# WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES (DISTRIBUTION) <br> AUSTRALIA <br> AUGUST 1981 

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## EXPLANATORY NOTES

## Introduction

In August 1981 a sample household survey, based on the population survey, was conducted throughout Australia in order to obtain information about the weekly earnings and frequency of pay of wage and salary earners. For the sake of brevity, wage and salary earners are referred to in the tables as 'employees'.
2. Some statistics of weekly earnings from this survey were published on 18 December 1981 in Weekly Earnings of Emplovees (Distribution). Australia. August 1981 (Preliminary). (6309.0).

## The population survey

3. 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 10 August 1981.

## Scope

4. The estimates relate to all persons aged 15 years and over who were employed as wage and salary earners in their main job, except:
(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,
(e) patients in hospitals and sanatoria or inmates of gaols, reformatories, etc., and
(f) persons on workers' compensation.

## Interpretation of results

5. Since the estimates are based on a sample, they are subject to sampling variability. (See Technical note, page 25 , for further details.) In addition, they are subject to errors of response and reporting. In many cases the answer to the question on earnings was based on the knowledge of one person (generally the housewife). Respondents were asked to indicate the amount of earnings in terms of ranges. (An indication of the earnings ranges used can be obtained from Table 4.) It is considered that there may be some understatement in the estimates because of imperfect recall of minor or irregular sources of earnings. Other errors may be due to genuine misunderstanding.
6. Other points which should be kept in mind in interpreting the results of this survey are as follows:
(a) In making comparisons of earnings between groups of employees it must be remembered that there will be differences arising from the different age and occupation structures of these groups. This is particularly important, for example, when interpreting results in Tables 11, 12 and 16 which show earnings according to birthplace.
(b) Because employers and self-employed persons were excluded from the survey the results should not be taken as representative of the earnings of all employed persons. In particular, earnings of employees in some occupation groups in Tables 3,12 and 14 may not reflect the earnings of all persons in those occupations.

## Definitions

7. Weekly earnings refers to the amount of "last total pay' prior to the interview (i.e. before taxation and other deductions have been made). For persons paid other than weekly, earnings were converted to a weekly equivalent. No adjustment has been made for any back payment of wage increases or pre-payment of leave, etc.
8. Median weekly earnings is the amount which divides the distribution of individuals into two equal groups, one having earnings above and the other below that amount. Medians were calculated from grouped data, the class intervals in some cases being finer than those published in the tables. Linear interpolation was used within the class interval in which the median fell.
9. Mean weekly earnings is the a mount obtained by dividing the total earnings of a group by the number of units in that group.
10. The main job was defined as the job at which most hours were worked during the survey week (i.e. the week before the interview week). The second job was defined to include all remaining jobs, in which some hours were worked during the survey week. A person who held more than one job as an employee was classified to the industry and occupation of the main job.
11. Hours paid for refers to the number of hours for which an employee was paid and not necessarily to the number of hours actually worked (e.g. an employee on paid leave for the week was asked to report the number of hours for which he was paid).
12. Hours worked refers to actual hours worked during the survey week, not necessarily hours paid for. Thus, if a person had been on leave for the whole week, hours worked would have been recorded as nil.
13. Full-time employees are those who usually work 35 hours a week or more (in all jobs) and others who. although usually part-time employees, worked 35 hours or more during the survey week. It should be noted that some full-time employees may have worked or been paid for less than a full week. Part-time employees are those who usually work less than 35 hours a week and who did so during the survey week. When recording hours of work, fractions of an hour were disregarded.
14. For the purposes of the survey persons were classified as having a second job if, during the survey week, they:
(a) worked in a second job; and
(b) were employed as a wage or salary earner in both of their jobs.

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.
15. For a detailed description of occupations shown in Tables 3, 12, 14 and 17 reference should be made to Classification and Classified List of Occupations. June 1976 (1206.0).
16. For a detailed description of industries shown in Tables 7, 13 and 18 reference should be made to Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). 1978 Edition, Volume I-The Classification (I201.0).

