

MULTIPLE JOBHOLDING, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1979

INQUIRIES

If you want to know more about these statistics ring Mr Eric Hubbard on Canberra 526507 or our State office, or write to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616. For copies of this publication contact Information Services, Canberra 526627 or State offices.

MAIN FEATURES

Note : Survey estimates are subject to sampling variability, as explained in paragraph 10 below.

In August 1979, an estimated 185,900 persons, or 2.9 per cent of the labour force, were reported as having more than one job.

For persons born in Australia the proportion was 3.2 per cent, and for the overseas-born 2.1 per cent.

73 per cent of persons with more than one job were married.

24.5 per cent (45,500) had their second jobs in service, sport and recreation occupations, 19.4 per cent (36,000) in professional, technical and related occupations and 16.6 per cent (30,900) in farming and fishing occupations.

Males who were employees in both jobs earned an average of \$53 a week in their second job; for females the average was \$41.

- (a) members of the permanent defence forces
- (b) certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated populations
- (c) overseas visitors holidaying in Australia
- (d) members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia, and
- (e) boarding school students, patients in hospitals and sanatoria, and inmates of reformatories, goals, etc.

Definitions

4. Persons were classified as *multiple jobholders* if, during the survey week, they

- (a) worked in a second job or held a second job from which they were absent because of holidays, sickness or any other reason, and
- (b) were employed in at least one of their jobs as a wage or salary earner. Work as an unpaid family helper or service in the reserve defence forces was not regarded as a second job. Persons who by the nature of their employment worked for more than one employer, e.g. domestics, odd-job men, baby-sitters, etc., were not counted as multiple jobholders unless they also held another job of a different kind; nor were those who worked for more than one employer solely by reason of changing jobs during the survey week.

5. The *main job* was defined as the job at which most hours were usually worked or, where an equal number of hours were usually worked at two or more jobs, the job considered by the respondent to be the main job. The *second job* was defined to include all remaining jobs.

6. The labour force category to which a person is assigned depends on his *actual activity* (i.e. whether working, looking for work, etc.) during a specified week known as the *survey week*, which is the week immediately preceding that in which the interview takes place. Definitions of the principal labour force categories appearing in this publication are given in *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

In August 1979 a survey, based on the monthly population survey, was conducted throughout Australia in order to obtain information about the nature and extent of multiple jobholding. Similar surveys were conducted in earlier years, the most recent being in August 1977.

2. The survey was based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 30,000 houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels etc.), and covered about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia. The information was obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers, the interviews being conducted during the two weeks beginning on 6 August, 1979.

Scope

3. The survey included all persons aged fifteen years and over except :

7. *State capital cities* refers to the 1976 Population Census State Metropolitan Statistical Divisions.

Comparability of series

8. Because the August 1979 survey estimates are based on revised population estimates derived from the results of the 1976 Population Census (adjusted for underenumeration) and a revised population survey questionnaire, care should be used in comparing estimates with those shown in previous issues of this publication.

9. The definition of main job was changed for the August 1979 survey. In earlier surveys, the main job was defined as the one in which the respondent worked more hours *in the survey week* rather than, as in the present survey, the one in which he *usually* worked more hours.

Reliability of the estimates

10. Since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings, they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if the information had been obtained from occupants of all dwellings. More information on this topic is given in the Technical Note, page 9.

Related publications

11. Other ABS publications which are available free of charge from any ABS office and which may be of interest include :

The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0). This publication contains an up-to-date list of population survey reports.

Labour Mobility, Australia (6209.0)

Work Patterns of Employees (6328.0)

Labour Force Experience (6206.0)

Evening and Night Work (6329.0)

Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution) (6310.0)

12. All current publications produced by the ABS are listed in *Catalogue of Publications* (1101.0) which is available free of charge from any ABS office.

Symbols and other usages

- * subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.
- .. not applicable.
- n.a. not available.

