

Table 8
COMPARISON OF AGE STRUCTURE — AUSTRALIA
AND MELBOURNE

<i>Percentage of 1947 Population in each Age Group</i>		
<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>
0-14	25.0	21.7
15-19	7.8	7.2
20-49	44.1	45.6
50-64	15.1	16.8
65 and over	8.0	8.7

reveals the gradual increase in the percentage of children as one moves from the central to the outer suburbs. The highest proportion of children is shown in the more distant suburbs such as Sunshine, Broadmeadows, Nunawading, Mulgrave, Chelsea and Frankston. There is a slightly lower proportion in such suburbs as Preston, Coburg, Box Hill and Oakleigh, and a still lower proportion in such suburbs as Footscray, Essendon, Northcote, Camberwell and Caulfield. The lowest proportions are shown in the inner suburbs such as St. Kilda, Melbourne, South Melbourne and Prahran. It is significant that the lowest proportion of children are found in those inner suburbs with the highest proportion of families living in flats, namely St. Kilda, Prahran, Melbourne, Hawthorn and Malvern. On the other hand, some of the poorer inner suburbs with high density, substandard housing, such as Port Melbourne, Collingwood and Richmond, have as high a percentage of children as the majority of the better residential suburbs surrounding them.

There is relatively little variation in the sex structure throughout the metropolitan area. Overall there is a slightly higher number of females, and this is so throughout most municipalities. At the time of the 1947 Census there were 100 females for every 92.5 males in Melbourne, but the proportions varied within different age groups. In the under 20 age group there was a higher proportion of males to females, while the preponderance of females is more noticeable in the age groups over 50.

THE WORK FORCE

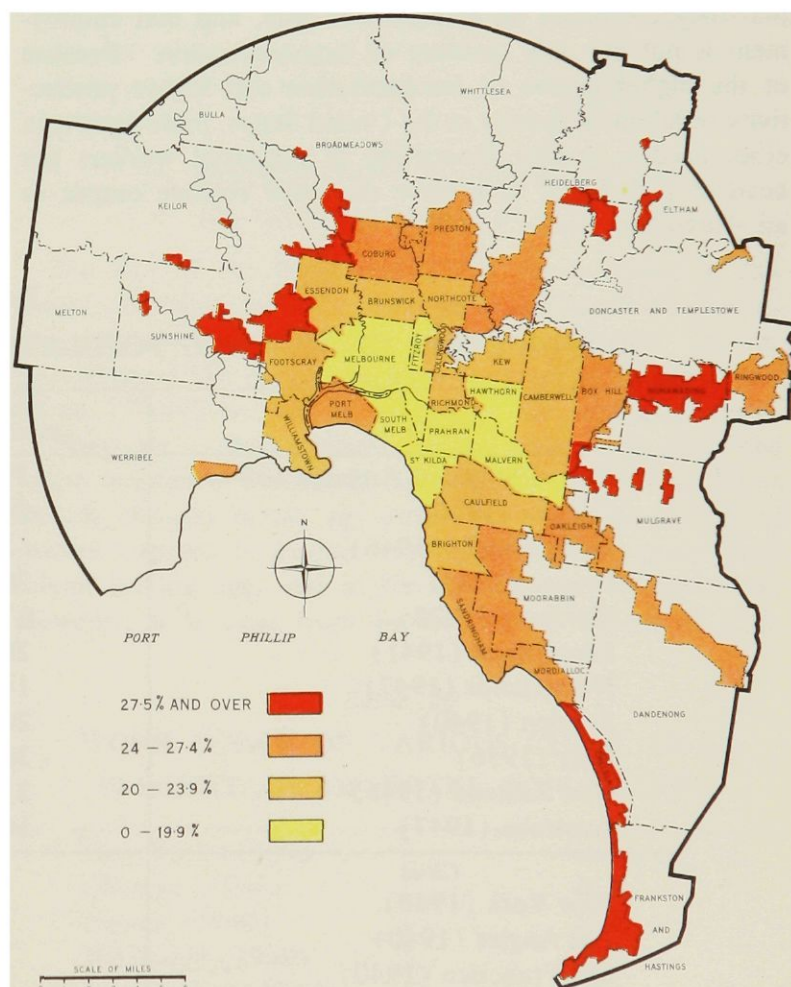
General Considerations: Melbourne is essentially an industrial, commercial and administrative city with the great majority of its working population engaged in these broad activities.

In recent years the city has progressed considerably as a manufacturing centre. Consequently, it now has a higher proportion of its work force engaged in industry than any other Australian capital city and as high a proportion as some of the world's more important industrial cities. Whether industry will continue to absorb such a high percentage of the work force depends largely on the future development of Australia as a whole, especially on the growth in national

population and the effect on the development of its secondary industries of changing national and international policies and general economic conditions.

As with many other large cities, the rapid growth of Melbourne and Sydney has been largely associated with industrial development, and it would seem that the continued growth of these cities is largely dependent on this factor. There are, however, indications that the functional distribution of the working population may change in the future, and that although industry may continue to develop, an increasing proportion of the future work force may be engaged in commerce, administration, transport and other non-productive functions of city life.

For ease of comparison and analysis, the work force has been divided into three groups corresponding with the basic functions of primary, secondary and tertiary production. Primary production is taken to include agriculture, fishing and forestry, secondary production to include manufacturing, mining and quarrying, building and construction, and tertiary production all other economic activities such as commerce, distribution, transport and public administration, entertainment and the other service activities not producing a material output.



14 PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION
UNDER 15 YEARS IN EACH MUNICIPALITY