# INCOME AND HOUSING SURVEY 

INCOME OF INDIVIDUALS. AUSTRALIA, 1981-82<br>(Previously: Income Distribution, Individuals)

| PHONE INQUIRIES | for more information about these statistics-contact Mr Bill Burmester on Canberra (062) <br> 526569 or any of our State offices. <br> other inquiries including copies of publications-contact Information Services on Canberra <br> ota <br> (062) 526627 or in any of our State offices. |
| :--- | :--- |
| MAIL INQUIRIES |  |
| write to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any of our State |  |
| offices. |  |

SPECIAL NOTE: Users of information from the 1982 Income and Housing Survey should note that the results contained in the preliminary publication (6501.0) issued on 16 September 1933 were subsequently found to contain significant errors. These errors, due to an incorrect computer specification, affected in varying degrees, all the tables in that publication.

This publication contains the correct information for these tables and these data are now final. Further information relating to individuals has also been incorporated in this publication.

## MAIN IFEATURES

In 1981-82 the mean (or average) income of all income recipients was $\$ 10,300$. This represents an increase of $37.3 \%$ over the 1978-79 estimate. The mean income for all males in 1981-82 was $\$ 14,000$ and for females $\$ 6,500$.

The top $10 \%$ of income recipients in 1981-82 received $\mathbf{2 8 . 4 \%}$ of all income whereas the bottom $20 \%$ received only $2.3 \%$. Comparative figures for $1978-79$ are $27.8 \%$ and $2.7 \%$ respectively.

Wages and salaries was the principal source of income for $\mathbf{6 5 . 1 \%}$ of male ( $67.1 \%$ in $1978-79$ ) and $40.5 \%$ of female ( $41.4 \%$ in 1978-79) income recipients.

508,600 males ( $10.0 \%$ ) and $1,410,300$ females ( $29.0 \%$ ) received more than $90 \%$ of total annual income for 1981 82 from government cash benefits.
In 1981-82 941,400 persons were unemployed at some time during the period and of these, 350,900 persons ( $37.3 \%$ ) were unemployed for 26 weeks or more. Mean annual income for persons experiencing unemployment ranged from $\$ 9,400$ for persons unemployed for under 4 weeks to $\$ 3,600$ for persons unemployed for 39 weeks or more during the period.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

## Introduction

This publication contains final results relating to the income of individuals from the Income and Housing Survey, 1982.
2. In the survey, income was collected both on a last financial year basis (in respect of 1981-82) and on a current basis, that is at the time of interview. In addition to income, the survey collected data on housing occupancy and costs, aspects of education, trade and other qualifications, superannuation and life insurance.
3. The survey was conducted throughout Australia in the period September to November 1982 on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 15,000 houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc), and covered about one third of one per cent of the population of Australia.
4. The information was obtained by trained interviewers in a personal interview conducted with each resident aged 14 years and over in the selected dwelling.

## Scope

5. Included in the scope of the survey were all persons aged 14 years and over, except:
(a) members of the Australian defence forces living in military establishments;
(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;
(e) students in boarding schools, patients in hospitals and sanatoria, and inmates of gaols, reformatories, etc.
6. Income details were not asked of migrants who had arrived in Australia after 30 June 1982, nor of persons who had been overseas for the whole of 1981-82. Fulltime school students aged 14 to 20 years also were not asked details of income. These persons are excluded from all tables.
7. For certain persons, annual income as measured in this survey may not reflect actual circumstances over the period. Such persons are of two types:
(a) persons not in a position to receive income as defined for the full period (e.g. migrants who arrived part way through the period);
(b) persons who may have been dependants at some time during the period but were not at time of interview. In this case, attributes measured at time of interview (e.g. marital status, school attendance) are not appropriate variables with which to classify annual income.
8. Consequently, the following persons have been excluded from tables on annual income (Tables 1-8):
(a) females who changed marital status after 30 June 1981;
(b) persons who attended school (full-time) for part of the year 1981-82;
(c) persons who migrated to Australia after 30 June 1981;
(d) Australians who were overseas and not working for an Australian business for more than 12 weeks during 1981-82.