13. Because figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals.

R. J. CAMERON
Australian Statistician

TABLE 1. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS : PROPORTION OF PERSONS IN THE LABOUR FORCE (a)
WHO HELD A SECOND JOB, BY OCCUPATION OF MAIN JOB, AUGUST 1979
(Per cent)

<i>Occupation group of main job</i>	<i>August 1966</i>	<i>August 1967</i>	<i>May 1971</i>	<i>August 1973</i>	<i>August 1975</i>	<i>August 1977</i>	<i>August 1979 (b)</i>
Professional and technical	4.1	4.4	5.0	4.7	5.1	4.6	4.7
Administrative, executive and managerial	} 2.8	2.8	3.6	} 3.2	3.3	2.7	2.8
Clerical								3.1	3.3	2.6	2.9
Sales	2.9	2.4	4.0	3.5	3.5	2.6	2.9
Farmers, fishermen, timbergetters, etc.	4.7	4.2	3.7	4.7	4.6	4.0	4.3
Transport and communication	3.6	3.6	4.3	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.7
Tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c. and miners etc.	2.5	2.4	3.2	2.7	2.6	1.8	2.0
Service, sport and recreation	2.7	2.2	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.1
Total persons	3.1	2.9	3.6	3.3	3.3	2.7	2.9
Males	3.8	3.6	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.1	3.1
Females	1.4	1.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.6

(a) Multiple jobholders in each group as a percentage of the civilian labour force in the same group. (b) See paragraphs 8 and 9 regarding comparability of August 1979 estimates with those for earlier periods.

TABLE 2. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS : OCCUPATIONAL STATUS IN
MAIN AND SECOND JOBS, AUGUST 1979
(⁰⁰⁰)

<i>Occupational status in main job</i>	<i>Occupational status in second job</i>								
	<i>Employer or self-employed</i>			<i>Employee</i>			<i>Total</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
ALL MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS									
Employer or self-employed	..	..	..	15.3	9.0	24.3	15.3	9.0	(a)24.3
Employee	44.0	13.5	57.6	67.3	36.7	104.0	111.3	50.2	(b)161.6
Total	44.0	13.5	57.6	82.6	45.7	128.3	126.6	59.3	185.9
PERSONS WHO ACTUALLY WORKED IN A SECOND JOB IN THE SURVEY WEEK									
Employer or self-employed	..	..	..	12.4	7.0	19.4	12.4	7.0	19.4
Employee	30.4	9.6	40.0	56.8	31.0	87.7	87.2	40.6	127.8
Total	30.4	9.6	40.0	69.1	38.0	107.1	99.5	47.6	147.1

(a) Represents 2.5 per cent of total employers and self-employed. (b) Represents 3.2 per cent of total employees.

TABLE 3. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS : MARITAL STATUS, AUGUST 1979

	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>Australia (a)</i>
NUMBER ('000)							
Males —							
Married	29.4	26.2	13.4	11.7	8.6	3.3	94.1
Not married (b)	10.6	9.3	4.3	3.6	3.5	*	32.6
Total	40.0	35.5	17.7	15.3	12.1	3.9	126.6
Females —							
Married	14.9	9.6	6.3	4.6	4.2	1.6	41.7
Not married (b)	4.2	6.6	*	*	*	*	17.6
Total	19.1	16.2	9.0	5.9	6.5	2.0	59.3
Persons —							
Married	44.3	35.8	19.7	16.3	12.8	4.9	135.7
Not married (b)	14.8	15.9	7.0	4.9	5.8	*	50.1
Total	59.1	51.7	26.7	21.2	18.6	5.9	185.9
PER CENT OF LABOUR FORCE (c)							
Males —							
Married	3.0	3.4	3.2	4.5	3.5	4.0	3.3
Not married (b)	2.4	2.8	2.2	3.2	3.1	*	2.6
Total	2.8	3.3	2.9	4.1	3.4	3.3	3.1
Females —							
Married	3.1	2.4	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.8	2.9
Not married (b)	1.4	2.8	*	*	*	*	2.0
Total	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.7	3.2	3.0	2.6
Persons —							
Married	3.0	3.1	3.2	4.1	3.4	3.9	3.2
Not married (b)	1.9	2.8	2.1	2.5	3.1	*	2.3
Total	2.7	3.0	2.8	3.6	3.3	3.2	2.9

(a) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. (b) Never married, widowed and divorced. (c) See note (a) to Table 1.

TABLE 4. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS : OCCUPATIONAL STATUS IN SECOND JOB AND MARITAL STATUS, STATE CAPITAL CITIES AND OTHER AREAS, AUGUST 1979

