1,418	1,453	Ocean Grove-		
Cobram	3,378	3,817	Barwon Heads	5,385	6,777
Cohuna	2,132	2,178	Orbost	2,789	2,586
Colac	10,431	10,587	Ouyen	1,609	1,527
Coleraine	1,289	1,232	Pakenham	2,270	2,671
Corowa-Wahgunyah (d)	402	431	Port Fairy (b)	1,242	1,597
Corryong	1,406	1,320	Portarlington	1,818	1,863
Cowes	1,344	1,563	Portland (b)	8,298	9,353
Craigieburn	2,491	4,296	Queenscliffe	2,993	3,420
Cranbourne	5,162	9,400	Red Cliffs	2,254	2,409
Creswick	2,033	2,036	Robinvale	1,654	1,751
Crib Point	2,689	2,085	Rochester	2,205	2,399
Daylesford	2,913	2,883	Rutherglen	1,325	1,454
Dimboola	1,706	1,675	St Arnaud (b)	2,786	2,721
Donald	1,627	1,609	St Leonards	733	900
Drouin	3,100	3,942	Sale (b)	12,111	12,968
Echuca-Moama (e)	7,873	7,943	Seymour	6,240	6,494
Emerald	2,145	2,861	Shepparton-Mooroopna	25,848	28,373
Euroa	2,713	2,640	Somers	443	608
Geelong	122,080	125,279	Stawell (b)	6,150	6,160
Gisborne	1,286	1,747	Sunbury	8,243	11,085
Hamilton (b)	9,504	9,751	Swan Hill (b)	7,857	8,398
Hastings	3,228	5,633	Tatura	2,630	2,697
Healesville	3,709	4,526	Terang	2,183	2,111
Heathcote	1,076	1,213	Torquay	2,614	2,880
Heyfield	1,699	1,635	Trafalgar	1,872	2,109
Heywood	1,193	1,266	Traralgon (b)	15,089	18,057
Horsham (b)	11,647	12,034	Wangaratta (b)	16,157	16,202
Hurstbridge	1,021	2,350	Warburton	1,753	2,009
Inverloch	1,459	1,523	Warracknabeal	2,775	2,735
Kerang (b)	4,022	4,049	Warragul	7,442	7,712
Kilmore	1,517	1,728	Warrnambool (b)	20,195	21,414
Koo-Wee-Rup	1,041	1,047	Wonthaggi	4,614	4,797
Korumburra	2,795	2,798	Woodend	1,404	1,785
Kyabram (b)	5,122	5,414	Yarra Junction	1,401	1,532
Kyneton	3,694	3,815	Yarram	2,125	2,085
Lakes Entrance	3,023	3,414	Yarrawonga-Mulwala (f)	3,293	3,442
Lara	3,081	4,231	Yea	1,052	996

- (a) The part of urban Albury-Wodonga in Victoria. Total "as recorded" Census count of Albury-Wodonga: 1976, 45,567; 1981, 53,214.
- (b) The boundary of this urban centre coincides exactly with the boundary of the local government area of the same name at both the 1976 and 1981 Censuses. Adjusted population totals for local government areas can be found on pages 163-6 of the *Victorian Year Book 1983*.
- (c) That part of urban Barham-Koondrook in Victoria. Total "as recorded" Census count of Barham-Koondrook: 1976, 1,690; 1981, 1,644.
- (d) That part of urban Corowa-Wahgunyah in Victoria. Total "as recorded" Census count of Corowa-Wahgunyah: 1976, 3,415; 1981, 3,821.
- (e) That part of urban Echuca-Moama in Victoria. Total "as recorded" Census count of Echuca-Moama: 1976, 9,075; 1981, 9,450.
- (f) That part of urban Yarrawonga-Mulwala in Victoria. Total "as recorded" Census count of Yarrawonga-Mulwala: 1976, 4,133; 1981, 4,476.

Melbourne Statistical Division and statistical districts of Victoria

Since the 1966 Census, a fixed outer boundary has been drawn around each State capital city and other urban centres with a population of at least 25,000 persons and designated as statistical districts. The estimated resident population of Victoria's statistical districts apart from the Melbourne Statistical Division, are shown in the following table:

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DISTRICTS: VICTORIA, AT 30 JUNE 1976, 1981, AND 1982

Statistical district	Estimated resident population at —		
	30 June 1976	30 June 1981	30 June 1982(a)
Albury-Wodonga	65,330	73,770	75,880
Ballarat	71,540	73,750	73,630
Bendigo	57,210	60,370	60,980
Geelong	138,250	141,970	142,890
Morwell	16,950	16,970	17,230
Shepparton-Mooroopna	32,500	36,060	36,760

(a) Subject to revision after the 1986 Census.

The concept of the present Melbourne Statistical Division has been used for statistical purposes since the 1966 Census. To assist research, a time series back to 1901 has been derived using the current Melbourne Statistical Division boundaries. This time series appears below.

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 in the Melbourne Statistical Division rose steadily until 1971 (except for the inter-censal period 1947 to 1954). Between 1971 and 1976, that percentage levelled out but has declined gradually since.

POPULATION OF VICTORIA: MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION(a) AND THE REMAINDER OF VICTORIA, 1901 TO 1982

Census year	Melbourne Statistical Division		Remainder of Victoria		Victoria
	Number	Percentage of Victoria	Number	Percentage of Victoria	
1901	535,008	44.5	666,062	55.5	1,201,070
1911	643,027	48.9	672,524	51.1	1,315,551
1921	863,692	56.4	667,588	43.6	1,531,280
1933	1,094,269	60.1	725,992	39.9	1,820,261
1947	1,341,382	65.3	713,319	34.7	2,054,701
1954	1,589,185	64.8	863,156	35.2	2,452,341
1961	1,984,815	67.7	945,298	32.3	2,930,113
1966	2,230,793	69.3	989,424	30.7	3,220,217
1971(b)	2,575,000	71.5	1,026,400	28.5	3,601,400
1976(b)	2,723,700	71.5	1,086,700	28.5	3,810,400
1981(b)	2,806,300	71.1	1,140,600	28.9	3,946,900
1982(b)	2,836,800	71.0	1,157,300	29.0	3,994,100

(a) The Melbourne Statistical Division contains areas in addition to the Melbourne metropolitan area.

(b) The estimated population figures for 1971 onwards are according to usual residence.