## Definitions

9. Total income. Questions were asked in respect of the amount of income received from each of the following sources: wages or salary; own business, farm, profession, etc.; share in a partnership; government cash benefits; superannuation; workers' and road traffic accident compensation; interest, dividends, rent, etc.; other sources, e.g. trust or will, maintenance or alimony. Total annual income was defined as the sum of amounts received from these sources in 1981-82. Total current income was defined as the sum of amounts currently received from wages and salaries, government cash benefits, other regular payments such as superannuation maintenance, etc. and of derived weekly equivalent amounts for income received from own business, partnerships, interest, rent, dividends, etc. during 1981-82.
10. Income from wages or salary was defined as income from all wage or salary jobs before the deduction of tax. Workers' compensation payments (other than lump sum payments) for temporary loss of wages or salary were included. The value of items such as payments in kind, employer contributions to board or rent, gratuities and tips, etc. were not included.
11. Income from own business, farm, etc. and income from a share in a partnership. In both these cases, income was defined to be net of business expenses. If income had not been received in 1981-82 or a loss had been made, income from these sources was recorded as nil. Current income from these sources was estimated by deriving a weekly equivalent of a mounts received from these sources in 1981-82.
12. Income from government cash benefits includes income received through programmes of assistance to aged persons, incapacitated and handicapped persons, unemployed and sick persons, veterans and their dependants, widowed and single parents, families and children; cash benefits for education; and other social security and welfare programmes. Family allowance payments are included.
13. Income from superannuation comprises regular payments made to a retired person or his survivors by a former employer, either directly or through a superannuation fund, insurance company, etc. Any lump sum payment received by a person on his retirement was excluded.
14. Interest, dividends, rent, etc. includes interest on savings, bonds, debentures, etc., dividends from stocks and shares, net income from rental of a house or other property and net royalties. Current income from these sources was estimated by deriving a weekly equivalent of amounts received from these sources in 1981-82.
15. Income from other sources comprises income from items such as private educational scholarships; maintenance or alimony; a trust or will; and an annuity. Income paid at regular intervals and received by a beneficiary under a will, settlement, deed, gift or instrument of trust was included. However, a lump sum payment from any of these sources was not regarded as income.
16. Median income is that level of income which divides a group of income recipients into two equal parts, one half having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below it.
17. Mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a group (e.g. income recipients in a given age group) by the number in that group.
18. Gini index of concentration. This is one of the most widely used measures of inequality of income distribution. The index, always between 0 and 1 , is low for populations with relatively equal income distributions and high for populations with relatively unequal distributions.
19. Full-time and part-time workers. Persons were classified as either full-time or part-time workers on the basis of the amount of work for which they are usually engaged, full-time work being defined as 35 hours or more per week.

## Interpretation of results

20. As the estimates are based on a sample, they are subject to sampling variability. In addition, they are subject to errors of response and reporting. Although some respondents referred to their records, in many cases the answers to the questions on income were based on memory. Some understatement in the estimates may be expected because of imperfect recall or misunderstanding, particularly of minor or irregular sources of income.
21. For a number of reasons income received by an individual does not necessarily reflect his or her living standard. Gifts and donations, for example those made by relatives or charities, were not counted as income even though in many cases they may have been an important means of support. Many individuals would have received benefits not involving direct cash payments (e.g. employment benefits of various kinds). Others may have chosen to live off their savings.
22. Other points which should be kept in mind in interpreting the results of this survey are as follows:
(a) For the purposes of the survey, total income included all income received while living in Australia (including income received from an overseas source) and all income received from an Australian source while living overseas.
(b) Personal characteristics such as age may have changed between the reference year and the time of the interview.
(c) Tables for all income recipients include parttime workers and persons who worked for only part of the year, as well as persons usually regarded as dependants for example non-working spouses, full-time tertiary students, etc.
(d) Tables 1-8 relate to annual income, Tables 9-12 relate to current income. (See paragraphs 8 and 9 above).
(e) Methods used in the 1981-82 survey to impute values for non-response to income questions referring to own business, partnership, rent, interest, dividends, etc. differ from those used in the 1978-79 survey. Investigations have shown that the changes have had an insignificant effect on the estimates.
(f) Detailed explanatory notes on the 1978-79 survey are contained in separate publications relating to that survey (see paragraph 31). These publications should be consulted when making comparisons between the 1978-79 and 1981-82 surveys.

