
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDING, MAY 1971

Reference No. 6.10

The tables presented in this bulletin indicate the nature and extent of multiple jobholding in Australia. They are based on information collected in the May 1971 population survey, particulars of which are given on page 7. A summary of the results is given below.

2. 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 temporarily absent, and
 - (b) were employed in at least one of their jobs as a wage or salary earner, provided they were not employed as an unpaid family helper in their second job. Persons who by the very 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.
3. The survey estimates are subject to sampling variability. Estimates of less than 4,000 are not published in the tables because they would be subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Further particulars concerning the reliability of the estimates will be found on pages 7 and 8.

Summary of results

4. The survey indicated that 199 thousand persons (3.6 per cent of the labour force) held a second job during the survey week, of whom 156 thousand (2.8 per cent of the labour force) actually worked in a second job. Of those persons who held a second job during the survey week, 162 thousand were males (4.4 per cent of the male labour force) and 37 thousand were females (2.1 per cent of the female labour force).
5. The incidence of multiple jobholding was highest in the 25-34 age group (5.2 per cent), was higher for married men (4.9 per cent) than for single men (2.8 per cent), and was higher for persons born in Australia (4.0 per cent) than for those born outside Australia (2.5 per cent). Particulars of the incidence of multiple jobholding amongst various groups of persons are shown in Table 9.
6. Of the 156 thousand persons who actually worked in a second job, 21 per cent worked in that job for less than five hours and 51 per cent worked for less than ten hours. Nineteen per cent worked for twenty hours or more in their second job. (See Table 5.)

NOTE. Any discrepancies between totals and sums of components in tables are due to rounding.

TABLE 1. - PERSONS WITH MORE THAN ONE JOB (a) : OCCUPATIONAL STATUS IN
MAIN AND SECOND JOBS, MAY 1971
('000)

Occupational status in main job (b)	Occupational status in second job								
	Employer or self-employed			Wage or salary earner			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
PERSONS WHO ACTUALLY WORKED IN A SECOND JOB IN SURVEY WEEK									
Employer or self-employed	..	..	..	10.6	*	12.5	10.6	*	12.5
Wage or salary earner	34.7	4.5	39.2	82.3	21.7	104.0	117.1	26.2	143.2
Total	34.7	4.5	39.2	92.9	23.5	116.5	127.7	28.0	155.7
ALL PERSONS WHO HELD A SECOND JOB IN SURVEY WEEK									
Employer or self-employed	..	..	..	14.3	*	16.7	14.3	*	16.7
Wage or salary earner	45.6	5.9	51.5	102.5	28.6	131.1	148.1	34.5	182.6
Total	45.6	5.9	51.5	116.8	31.0	147.8	162.4	36.9	199.3

(a) Comprises only those civilians aged 15 years and over who were employed in at least one of their jobs as a wage or salary earner. (b) The main job is the job at which most hours were worked during the survey week or, where no hours were worked or the hours were equal, the job considered by the respondent to be the main job.
* Less than 4,000. See page 1, paragraph 3. .. Not applicable. See page 1, paragraph 2(b).

TABLE 2. - PERSONS WITH MORE THAN ONE JOB (a) AND PERSONS IN THE
LABOUR FORCE : PLACE OF BIRTH AND PERIOD OF RESIDENCE,
MAY 1971
('000)

	Multiple jobholders			Total labour force (b)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Born in Australia	132.8	29.1	161.9	2,721.4	1,326.9	4,048.3
Born outside Australia	29.5	7.9	37.4	1,006.5	470.1	1,476.7
United Kingdom and Ireland	12.9	4.4	17.3	383.0	183.9	566.9
Other	16.7	*	20.1	623.5	286.2	909.7
Arrived in Australia -						
Before 1954	12.9	*	15.9	390.8	148.8	539.6
1955-1961	7.2	*	9.8	230.4	119.6	350.0
1962-1966	4.5	*	5.7	164.6	84.5	249.0
After 1966	4.9	*	6.0	220.8	117.2	338.1
Total	162.4	36.9	199.3	3,727.9	1,797.1	5,525.0

(a) See note (a) to Table 1. (b) For definitions see page 7. * Less than 4,000. See page 1, paragraph 3.