<i>Occupational status in second job</i>	<i>State capital cities</i>			<i>Other areas</i>			<i>Total</i>		
	<i>Married</i>	<i>Not married (a)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Not married (a)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Not married (a)</i>	<i>Total</i>
NUMBER ('000)									
Employer or self-employed —									
Persons	21.5	8.9	30.4	23.9	*	27.1	45.4	12.2	57.6
Employee —									
Males	32.7	15.7	48.4	26.4	7.8	34.2	59.1	23.5	82.6
Females	18.8	11.4	30.2	12.4	*	15.5	31.2	14.5	45.7
Persons	51.5	27.1	78.6	38.8	10.9	49.7	90.4	38.0	128.3
Total —									
Males	49.1	22.0	71.1	44.9	10.6	55.5	94.1	32.6	126.6
Females	23.9	14.0	37.9	17.8	*	21.3	41.7	17.6	59.3
Persons	73.1	36.0	109.0	62.7	14.2	76.9	135.7	50.1	185.9
PER CENT OF LABOUR FORCE (b)									
Males	2.8	2.8	2.8	4.1	2.2	3.6	3.3	2.6	3.1
Females	2.6	2.3	2.4	3.7	*	2.8	2.9	2.0	2.6
Persons	2.7	2.5	2.7	4.0	1.9	3.3	3.2	2.3	2.9

(a) Never married, widowed and divorced. (b) See note (a) to Table 1.

TABLE 5. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS : BIRTHPLACE AND PERIOD OF ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1979

	All multiple jobholders									
	Males		Females		Persons		Persons who actually worked in a second job in the survey week			
	('000)	Per cent of labour force (a)	('000)	Per cent of labour force (a)	('000)	Per cent of labour force (a)	Males ('000)	Females ('000)	Persons ('000)	
Born in Australia	102.8	3.4	48.0	2.8	150.8	3.2	82.3	38.8	121.1	
Born outside Australia –										
Main English-speaking countries (b)	11.4	2.4	6.7	2.5	18.1	2.4	9.1	5.2	14.3	
Other countries	12.4	2.0	4.6	1.5	17.0	1.8	8.1	*	11.7	
Arrived in Australia –										
Before 1961	10.7	2.3	*	*	14.5	2.2	6.2	6.6	{ 9.1	
1961-1970	7.1	1.8	4.8	2.1	11.9	1.9	5.8			* 7.5
1971 to survey date	6.0	2.5	*	*	8.6	5.7	5.3			
Total born outside Australia	23.8	2.2	11.3	1.9	35.1	2.1	17.2	8.8	26.0	
Total	126.6	3.1	59.3	2.6	185.9	2.9	99.5	47.6	147.1	

(a) See note (a) to Table 1. (b) Comprises the United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, the United States of America, South Africa and New Zealand.

TABLE 6. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS : AGE AND MARITAL STATUS, AUGUST 1979

	Age group (years)							Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over		
NUMBER ('000)								
Married –								
Males	*	5.2	33.8	30.2	17.2	7.4	94.1	
Females	*	*	15.4	14.3	6.0	*	41.7	
Persons	*	9.1	49.2	44.5	23.2	9.4	135.7	
Not married (a) –								
Males	8.0	9.3	9.4	6.4	5.1	*	32.6	
Females	5.2	5.0	6.4	6.4	*	*	17.6	
Persons	13.1	14.3	13.6	5.3	*	*	50.1	
Total –								
Males	8.2	14.5	43.2	33.3	19.2	8.2	126.6	
Females	5.2	9.0	19.6	16.4	6.3	*	59.3	
Persons	13.4	23.5	62.8	49.8	25.5	10.9	185.9	
PER CENT OF LABOUR FORCE (b)								
Males	2.0	2.7	3.9	4.0	2.7	1.6	3.1	
Females	1.5	2.2	3.4	3.4	1.8	*	2.6	
Persons	1.8	2.4	3.8	3.8	2.4	1.7	2.9	

(a) Never married, widowed and divorced. (b) See note (a) to Table 1.

TABLE 7. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS : HOURS WORKED IN MAIN AND SECOND JOBS, AUGUST 1979
(000)

	Hours worked in second job						Total number of multiple jobholders
	0	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20 and over	
Hours worked in main job							
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	5.8
1-15	6.3	8.7	8.1	*	*	*	29.5
16-29	5.9	5.5	6.7	*	4.5	5.3	28.1
30-34			*	4.7	*	6.7	14.8
35-39	5.2	5.0	8.9		*			27.6
40	7.5	6.0	9.1	5.2	5.0	6.7	39.5
41-48	*	5.4	5.5	6.1	*	6.5	23.1
49 and over	6.0	*	*		17.5		
Total persons	39.0	35.4	45.0	20.4	17.0	29.1	185.9
Males	27.1	19.6	28.2	14.1	12.9	24.7	126.6
Females	11.9	15.8	16.8	6.3	*	*	59.3

TABLE 8. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS : INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION OF SECOND JOB AND HOURS WORKED, AUGUST 1979
(000)