## Reliability of the estimates

23. As 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 the dwellings had been included in the survey. 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. 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, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. Another measure of the likely difference is the relative standard error, which is obtained by expressing the standard error as a percentage of the estimate.
24. The standard error of all estimates of median income and of some estimates of mean annual income are shown in the tables. Standard errors of other estimates may be obtained from the tables of standard errors and relative standard errors given below. Table A consists of standard errors of estimates of persons for a range of estimate sizes, while relative standard errors of estimates
of mean incomes are displayed in Table B. As these figures are averages based on a range of estimates, they will not give a precise measure of the standard error but they will provide an indication of its magnitude. When using Table B to calculate relative standard errors at State levels, the factors shown below the table should be applied.
25. An example of the calculation and the use of standard errors in relation to estimates of persons (males, females) is as follows. Table 1 shows that the estimated number of males whose total income was between $\$ 15,000$ and $\$ 15,999$ was 267,700 . Since this estimate is between 200,000 and 300,000 in the standard error table, the standard error will be between 7,400 and 8,600 and can be approximated by 8,200 (rounded to the nearest 100). Therefore there are about two chances in three that the number of males with total income in that range would be between 259,500 and 275,900 and about nineteen chances in twenty that it would be between 251,300 and 284,100 if all dwellings had been included in the survey.
26. The standard error of an estimate of mean income can be calculated as in the following example. Table 3 shows that the estimated number of other females with government cash benefits as their principal source of income was 700,400 and that their estimated mean gross annual income was $\$ 3,100$. From Table B it can be seen that the relative standard error of the mean annual income of 700,400 other females is about 1.7 per cent. As 1.7 per cent of $\$ 3,100$ is about $\$ 53$, there are about two chances in three that the mean annual income would be between $\$ 3,047$ and $\$ 3,153$ and about nineteen chances in twenty that it would be between $\$ 2,994$ and $\$ 3,206$.
27. As can be seen from the standard error tables, 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 standard error tables have not been published. These are indicated by **. Although figures for numbers of persons can in some cases be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable. In addition estimates for which the relative standard error is between 40 per cent and 50 per cent are marked * and have been included only for the completeness of the tables.
28. Proportions and percentages formed from the ratio of two estimates are also subject to sampling errors. The size of the error depends on the accuracy of both the numerator and the denominator. The formula given for the relative standard error (RSE) of a proportion is given below:

$$
\operatorname{RSE}(x / y)=\sqrt{ }[\operatorname{RSE}(x)]^{2}-[\operatorname{RSE}(y)]^{2}
$$

The relative standard errors of the numerator and denominator are obtained as shown in paragraph 25 above.
29. 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 and errors made in the coding and processing of data. 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.

## Related publications

30. This publication is one in a series presenting results from the Income and Housing Survey 1982.
31. 'Income Distribution, Australia, 1978-79: Individuals'(6502.0) contains results relating to the income of individuals from a survey of annual incomes conducted in 1979. Also available from this survey are publications containing details of the income of families and income units.
32. Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the Catalogue of Publications, Australia (1101.0). The ABS also issues on Tuesdays and Fridays, a Publications Advice (1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and Publications Advice are available from any ABS office.

## Symbols and other usages

. . not applicable
**,* subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses. See paragraph 27 above.
33. Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

R.J. CAMERON<br>Australian Statistician

TABLE A: STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES

| Size of estimated Population (Persons) | N.S.W. | Vic. | Qld | $S . A$ | W.A. | Tas. | N.T. | A.C.T. | Australia |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Relative standard error (per cent) |
| 600 |  |  |  |  |  | 290 |  |  |  |  |
| 1,000 |  |  |  | 490 | 490 | 370 | 500 | 480 |  |  |
| 1,500 |  |  | 730 | 590 | 590 | 440 | 590 | 570 |  |  |
| 2,000 | 1.000 | 1,000 | 830 | 670 | 670 | 500 | 670 | 640 | 940 | 47.0 |
| 2,500 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 900 | 740 | 740 | 550 | 740 | 690 | 1,100 | 42.1 |
| 3,000 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,000 | 800 | 800 | 590 | 800 | 740 | 1,200 | 38.5 |
| 3,500 | 1,300 | 1,300 | 1,100 | 850 | 860 | 630 | 860 | 780 | 1,200 | 35.6 |
| 4,000 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,100 | 900 | 910 | 660 | 900 | 820 | 1,300 | 33.3 |
| 4,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,200 | 950 | 960 | 690 | 950 | 850 | 1,400 | 31.4 |
| 5,000 | 1,600 | 1,500 | 1,200 | 990 | 1,000 | 720 | 990 | 880 | 1,500 | 29.8 |
| 6,000 | 1,700 | 1,700 | 1,400 | 1,060 | 1,080 | 770 | 1,070 | 940 | 1,600 | 27.1 |
| 10,000 | 2,200 | 2,100 | 1,700 | 1,300 | 1,330 | 930 | 1,310 | 1,090 | 2,100 | 20.8 |
| 20,000 | 2,900 | 2,800 | 2,200 | 1,700 | 1,730 | 1,170 | 1,720 | 1,320 | 2,900 | 14.3 |
| 50,000 | 4,300 | 3,900 | 3,200 | 2,360 | 2,400 | 1,550 | 2,420 | 1,630 | 4,300 | 8.5 |
| 100,000 | 5,600 | 5,000 | 4,100 | 2.970 | 3,010 | 1,860 |  | 1,850 | 5,700 | 5.7 |
| 200,000 | 7,300 | 6,300 | 5,200 | 3,700 | 3,710 | 2,190 |  |  | 7,400 | 3.7 |
| 300,000 | 8,400 | 7,200 | 5,900 | 4,180 | 4,160 |  |  |  | 8,600 | 2.9 |
| 500,000 | 9,900 | 8,400 | 7,000 | 4,840 | 4,770 |  |  |  | 10,400 | 2.1 |
| 1,000,000 | 12,400 | 10.200 | 8,600 |  |  |  |  |  | 13,200 | 1.3 |
| 2,000,000 | 15,200 | 12,200 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 16,400 | 0.8 |
| 5,000,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 21,500 | 0.4 |