TABLE 3. - PERSONS WITH MORE THAN ONE JOB (a) : STATES, MAY 1971

('000)

Particulars		N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(b)
Persons who actually worked in a second job in survey week	Males	42.8	33.2	15.5	15.6	11.7	6.2	127.7
	Females	10.6	5.7	*	*	4.4	*	28.0
All persons who held a second job in survey week	Males	56.5	38.4	20.8	20.4	14.8	7.5	162.4
	Females	13.4	6.9	5.6	*	5.6	*	36.9

(a) See note (a) to Table 1. (b) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

* Less than 4,000. See paragraph 3, page 1.

TABLE 4. - PERSONS WITH MORE THAN ONE JOB (a) : AGE AND MARITAL STATUS, MAY 1971

('000)

Age group (years)	Married			Not married (b)			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
PERSONS WHO ACTUALLY WORKED IN A SECOND JOB IN SURVEY WEEK									
15-24	9.7	*	12.4	16.5	8.2	24.7	26.2	10.9	37.1
25-34	38.4	4.2	42.7	4.5	*	6.3	43.0	6.0	49.0
35-44	30.1	4.1	34.2	*	*	*	31.6	5.2	36.8
45-54	17.8	*	20.5	*	*	*	18.5	4.4	23.0
55 and over	7.6	*	8.2	*	*	*	8.3	*	9.9
TOTAL	103.6	14.4	117.9	24.1	13.6	37.8	127.7	28.0	155.7
ALL PERSONS WHO HELD A SECOND JOB IN SURVEY WEEK									
15-24	12.4	*	15.8	19.9	11.4	31.2	32.3	14.8	47.1
25-34	49.3	5.3	54.6	5.8	*	8.1	55.1	7.6	62.6
35-44	38.8	5.7	44.5	*	*	*	40.9	7.2	48.1
45-54	22.1	*	25.6	*	*	*	23.0	5.4	28.3
55 and over	10.4	*	11.2	*	*	*	11.2	*	13.2
TOTAL	133.0	18.7	151.8	29.3	18.2	47.5	162.4	36.9	199.3

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

* Less than 4,000. See paragraph 3, page 1.

TABLE 5. - PERSONS WITH MORE THAN ONE JOB (a) : HOURS WORKED IN MAIN AND
SECOND JOBS, MAY 1971
ALL PERSONS WHO HELD A SECOND JOB IN SURVEY WEEK
('000)

Hours worked in main job (b)	Hours worked in second job						Total
	0	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20 and over	
0							8.0
1-14	19.6	7.6	8.5	5.2	4.2	5.2	11.0
15-24							13.1
25-34							18.2
35-40	13.8	18.6	25.7	17.3	10.7	16.3	102.6
41-44							10.2
45-48	10.2	7.2	11.4	6.5	*	7.6	14.3
49-60							17.2
61 and over							4.7
TOTAL	43.6	33.4	45.6	29.0	18.6	29.2	199.3
Males	34.7	24.3	36.1	23.7	16.9	26.7	162.4
Females	8.9	9.1	9.5	5.3	*	*	36.9

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

* Less than 4,000. See paragraph 3, page 1.

TABLE 6. - PERSONS WITH MORE THAN ONE JOB (a) : INDUSTRY
OF MAIN AND SECOND JOBS, MAY 1971
('000)

Industry group	Main job (b)			Second job		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
PERSONS WHO ACTUALLY WORKED IN A SECOND JOB IN SURVEY WEEK						
Primary production	11.0	*	11.4	22.6	*	24.0
Manufacturing	33.9	*	37.3	11.1	*	12.9
Building and construction	12.1	*	12.8	5.8	*	6.2
Transport, storage and communication	10.2	*	10.6	7.6	*	8.0
Commerce	21.9	6.7	28.6	20.1	6.3	26.5
Public authority (n.e.i.), and community and business services	17.3	10.5	27.8	14.5	7.2	21.7
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	4.3	*	7.8	41.6	9.9	51.5
Other industries (c)	17.1	*	19.3	4.2	*	4.8
TOTAL	127.7	28.0	155.7	127.7	28.0	155.7
ALL PERSONS WHO HELD A SECOND JOB IN SURVEY WEEK						
Primary production	14.8	*	15.7	28.9	*	30.5
Manufacturing	41.5	4.6	46.1	15.4	*	17.4
Building and construction	15.1	*	15.9	8.1	*	8.6
Transport, storage and communication	12.8	*	13.5	10.6	*	11.1
Commerce	27.0	8.6	35.6	22.6	8.2	30.8
Public authority (n.e.i.), and community and business services	23.5	13.8	37.3	23.6	10.9	34.5
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	7.0	5.0	12.0	48.4	11.9	60.4
Other industries (c)	20.7	*	23.2	4.8	*	6.1
TOTAL	162.4	36.9	199.3	162.4	36.9	199.3