## Comparability of estimates with those for previous years

17. Similar surveys of earnings have been conducted annually since August 1975. However, care must be taken in making comparison from one survey period to a nother as the 1975 survey data related to earnings from all jobs. and hours worked, whereas subsequent survey publications contain tables on earnings from the main job as well as all jobs and statistics of hours paid for as well as hours worked.
18. Survey estimates from and including 1978 have been based on revised population benchmarks, derived from the 1976 Population Census, adjusted for underenumeration. Estimates of numbers of employees in these surveys are therefore not compatible with those from earlier surveys. Because of resource constraints it is not feasible to calculate estimates on the revised basis for earlier years. However, it is considered that the estimates of mean and median earnings would have been only slightly affected by the change.
19. Industry estimates from and including the 1980 survey have been classified according to the 1978 version of ASIC. (See paragraph 16.) Estimates from previous surveys were classified according to the 1969 classification. The main industry divisions affected by the change are mining; manufacturing; and finance, property and
business services. Although estimates for these industries are not strictly comparable with corresponding industries for previous surveys, the effect of the change is likely to be very small, particularly for estimates of mean and median earnings.
20. From and including the 1980 survey, occupations of employees have been classified according to the 1976 classification of occupations. (See paragraph 15.) In the previous surveys employees were classified according to the 1966 and 1971 classifications of occupations. Twentyeight occupations (mainly in the field of medical care) were added to the 1971 classification to form the 1976 classification.

## Reliability of the estimates

21. 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. An indication of the likely differences is given in the Technical note, page 25. See also paragraph 12 of the Technical note regarding non-sampling errors.

## Related publications

22. Users may also wish to refer to the following publications which are currently available on request. It should be noted however that changes are being made to the frequency and format of some of the surveys. For details of the new arrangements refer to Information Paper: Review of ABS Employment Statistics. (6239.0).

Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution). Australia. August 1981 (Preliminary) (6309.0)

Average Weekly Earnings, Australia, (Preliminary)-(6301.0). and final publication-(6302.0)-issued quarterly

Earnings and Hours of Employees, Distribution and Composition, Australia, May 1981 (Preliminary)-(6305.0). and final publication (6306.0)-sample survey conducted annually in May

Earnings and Hours of Emplovees, Australia. October 1980 (Preliminary)-(6303.0), and final publication-(6304.0)-sample survey conducted annually in October

Income Distribution, 1973-74-Part l(6502.0), Part 2 (6503.0) and Part 3 (6504.0)

Income Distribution, Australia, 1978-79: Individuals (Preliminary) (6501.0), and final publication (6502.0)

Wage Rates Indexes, Australia, (Preliminary)(6311.0)issued monthly

Wage Rates, Australia (6312.0)-issued monthly
The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0)-issued monthly.
23. 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

* subject to sampling variability too high for most
practical uses. See paragraph 7 page 25
. . not applicable
n.e.c. not elsewhere classified

24. Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

TABLE 1. FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES: DECILES(a) OF WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1981

| Per cent of individuals earning below the levels shown | Aged 20 years and over |  |  | Total all ages |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons |
|  | -dollars- |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | 181 | 153 | 169 | 153 | 125 | 141 |
| 20 | 205 | 175 | 196 | 193 | 154 | 177 |
| 30 | 222 | 191 | 210 | 211 | 175 | 201 |
| 40 | 241 | 204 | 227 | 231 | 192 | 216 |
| 50 | 259 | 215 | 247 | 252 | 206 | 236 |
| 60 | 287 | 230 | 268 | 277 | 219 | 257 |
| 70 | 317 | 250 | 299 | 309 | 240 | 288 |
| 80 | 362 | 277 | 339 | 353 | 265 | 328 |
| 90 | 447 | 324 | 419 | 437 | 314 | 404 |

(a) Calculated from grouped data using linear interpolation.