TABLE B: RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF MEAN ANNUAL AND WEEKLY INCOME
$\left.\begin{array}{lr}\hline \begin{array}{l}\text { Size of } \\ \text { estimated } \\ \text { population } \\ \text { (Persons) }\end{array} & \begin{array}{r}\text { Mean annual } \\ \text { income }\end{array} \\ \hline \text { (per cent of income) }\end{array} \begin{array}{r}\text { Mean weekly } \\ \text { income }\end{array}\right\}$

[^0]TABLE 1. ALL INCOME RECIPIENTS : TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME, AUSTRALIA, 1981-82


TABLE 2. ALL INCOME RECIPIENTS : DECILE CLASSES, INCOME SHARE AND MEAN ANNUAL INCOME AUSTRALIA, 1978 - 79 , 1981 - 82

(a) Decile classes refer to the groups of income recipients formed by dividing all income recipients into ten equal groups according to income level. Thus the lowest decile comprises the 10 per cent of income recipients who receive the lowest incomes. The highest decile class comprises the 10 per cent of income recipients with the highest incomes.
(b) See paragraph $22(e)$ and (f) of the Explanatory Notes.

TABLE 3. ALL INCOME RECIPIENTS : PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME AND MEAN ANNUAL INCOME, AUSTRALIA, 1981-82

(a) Includes separated, divorced, widowed and never married.
(b) See paragraph $22(e)$ and (f) of the Explanatory Notes.

TABLE 4. ALL INCOME RECIPIENTS : PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME AND MEAN ANNUAL INCOME, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1981-82

| Principal source of income! ! | N.S.W. | Vic. | Qld | W.A. | S.A. | Tas. | N.T. | A.C.T. | stralia |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Numbers ('000) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wages or salary | 1,841.7 | 1,435.9 | 787.1 | 472.0 | 443.6 | 140.8 | 55.1 | 92.3 | 5,268.5 |
| Own business, trade or profession | 364.7 | 281.4 | 198.6 | 107.3 | 109.9 | 28.3 | 4.1 | 10.6 | 1,105.0 |
| Government cash benefits | 993.9 | 664.4 | 445.1 | 210.9 | 255.8 | 93.5 | 14.9 | 22.9 | 2,701.4 |
| Superannuation | 38.4 | 41.6 | 13.6 | 11.0 | 12.9 | 4.3 | * * | 3.3 | 125.2 |
| Interest, rent, dividend, etc. | 210.0 | 155.7 | 113.6 | 47.4 | 56.8 | 15.7 | 2.7 | 6.5 | 608.5 |
| Other | 37.7 | 34.0 | 21.6 | 9.1 | 8.8 | 3.1 | * * | 2.2 | 116.5 |
| TOTAL | 3,486.4 | 2,613.1 | 1,579.7 | 857.8 | 887.8 | 285.6 | 76.9 | 137.8 | 9,925.1 |
|  | Per cent |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wages or salary | 52.8 | 54.9 | 49.8 | 55.0 | 50.0 | 49.3 | 71.7 | 66.9 | 53.1 |
| Own business, trade or profession | 10.5 | 10.8 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 9.9 | 5.3 | 7.7 | 11.1 |
| Government cash benefits | 28.5 | 25.4 | 28.2 | 24.6 | 28.8 | 32.7 | 19.4 | 16.6 | 27.2 |
| Superannuation | 1.1 | 1.6 | . 9 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 | * * | 2.4 | 1.3 |
| Interest, rent, dividend, etc. | 6.0 | 6.0 | 7.2 | 5.5 | 6.4 | 5.5 | 3.5 | 4.7 | 6.1 |
| Other | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | * * | 1.6 | 1.2 |
| TOTAL | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
|  | Mean annual income (\$) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wages or salary | 14,700 | 14,000 | 13,600 | 14,200 | 13,400 | 13,500 | 14,800 | 16,800 | 14,200 |
| Own business, trade or profession | 14,400 | 12,800 | 13,900 | 12,400 | 14,000 | 14,900 | 14,300 | 14,200 | 13,700 |
| Government cash benefits | 2,700 | 2,700 | 2,700 | 2,600 | 2,900 | 2,800 | 3,300 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,500 \\ 19,600 \end{array}$ | 2,70010,100 |
| Superannuation | $\begin{aligned} & 9,500 \\ & 5,800 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,100 \\ 6,100 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,800 \\ & 5,800 \end{aligned}$ | 10,600 | 9,800 | 9,200 | * * |  |  |
| Interest, rent, dividend, etc. |  |  |  | 4,100 | 6,500 | 4,300 | 900 | 19,600 7,900 | 5,800 |
| Other | 6,200 | 5,000 | 4,300 | 4,600 | 4,600 | 4,700 | * * | 3,300 | 5,100 |
| TOTAL | 10,600 | 10,400 | 9,900 | 10,400 | 9,800 | 9,400 | 12,000 | 13,700 | 10,300 |