	Hours worked in second job						Total number of multiple jobholders
	0	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20 and over	
Industry of second job—							
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	8.8	*	4.6	5.4	7.9	28.9	
Wholesale and retail trade	5.5	5.5	8.7	6.0	4.5	30.2	
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	5.0	4.7	*	*	12.7		
Community services	5.6	10.3	7.6	5.2	*	31.0	
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	7.5	12.5	14.7	7.4	4.9	5.7	52.6
Other (a)	8.1	*	6.0	5.4	7.6	30.4	
Occupation of second job—							
Professional and technical	7.3	9.9	9.6	6.1	*	36.0	
Clerical	8.2	6.3	4.8	19.2			
Sales	6.1	5.9	4.5	*	19.1		
Farmers, fishermen, timber-getters, etc.	8.9	*	5.5	5.3	8.2	30.9	
Tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c. (b)	4.9	6.9	*	6.0	19.4		
Service, sport and recreation	5.8	10.8	11.9	6.0	6.4	4.7	45.5
Other (c)	5.2	4.8	5.8	15.8			
Total	39.0	35.4	45.0	20.4	17.0	29.1	185.9

(a) Includes manufacturing 10,500; construction 7,800; transport and storage 7,600. (b) Includes miners, quarrymen and related workers. (c) Comprises administrative, executive and managerial 8,100; transport and communication workers 7,800.

TABLE 9. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS : INDUSTRY OF MAIN JOB, AUGUST 1979

Industry division	Number ('000)			Per cent of labour force (a)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	14.0	*	16.9	4.3	*	4.1
Manufacturing	23.9	5.2	29.1	2.5	1.6	2.3
Construction	7.4	*	8.7	1.7	*	1.8
Wholesale and retail trade	19.3	12.9	32.2	2.6	2.4	2.5
Transport and storage	7.3	*	7.9	2.4	*	2.3
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	11.2	5.6	16.8	4.1	2.5	3.4
Public administration and defence	8.5	*	9.5	4.4	*	3.4
Community services	18.2	20.6	38.8	5.0	3.5	4.0
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	7.0	8.5	15.4	4.3	3.7	3.9
Other industries (b)	9.9	*	10.6	3.4	*	3.2
Total	126.6	59.3	185.9	3.1	2.6	2.9

(a) See footnote (a) to Table 1. (b) Includes communication, 4,800.

TABLE 10. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS : OCCUPATION OF MAIN JOB, AUGUST 1979

Occupation group	Number ('000)			Per cent of labour force (a)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Professional and technical	23.7	16.2	39.8	5.1	4.3	4.7
Administrative, executive and managerial	9.9	*	11.0	2.9	*	2.8
Clerical	12.3	18.5	30.8	3.7	2.5	2.9
Sales	10.0	6.5	16.5	3.7	2.2	2.9
Farmers, fishermen, timbergetters, etc.	15.7	*	19.1	4.3	*	4.3
Transport and communication	8.2	*	9.2	2.7	*	2.7
Tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c. and miners etc.	37.9	*	40.3	2.2	*	2.0
Service, sport and recreation	8.9	10.1	19.0	3.7	2.7	3.1
Total	126.6	59.3	185.9	3.1	2.6	2.9

(a) See note (a) to Table 1.

TABLE 11. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS : INDUSTRY OF MAIN AND SECOND JOBS, AUGUST 1979 ('000)

Industry division of main job	Industry division of second job							
	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	Manufacturing	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	Community services	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	Other industries	All industries
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	6.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	16.9
Manufacturing	*	*	5.8	*	*	10.0	*	29.1
Wholesale and retail trade	*	*	8.7	*	*	11.1	*	32.2
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	*	*	*	*	*	4.9	*	16.8
Community services	5.0	*	*	*	15.4	7.5	*	38.8
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	*	*	*	*	*	7.4	*	15.4
Other industries	8.4	*	*	*	*	9.8	6.4	(a)36.7
Total persons	28.9	10.5	30.2	12.7	31.0	52.6	(b)20.0	185.9
Males	23.8	8.2	18.9	9.6	15.2	36.7	14.3	126.6
Females	5.1	*	11.3	*	15.8	15.9	5.6	59.3

(a) Includes construction 8,700, transport and storage 7,900 and public administration and defence 9,500. (b) Includes construction 7,800 and transport and storage 7,600.