(a) See note (a) to Table 1. (b) See note (b) to Table 1. (c) Comprises mining and quarrying; electricity, gas, water and sanitary services; finance and property.

* Less than 4,000. See paragraph 3, page 1.

TABLE 7. - PERSONS WITH MORE THAN ONE JOB (a) : INDUSTRY OF MAIN JOB BY
INDUSTRY OF SECOND JOB, MAY 1971
ALL PERSONS WHO HELD A SECOND JOB IN SURVEY WEEK
('000)

Industry group of main job (b)	Industry group of second job					Total
	Primary production	Commerce	Public authority (n.e.i.), and community and business services	Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	Other industries	
Primary production	8.1	*	*	*	*	15.7
Manufacturing	7.5	7.2	*	14.2	13.2	46.1
Commerce	4.5	7.1	4.2	12.5	7.2	35.6
Public authority (n.e.i.), and community and business services	*	4.5	17.4	9.5	4.6	37.3
Other industries	9.0	10.2	8.2	22.3	14.9	64.6
TOTAL	30.5	30.8	34.5	60.4	43.2	199.3

(a) See note (a) to Table 1. (b) See note (b) to Table 1.
Less than 4,000. See paragraph 3, page 1.

TABLE 8. - PERSONS WITH MORE THAN ONE JOB (a) : OCCUPATION
IN MAIN AND SECOND JOBS, MAY 1971
('000)

Occupation group	Main job (b)			Second job		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
PERSONS WHO ACTUALLY WORKED IN A SECOND JOB IN SURVEY WEEK						
Professional and technical	15.5	5.4	20.9	15.6	5.4	21.0
Administrative, executive, managerial and clerical	24.2	13.0	37.1	10.2	7.3	17.5
Sales	12.7	*	14.9	13.9	*	17.8
Farmers, fishermen, timber getters etc.	11.8	*	12.2	24.9	*	26.1
Transport and communication	10.2	*	11.2	10.2	*	10.7
Craftsmen, production-process workers, etc. (c)	48.3	*	49.4	19.4	*	20.8
Service, sport and recreation	5.1	4.9	9.9	33.3	8.5	41.8
TOTAL	127.7	28.0	155.7	127.7	28.0	155.7
ALL PERSONS WHO HELD A SECOND JOB IN SURVEY WEEK						
Professional and technical	22.5	7.4	29.9	24.0	8.6	32.6
Administrative, executive, managerial and clerical	28.9	16.4	45.4	13.3	9.1	22.4
Sales	15.3	*	18.2	15.5	5.4	20.9
Farmers, fishermen, timber getters etc.	15.9	*	16.8	31.6	*	33.0
Transport and communication	12.8	*	14.2	14.0	*	14.5
Craftsmen, production-process workers, etc. (c)	60.1	*	61.9	25.2	*	26.7
Service, sport and recreation	6.9	6.1	13.0	38.7	10.5	49.2
TOTAL	162.4	36.9	199.3	162.4	36.9	199.3

(a) See note (a) to Table 1. (b) See note (b) to Table 1. (c) Includes a small number of miners, quarrymen, etc.

* Less than 4,000. See paragraph 3, page 1.