TABLE 5. ALL INCOME RECIPIENTS : TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME AND PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME, AUSTRALIA, $1981-82$

| Total annual income (\$) | $\begin{aligned} & \hline! \\ & \vdots \\ & \vdots \\ & ! \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wages or } \\ & \text { salary } \end{aligned}$ | ! Own business, trade or profession | Government cash benefits | $\square$ | ```Interest, rent, dividend, etc.``` | $\begin{aligned} & ! \\ & \vdots \\ & \vdots \\ & \vdots \\ & ! \end{aligned}$ | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | MALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Numbers ('000) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 - 999 |  | 10.5 | 3.9 | 11.4 | * * | 31.6 |  | 5.2 | 62.8 |
| 1,000-1,999 |  | 13.0 | 6.4 | 86.2 | * | 12.6 |  | 10.2 | 128.8 |
| 2,000-2,999 |  | 26.7 | 14.8 | 53.6 | 3.4 | 7.4 |  | 5.8 | 111.8 |
| 3,000-3,499 |  | 20.6 | 10.3 | 231.1 | 3.4 | 9.0 |  | * 2.5 | 276.8 |
| 3,500-3,999 |  | 17:2 | 12.2 | 106.0 |  | 4.8 |  | * 2.7 | 144.5 |
| 4,000-4,499 |  | 22.9 | 25.4 | 95.4 | 4.3 | 6.4 |  | * 1.9 | 154.9 |
| 4,500-4,999 |  | 28.8 | 17.5 | 43.0 | $\{0$ | * 2.0 |  | * 1.8 | 93.9 |
| $5,000-5,499$ |  | 30.1 | 32.9 | 29.6 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}* 2.0\end{array}\right.$ | 6.3 |  | 3.1 | 103.2 |
| 5,500-5,999 |  | 34.4 | 16.6 | 15.8 | 3.0 | 5.8 |  |  | 76.8 |
| 6,000-6,499 |  | 34.7 | 25.7 | 20.8 | 3.5 | 2.8 |  | 3.0 | 89.2 |
| 6,500-6,999 |  | 37.6 | 14.1 | 20.5 | $\int^{*} 2.6$ | 2.8 |  | 3.2 | 80.8 |
| 7,000-7,499 |  | 34.9 | 20.0 | 16.7 | f | 4.2 |  | $\{3,6$ | 79.8 |
| 7,500-7.999 |  | 41.3 | 15.4 | 13.7 | 4.0 | 5.6 +2.6 |  | $\{3.6$ | 79.6 |
| 8,000-8,499 |  | 43.0 | 26.3 | 7.0 | 2.9 | - 2.2 |  | $\{* 2.0$ | 82.3 76.4 |
| 8,500-8,999 |  | 43.2 | 20.0 | 4.5 | 4.1 +2.1 | 3.5 +3.5 |  | \}* 2.0 | 76.4 |
| 9,000-9,499 |  | 57.3 | 19.9 | 4.4 | * 2.0 | * 2.5 |  |  | 88.3 |
| 9,500-9,999 |  | 50.3 | 12.1 | $\int^{3.9}$ | 3.1 | 3.3 |  | $\{2.9$ | 73.4 197.6 |
| 10,000-10,999 |  | 135.5 | 47.2 |  | 4.4 7.6 | 7.4 |  | [ | 197.6 182.8 |
| 11,000-11,999 |  | 144.9 | 23.6 41.2 |  | 7.6 4.9 | 6.1 4.0 |  | 4.0 | 182.8 282.4 |
| $12,000-12,999$ $13,000-13,999$ |  | 231.2 224.8 | 41.2 20.9 |  | 4.9 $+\quad 2.7$ | 4.0 $\times \quad 2.2$ |  |  | 251.4 |
| 14,000-14,999 |  | 236.2 | 22.7 |  | 3.0 | 3.9 |  |  | 266.2 |
| 15,000-15,999 |  | 225.8 | 35.7 |  | * 2.3 | , 3.1 |  |  | 267.7 |
| 16,000-16,999 |  | 182.6 | 18.5 |  | 3.4 |  |  |  | 207.5 |
| 17,000-17,999 |  | 190.6 | 18.4 |  | [ 4.2 | \{ 3.9 |  |  | 214.3 |
| 18,000-18,999 |  | 166.1 | 11.0 |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { \% }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  | 180.2 |
| 19,000-19,999 |  | 161.2 | 11.0 | * 2.1 | * $\begin{array}{r}2.7 \\ 4.2\end{array}$ | 3.4 5.5 |  |  | 175.2 528.2 |
| 20,000-24,999 |  | 458.4 | 59.1 |  | 4.2 | 5.5 5.2 |  |  | 528.2 251.2 |
| 25,000-29,999 |  | 215.6 | 29.0 |  |  | $5.2$ |  |  | 251.2 113.7 |
| $30,000-34,999$ $35,000-39,999$ |  | 93.2 41.8 | 19.4 13.5 |  |  |  |  |  | 113.7 57.2 |
| $35,000-39,999$ $40,000-44,999$ |  | 41.8 20.9 | 13.5 7.7 |  | $\{2.7$ |  |  |  | 30.5 |
| $40,000-44,999$ $45,000-49,999$ |  | 11.0 | 5.1 |  |  | 6.3 |  |  | 16.8 |
| 50,000-59,999 |  | 7.9 | 5.7 |  |  |  |  |  | 14.4 |
| 60,000 and over |  | 6.8 | 17.2 | L | ( | ( |  |  | 25.8 |
| TOTAL |  | 3,300.5 | 700.4 | 765.7 | 81.1 | 164.0 |  | 54.8 | 5,066.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Dollars (\$) |  |  | , |  |
| Median annual income |  | 15,500 | 11,200 | 3,500 | 10,200 | 5,600 |  | 4.100 | 13,200 |
| Mean annual income |  | 16,600 | 15,300 | 3,900 | 11,300 | 8,800 |  | 5,800 | 14,000 |
| Standard error of - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| median annual income |  | 137 | 213 | 650 | 576 | 221 |  | 283 | 94 |
| mean annual income |  | 129 | 260 | 630 | 566 | 310 |  | 352 | 88 |