TABLE 2. ALL EMPLOYEES: MEAN WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL JOBS AND FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME STATUS, STATES AND TERRITORIES, AUGUST 1977 TO 1981
(doflars)

|  | N.S.W. | Vic. | Qld | S.A. | $\boldsymbol{W} . \boldsymbol{A}$. | Tas. | $N . T$. | A.C.T. | Australia |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1977(a) | 194 | 190 | 186 | 183 | 197 | 179 | 217 | 246 | 192 |
| 1978 | 214 | 209 | 206 | 197 | 212 | 197 | 241 | 263 | 210 |
| 1979 | 230 | 223 | 216 | 214 | 227 | 208 | 279 | 285 | 225 |
| 1980 | 255 | 245 | 241 | 237 | 253 | 239 | 308 | 300 | 249 |
| 1981 | 282 | 273 | 271 | 259 | 283 | 266 | 342 | 334 | 277 |
| Part-time- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1977(a) | 90 | 81 | 77 | 71 | 81 | 65 | - | 95 | 84 |
| 1978 | 111 | 96 | 97 | 76 | 91 | 110 | - | 86 | 100 |
| 1979 | 106 | 98 | 95 | 73 | 108 | 80 | - | - | 100 |
| 1980 | 108 | 102 | 109 | 84 | 121 | 116 | * | 101 | 106 |
| 1981 | 129 | 99 | 107 | 93 | 104 | 88 | * | 110 | 112 |
| Total- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1977(a) | 190 | 185 | 182 | 178 | 192 | 176 | 216 | 237 | 187 |
| 1978 | 209 | 202 | 202 | 192 | 206 | 194 | 234 | 255 | 205 |
| 1979 | 223 | 217 | 211 | 207 | 221 | 204 | 271 | 278 | 219 |
| 1980 | 249 | 238 | 235 | 230 | 247 | 236 | 301 | 289 | 243 |
| 1981 | 274 | 264 | 265 | 251 | 274 | 260 | 337 | 320 | 269 |

FEMALES

| Full-time- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1977(a) | 148 | 148 | 140 | 143 | 146 | 142 | 167 | 163 | 147 |
| 1978 | 164 | 162 | 156 | 160 | 161 | 149 | 177 | 186 | 162 |
| 1979 | 177 | 174 | 166 | 169 | 173 | 168 | 182 | 200 | 174 |
| 1980 | 196 | 192 | 188 | 190 | 192 | 183 | 211 | 221 | 193 |
| 1981 | 220 | 216 | 211 | 216 | 214 | 211 | 253 | 263 | 218 |
| Part-time - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1977(a) | 80 | 76 | 70 | 73 | 67 | 70 | 93 | 88 | 76 |
| 1978 | 93 | 80 | 79 | 82 | 70 | 73 | 103 | 100 | 84 |
| 1979 | 96 | 88 | 84 | 85 | 82 | 85 | 108 | 108 | 90 |
| 1980 | 101 | 96 | 90 | 90 | 88 | 90 | 140 | 107 | 96 |
| 1981 | 114 | 105 | 104 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 136 | 122 | 108 |
| Toral- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1977(a) | 128 | 126 | 120 | 119 | 117 | 115 | 142 | 142 | 125 |
| 1978 | 143 | 137 | 129 | 131 | 129 | 120 | 155 | 162 | 137 |
| 1979 | 151 | 147 | 141 | 138 | 139 | 139 | 162 | 171 | 146 |
| 1980 | 166 | 161 | 153 | 155 | 151 | 151 | 192 | 187 | 161 |
| 1981 | 185 | 184 | 173 | 174 | 169 | 173 | 219 | 218 | 181 |

PERSONS

| Full-time- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1977(a) | 180 | 177 | 173 | 171 | 183 | 170 | 204 | 218 | 178 |
| 1978 | 199 | 194 | 192 | 187 | 197 | 185 | 226 | 236 | 196 |
| 1979 | 214 | 208 | 202 | 201 | 212 | 197 | 256 | 257 | 210 |
| 1980 | 238 | 228 | 226 | 224 | 236 | 224 | 281 | 273 | 233 |
| 1981 | 264 | 255 | 255 | 246 | 263 | 251 | 318 | 310 | 259 |
| Part-time- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1977(a) | 82 | 77 | 71 | 72 | 70 | 69 | 117 | 90 | 77 |
| 1978 | 97 | 84 | 82 | 81 | 74 | 79 | 103 | 98 | 87 |
| 1979 | 98 | 90 | 86 | 83 | 86 | 84 | 105 | 115 | 92 |
| 1980 | 102 | 97 | 93 | 89 | 94 | 93 | 138 | 106 | 97 |
| 1981 | 117 | 104 | 105 | 100 | 101 | 100 | 143 | 119 | 108 |
| Total- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1977(a) | 167 | 163 | 160 | 156 | 164 | 155 | 192 | 199 | 164 |
| 1978 | 184 | 178 | 175 | 168 | 178 | 169 | 210 | 216 | 180 |
| 1979 | 197 | 191 | 186 | 181 | 191 | 180 | 240 | 235 | 192 |
| 1980 | 218 | 208 | 205 | 202 | 210 | 206 | 264 | 247 | 212 |
| 1981 | 2.41 | 233 | 231 | 222 | 234 | 229 | 297 | 277 | 236 |

[^0] Emplovees (Distribution). Australia. August 1977 (6310.0) page 29.

