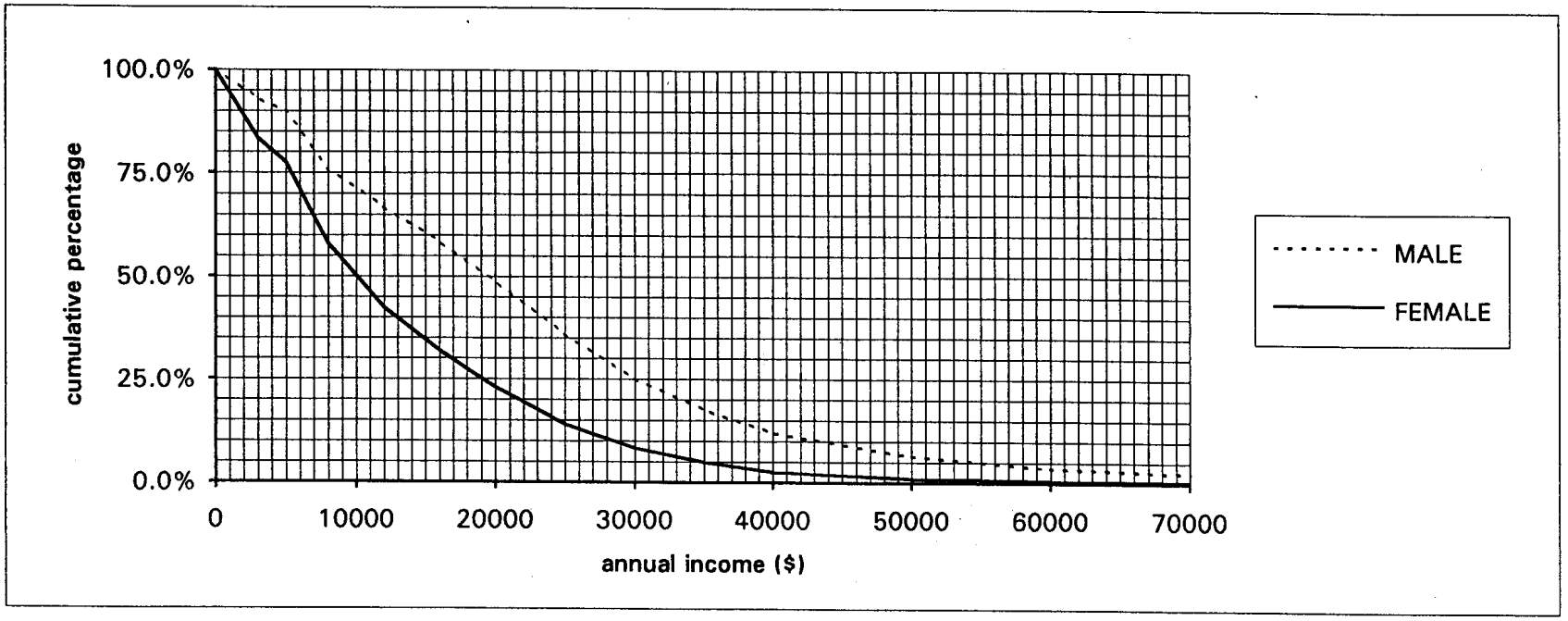
ANNUAL INDIVIDUAL INCOME, BY SEX, 1991 CENSUS

income ($)	male frequency	female frequency	income ($)	male cumulative frequency	male cumulative percentage	female cumulative frequency	female cumulative percentage
0-3000	414108	985315	more than 0	5945611	100.0%	5906608	100.0%
3001-5000	189120	338530	more than 3000	5531503	93.0%	4921293	83.3%
5001-8000	826542	1161311	more than 5000	5342383	89.9%	4582763	77.6%
8001-12000	544491	926164	more than 8000	4515841	76.0%	3421452	57.9%
12001-16000	489664	614133	more than 12000	3971350	66.8%	2495288	42.2%
16001-20000	585383	528333	more than 16000	3481686	58.6%	1881155	31.8%
20001-25000	768640	527725	more than 20000	2896303	48.7%	1352822	22.9%
25001-30000	634457	338322	more than 25000	2127663	35.8%	825097	14.0%
30001-35000	448904	205374	more than 30000	1493206	25.1%	486775	8.2%
35001-40000	329464	131199	more than 35000	1044302	17.6%	281401	4.8%
40001-50000	337953	87679	more than 40000	714838	12.0%	150202	2.5%
50001-60000	165207	28562	more than 50000	376885	6.3%	62523	1.1%
60001-70000	72907	11717	more than 60000	211678	3.6%	33961	0.6%
over 70000	138771	22244	more than 70000	138771	2.3%	22244	0.4%
	5945611	5906608					



1991 Census Data.

Find median and interquartile range separately for the male and female data. Comment on the results.

Reading values from graph

	Q_1	median	Q_3
males	8000	19500	30000
females	5300	10000	19000

Interquartile range

males $Q_3 - Q_1 = 30000 - 8000 = 22000$

females $Q_3 - Q_1 = 19000 - 5300 = 13700$

Comparing the median incomes of \$19500 for males and \$10000 for females, male incomes are on average considerably greater than female incomes. 50% of males have an income greater than \$19500, compared with only 23% of females.

The incomes for males are more spread out than for females as shown by an interquartile range of \$ 22000 compared with \$13700.

These results could be explained by women working in less well paid jobs than men and being more likely to be part-time or casual workers.