FEMALES

|  |  |  | Numbers ('000) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 27.2 | 4.0 | 824.6 |  | 147.7 | 6.4 | 810.0 |
| 69.3 | 13.7 | 449.5 | * * | 59.0 | 11.4 | 604.0 |
| 75.8 | 17.3 | 135.0 | 3.9 | 44.9 | 13.1 | 290.0 |
| 45.6 | 11.9 | 261.4 | 2.9 | 15.2 | 3.1 | 340.3 |
| 46.2 | 17.7 | 133.5 | * * | 12.3 | * 2.6 | 212.9 |
| 66.5 | 15.1 | 105.9 | 4.4 | 18.4 | * 2.7 | 212.8 |
| 54.5 | 15.4 | 51.6 | * 2.2 | 6.7 | * 1.9 | 132.4 |
| 63.0 | 16.2 | 63.6 | 3.0 | 11.9 | 3.3 | 161.0 |
| 53.4 | 19.6 | 35.4 | * 2.1 | 10.6 | $\int 4.6$ | 123.0 |
| 66.2 | 14.3 | 21.9 | * 2.1 | 10.8 | $\{4.6$ | 116.6 |
| 56.8 | 14.7 | 18.8 | * 2.5 | 8.8 |  | 103.1 |
| 66.5 | 13.4 | 9.6 | $\{$ | 8.8 |  | 101.5 |
| 58.6 | 16.4 | 5.8 | $\{2.8$ | 8.3 | $\{2.8$ | 91.6 |
| 73.8 | 15.4 | 5.0 | ¢ | 8.3 | ¢ | 104.7 |
| 51.3 | 9.8 | 4.2 | $\{$ | 8.5 |  | 76.7 |
| 64.2 | 14.5 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 5.9 | 4.2 | 90.1 |
| 53.6 | 9.4 | 2.9 | L | 4.2 | \} | 71.0 |
| 136.4 | 22.4 | $\{$ | * 2.0 | 7.3 | $\{$ | 169.7 |
| 145.5 | 19.1 | $\{* 2.0$ | 3.7 | 5.1 | 2* 2.3 | 176.2 |
| 144.1 | 13.6 | \% | [ | 6.8 | \} | 167.5 |
| 118.3 | 11.6 |  |  | 3.4 |  | 135.6 |
| 87.8 | 9.7 |  |  | * 1.9 |  | 100.6 |
| 77.2 | 12.5 |  |  | 4.5 |  | 94.6 |
| 53.3 | 9.7 |  |  | 3.2 |  | 66.3 |
| 43.7 | 10.2 |  |  | 3.0 |  | 58.0 |
| 35.6 | 5.3 | \{ | 6 | 2.9 |  | 44.1 |
| 29.3 | 3.3 | $\{$ ** | $\{6.7$ | * * | $\{3.3$ | 34.2 |
| 73.1 | 19.4 | - | \} | 5.9 |  | 99.9 |
| 21.6 | 14.3 |  |  | * 2.6 |  | 39.3 |
| 4.8 | 6.2 |  |  |  |  | 14.5 |
|  | 2.8 |  |  | -8 |  | 5.2 |
|  | 2.8 |  |  | 2.8 |  | 5.4 |
| * 1.8 | 2.9 | ( |  | ¢ |  | 5.7. |
| 1,968.0 | 404.6 | 1,935.7 | 44.1 | 444.5 | 61.8 | 4,858.6 |
|  |  |  | Dollars (\$) |  |  |  |
| 9,900 | 8,500 | 1,600 | 6,500 | 2,300 | 2,900 | 4,400 |
| 10,200 | 10,900 | 2,300 | 7,900 | 4,600 | 4,600 | 6,500 |
| 112 | 213 | 18 | 493 | 55 | 189 | 32 |
| 103 | 242 | 23 | 534 | 99 | 261 | 42 |

TABLE 5. ALL INCOME RECIPIENTS : TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME AND PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME, AUSTRALIA, 1981-82 - CONTINUED


TABLE 6. ALL INCOME RECIPIENTS : TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME AND
CONTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT CASH BENEFITS TO TOTAL INCOME, AUSTRALIA, 1981-82


TABLE 7. FULL-YEAR, FULL-TIME WORKERS : MEAN ANNUAL INCOME BY AGE AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, AUSTRALIA, 1981-82