TABLE 12. SECOND JOBS OF MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL JOBS, BY INDUSTRY, AUGUST 1979 (Per cent)

Industry division	Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	7.3	5.9	7.0
Manufacturing	0.9	*	0.8
Construction	1.2	*	1.6
Wholesale and retail trade	2.6	2.1	2.4
Transport and storage	2.1	*	2.2
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	3.5	*	2.6
Community services	4.2	2.7	3.2
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	22.5	6.9	13.4
Other industries	*	*	0.8

TABLE 13. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS WHO WERE EMPLOYEES IN BOTH JOBS
AND WHO WORKED IN THEIR SECOND JOB IN THE SURVEY WEEK :
WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB AND WEEKLY EARNINGS IN SECOND JOB,
AUGUST 1979

	Males				Females																
	Weekly earnings in second job			Mean weekly earnings in second job	Weekly earnings in second job			Mean weekly earnings in second job													
	Under \$30	\$30 and over	Total		Under \$30	\$30 and over	Total														
'000	'000	'000	\$	'000	'000	'000	\$														
<i>Weekly earnings in main job (\$)</i> –																					
Under 140	4.6	5.7	10.2	41	11.4	9.1	20.5	34													
140 and under 160	} 6.9	} 7.3	} *	} 48	}	}	}	}													
160 " " 180									} 8.0	} 6.7	} 60	}	}	}	}						
180 " " 200																} 6.4	} 5.4	} 46	}	}	}
200 " " 220																					
220 and over	6.4	18.1	24.5	58	*	7.4	10.5	53													
Total	17.9	39.0	56.8	53	14.4	16.5	31.0	41													
	– dollars –																				
Median earnings in main job	195	212	208	..	77	129	109	..													
Mean earnings in main job	199	218	212	..	87	144	117	..													

TECHNICAL NOTE

Estimation procedure

The estimates are derived from the population survey by use of a complex ratio estimation procedure, which ensures that the survey estimates conform to an independently estimated distribution of the population by age and sex, rather than to the age and sex distribution within the sample itself.

Reliability of the estimates

2. Since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings, they are subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included. One measure of the likely difference is given by the *standard error*, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings was included in the survey. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included in the survey, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors.

3. Space does not allow for the separate indication of the standard errors of all estimates in this publication. A table of standard errors for general application is given below. These figures will not give a precise measure of the standard error of a particular estimate since they are averages based on calculations for a limited number of past surveys over a wide range of labour force characteristics. However, they will provide an indication of the magnitude of the standard error. An example of the calculation and use of standard errors is as follows. The estimated number of multiple jobholders is 189,500 (Table 2). From the table below it will be seen that the

estimate has a standard error of about 5,000 and therefore there are about two chances in three that the value that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey will fall within the range 184,500 to 194,500 and about nineteen chances in twenty that it will fall within the range 179,500 to 199,500.

4. The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the numerator and the size of the denominator. However, the per cent standard error of the estimated percentage will generally be lower than the per cent standard error of the estimate of the numerator. The per cent standard errors of the numerator can be obtained from the table below.

5. As the standard errors in the table show, *the smaller the estimate the higher is the relative standard error*. Very small estimates are thus subject to such high standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable uses. In the tables in this publication, estimates less than the lowest levels shown in the table below have not been included. Although figures for these small components can in some cases be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable.

6. The imprecision due to sampling variability, which is measured by the standard error, should not be confused with inaccuracies that may occur because of imperfections in reporting by interviewers and respondents. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as the *non-sampling error*, and they may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or only a sample. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and efficient operating procedures.

STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES

Size of estimate	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia	
									— number —	Per cent of estimate
1,500						300				
2,000						340	470	440		
2,500				510	510	380	510	480		
3,000				550	560	410	550	510		
3,500			740	590	590	430	590	540		
4,000			780	620	630	460	620	560		
4,500	1,000	1,000	820	650	660	480	650	590	970	21.6
5,000	1,100	1,100	860	680	690	500	680	610	1,000	20.0
6,000	1,200	1,200	930	730	750	530	740	650	1,100	18.0
10,000	1,500	1,400	1,200	900	920	640	910	750	1,400	14.0
20,000	2,000	1,900	1,500	1,200	1,200	810	1,200	910	2,000	10.0
50,000	3,000	2,700	2,200	1,600	1,700	1,100	1,700	1,100	2,900	5.8
100,000	3,900	3,500	2,800	2,100	2,100	1,300		1,300	3,900	3.9
200,000	5,000	4,400	3,600	2,600	2,600	1,500			5,100	2.6
300,000	5,800	5,000	4,100	2,900	2,900				6,000	2.0
500,000	6,900	5,800	4,800	3,300	3,300				7,200	1.4
1,000,000	8,500	7,000	5,900						9,100	0.9
2,000,000	10,000	8,400							11,000	0.6

— Estimates below the levels indicated have not been published — see paragraph 5 above.