TABLE 9. - PERSONS WITH MORE THAN ONE JOB (a) : PROPORTION OF THE
LABOUR FORCE, MAY 1971
ALL PERSONS WHO HELD A SECOND JOB IN SURVEY WEEK
(Per cent)

	Males	Females	Persons
Capital cities (b)	3.8	2.0	3.2
Other areas	5.1	2.2	4.3
N.S.W.	4.1	2.0	3.4
Vic.	3.8	1.4	3.0
Qld	4.0	2.4	3.5
S.A.	5.8	*	4.5
W.A.	4.9	3.8	4.6
Tas.	6.5	*	5.2
Married	4.9	1.8	4.0
Single (c)	2.8	2.5	2.7
Birthplace -			
Australia	4.9	2.2	4.0
United Kingdom and Ireland	3.4	2.4	3.0
Other countries	2.7	1.2	2.2
Age -			
15-24 years	3.8	2.2	3.1
25-34	6.4	2.2	5.2
35-44	5.4	2.1	4.4
45-54	3.3	1.8	2.9
55 years and over	2.0	*	1.8
Industry of main job -			
Primary production	3.9	*	3.6
Manufacturing	3.8	1.2	3.2
Commerce	4.7	2.1	3.6
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	5.6	2.7	4.0
Other industries	4.3	2.1	3.7
Occupation in main job -			
Professional and technical	6.5	2.9	5.0
Administrative, executive, managerial and clerical	4.5	2.7	3.6
Sales	6.8	*	3.9
Farmers, fishermen, timber getters etc.	4.0	*	3.7
Transport and communication	4.5	*	4.3
Craftsmen, production-process workers, etc. (d)	3.6	*	3.2
Service, sport and recreation	4.1	1.9	2.7
Total	4.4	2.1	3.6

(a) See note (a) to Table 1. (b) Statistical Divisions of the six State capital cities. (c) Never married, widowed and divorced. (d) Includes a small number of miners, quarrymen, etc. * Based on a figure less than 4,000. See page 1, paragraph 3.

TECHNICAL NOTE

Estimates contained in this bulletin are based on the results of the May 1971 population survey, which was carried out on a one per cent sample throughout Australia. About 40,000 private dwellings (houses, flats, etc.) were visited during the survey, as well as a sample of other dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.). The survey information was obtained by means of personal interviews carried out by specially trained enumerators.

Population coverage

2. The sample used in the survey covered the six States, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. The estimates relate to all persons aged fifteen years and over, except members of the permanent armed forces, national servicemen enlisted in the Regular Army Supplement and certain diplomatic personnel customarily excluded from census and estimated populations.

Classification of the labour force

3. In the population survey 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 "survey week", which is the week immediately preceding that in which the interview takes place. Interviews for the multiple job-holding survey were carried out during a period of four weeks in May 1971. The labour force comprises all persons who, during the survey week, were either employed or unemployed. Employed persons were defined as those who, during the survey week :

- (a) did any work for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, in a job or business, or on a farm (including employees, employers and self-employed persons), or
- (b) worked 15 hours or more without pay in a family business (or farm), or
- (c) had a job, business or farm, but were not at work because of illness, accident, leave or holiday, industrial dispute, or because of production holdup due to bad weather, plant breakdown, etc.

A person who either lost his job or was laid off during survey week, but did some work at his job during that week, was classified as employed.

Reliability of the estimates

4. Since the estimates in this bulletin are based on a sample, they may differ from the figures that would have been obtained from a complete census using the same questionnaires and procedures. 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, and not the whole population, was enumerated. 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 from a comparable complete enumeration, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. A table of standard errors is given below. These standard errors are averages based on calculations for a limited number of population surveys over a wide range of labour force characteristics. These figures thus give not a precise measure but an indication of the magnitude of the standard error of a particular estimate. An example of the use of the table is as follows : if the estimate obtained from the sample is 200,000 and the standard error is 2 per cent of the estimate, i.e. 4,000, there are about two chances in three that the true figure is within the range 196,000 to 204,000 and about nineteen chances in twenty that this figure is between 192,000 and 208,000.

STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES

Size of estimate (persons)	Approximate standard error of estimates		Size of estimate (persons)	Approximate standard error of estimates	
	Persons	Per cent of estimate		Persons	Per cent of estimate
4,000	750	19	50,000	2,000	4
5,000	850	17	100,000	3,000	3
10,000	1,100	11	200,000	4,000	2
20,000	1,400	7			

5. The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the denominator. Percentages quoted in this bulletin, and any other percentages calculated from figures presented herein, have generally somewhat lower standard errors (proportionally) than have the estimates which form the numerators of the percentages.

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.

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NOTE. Inquiries concerning these statistics may be made in Canberra by telephoning 63 9111 extension 2347 or, in each State capital, by telephoning the office of the Bureau of Census and Statistics.