| Mean annual income (\$) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Educational attainment | Age group (years) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total (a) |
|  | 15-19 | $20-24$ | $25-34$ | 35-44 | $45-54$ | 55-59 |  | O-64 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| With post-school qualifications- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Degree | * * | 16,400 | 21,500 | 29.100 | 32,000 | 37,900 |  | 33,700 | 26,900 |
| Certificate (non-trade)/diploma | * 9,100 | 14,300 | 19,700 | 20,700 | 22,800 | 23,000 |  | 20,600 | 20.500 |
| Trade certificate | 9,400 | 14,600 | 15,900 | 17,000 | 16,700 | 16,300 |  | 16,700 | 16,200 |
| Other (b) | 11,700 | 16,600 | 17,600 | 17,500 | 21,700 | 21,900 | * | 24,900 | 18,500 |
| Without post-school qualifications- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Left school at age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18 or over |  | 12,200 | 17,800 | 18,800 | 15,200 | 17,900 |  |  | 16,100 |
| 17 | 9,100 | 12,800 | 16,400 | 20,900 | 18,500 | 18,200 | * | 14,900 | 15,400 |
| 16 | 8,000 | 12,400 | 15,200 | 16,900 | 19,400 | 27,700 |  | 17,800 | 15,100 |
| 15 or 14 | 7,800 | 12,800 | 15,000 | 16,300 | 16,100 | 16,000 |  | 16,400 | 15,100 |
| 13 or under | * * | * * | 12,700 | 14,800 | 15,000 | 15,400 |  | 13,700 | 14,500 |
| Did not attend school |  | * * | * * | * * | * * | * * |  | * * | 11,100, |
| TOTAL | 8,300 | 13,500 | 17,100 | 19,100 | 18,900 | 19,100 |  | 17,600 | 17,300 |
|  | FEMALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| With post-school qualifications- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Degree | * * | 15,000 | 18,200 | 24,000 | 22,900 | 32,200 |  |  | 20,000 |
| Certificate (non-trade)/diploma | 8,100 | 12,400 | 15,800 | 16,100 | 15,100 | 17,100 |  | 13,900 | 14,500 |
| Trade certificate | * * | 10,600 | 13,000 | 11,800 | 11,700 | 11,800 |  |  | 11,400 |
| Other (b) | * * | 10,800 | 13,300 | * 12,400 | 16,400 | * * |  |  | 13,000 |
| Without post-school qualifications- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Left school at age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18 or over |  | 11,900 | 14,100 | 14,900 | * 13,100 | * 13,600 |  |  | 12,900 |
| $17$ | 8,200 | 12,000 | 13,300 | 15,400 | 12,800 | 14,600 |  |  | 12,500 |
| 16 | 9,300 | 10,200 | 12,500 | 13,300 | 11,700 | 11.600 |  | 11,400 | 11,300 |
| 15 or 14 | 7,000 | 11,200 | 12,800 | 12.500 | 12,300 | 11,300 |  | 10,800 | 11,500 |
| 13 or under |  |  | 12,100 | 9,800 | 10,500 | 12,800 |  |  | 10,700 |
| Did not attend school | * * |  | * * | * * | * * | * * |  |  | * 11,300 |
| total | 8,100 | 11.800 | 14,600 | 14,500 | 13,200 | 13,700 |  | 13,000 | 13,100 |
|  | PERSONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| With post-school qualifications- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Degree | * * | 15,800 | 20,500 | 28,300 | 30,900 | 37,100 |  | 32,900 | 25,400 |
| Certificate (non-trade)/diploma | 8,200 | 12,900 | 18,100 | 19,300 | 20,200 | 21,600 |  | 18,900 | 18,000 |
| Trade certificate | 9,400 | 14,300 | 15,800 | 16,700 | 16,400 | 16,100 |  | 16,300 | 16,000 |
| - Other (b) | 10,700 | 14,700 | 16,600 | 16,400 | 20,000 | 20,200 | * | 24,900 | 17,200 |
| Without post-school qualifications- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Left school at age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18 or over | * 8,100 8,800 | 12,100 12,500 | 17,100 15,800 | 17,900 19,800 | 14,800 16,800 | 17,000 | * | 23,900 | 14,600 |
| 16 | 8,500 | 11,500 | 14,400 | 16,000 | 16,700 | 22,500 |  | 16,000 | 13,800 |
| 15 or 14 | 7,500 | 12,200 | 14,400 | 15,200 | 15,000 | 14,600 |  | 15,300 | 14,000 |
| 13 or under |  |  | 12,500 | 13,300 | 13,800 | 15,000 |  | 13,500 | 13,600 |
| Did not attend school |  |  | * * | * * | * 9,100 | * * |  |  | 11,200 |
| TOTAL | 8,200 | 12,800 | 16,500 | 18,100 | 17,600 | 18.100 |  | 16,900 | 16,200 |

(a) Includes income contributed by 44,500 persons aged 65 and over who were full-year full-time workers
(b) Includes adult education and completion of secondary school qualifications.

TABLE 8. PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AT SOME TIME DURING 1981-82: MARITAL STATUS, AGE, DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND MEAN ANNUAL INCOME, AUSTRALIA, 1981-82

(a) Includes all persons who recefved no income during period 1981-82 but excludes certain persons as explained in paragraph 8 f the Explanatory Notes.
(b) Includes separated, divorced, widowed and never married.

TABLE 9. ALL INCOME RECIPIENTS : CURRENT TOTAL WEEKLY INCOME
BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1982


TABLE 10. ALL INCOME RECIPIENTS : CURRENT MEAN WEEKLY INCOME BY AGE AND OCCUPATIONAL STATUS, AUSTRALIA, 1982

(a) Working on own account in an uncorporated business or profession not for wages or salary.

TABLE 11. ALL INCOME RECIPIENTS : AGE, PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF CURRENT INCOME AND MEAN CURRENT WEEKLY INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES, AUSTRALIA, 1982


TABLE 12. PERSONS WHOSE PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF CURRENT INCOME WAS GOVERNMENT CASH BENEFITS (a): TYPE OF BENEFIT, SEX, MARITAL STATUS AND MEAN CURRENT WEEKLY INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES, AUSTRALIA, 1982

(a) Refers only to persons whose principal source of income was Government cash benefits. Estimates are therefore not comparable with data from administrative sources.
(b) Totals are less than the sum of component items because persons may receive income from more than one pension of benefit.


[^0]:    © Commonwealth of Australia 1984