TABLE 3. FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES AGED 20 YEARS AND OVER: MEAN WEEKLY EARNINGS IN

| Code no. <br> (a) | Occupation | Mean weekly earnings (\$) |  |  |  | Movement in mean weekly earnings from Aug. 1978 to Aug. 1981 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1981 | 1980 | 1979 | 1978 | \$ | $\%$ |
| MAIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 001-091 | Professlonal, technical and related workers | 356 | 325 | 297 | 278 | 78 | 28.1 |
| 001-011 | Architects, engineers and surveyors, professional | 405 | 373 | 338 | 318 | 87 | 27.4 |
| 012-016 | Chemists, physicists, geologists and other physical scientists | 407 | 377 | 343 | 316 | 91 | 28.8 |
| 023-027 | Nurses, including probationers or trainees | 269 | 266 | 220 | 213 | 56 | 26.3 |
| 028-037 | Professional medical workers, n.e.c. | 338 | 320 | 305 | * |  |  |
| 038-058 | Teachers, lecturers and related professions | 362 | 339 | 301 | 287 | 75 | 26.1 |
| 059-060 | Clergy and related members of religious orders | $176{ }^{\circ}$ | 165 | 145 | 112 | 64 | 57.1 |
| 062-065 | Artists, entertainers, writers and related workers | 331 | 310 | 275 | 275 | 56 | 20.4 |
| 066-078 | Draftsmen and technicians, n.e.c. | 304 | 274 | 250 | 231 | 73 | 31.6 |
| 079-091 | Other professional, technical and related workers - | 360 | 327 | 302 | - | . |  |
| 100-119 | Administrative, executive and managerial workers | 362 | 330 | 299 | 281 | 81 | 28.8 |
| 100-109 | Administrative and executive officials, government, n.e.c. | 353 | 326 | 287 | 269 | 84 | 31.2 |
| 110-119 | Directors and managers, n.e.c. | 362 | 331 | 300 | 281 | 81 | 28.8 |
| $150-155$ | Clerical workers | 282 | 251 | 232 | 210 | 72 | 34.3 |
| $150$ | Book-keepers and cashiers | 268 | 234 | 228 | 201 | 67 | 33.3 |
| 152-155 | Other clerical workers | 284 | 252 | 232 | 211 | 73 | 34.6 |
| 200-211 | Sales workers | 275 | 244 | 219 | 212 | 63 | 29.7 |
| 200-201 | Insurance, real estate salesmen, auctioneers and valuers | 303 | 277 | 244 | 243 | 60 | 24.7 |
| 202 | Commercial travellers and manufacturers agents | 284 | 254 | 231 | 217 | 67 | 30.9 |
| 203-211 | Salesmen, shop assistants and related workers | 262 | 229 | 204 | 202 | 60 | 29.7 |
| 300-337 | Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timbergetters and related workers | 215 | 19 | 167 | 162 | 53 | 32.7 |
| 317.331 | Farm workers including farm foremen | 209 | 190 | 167 | 159 | 50 | 31.4 |
| 400-414 | Miners, quarrymen and related workers | 390 | 342 | 276 | 265 | 125 | 47.2 |
| 400-411 | Miners, mineral prospectors and quarrymen | 394 | 344 | 279 | 270 | 124 | 45.9 |
| 500-531 | Workers in transport and communication | 277 | 254 | 228 | 212 | 65 | 30.7 |
| 505-507 | Drivers and firemen, rail transport | 296 | 258 | 250 | 237 | 59 | 24.9 |
| 508-513 | Drivers, road transport | 264 | 245 | 221 | 200 | 64 | 32.0 |
| 515-520 | Inspectors, supervisors, traffic controllers and despatchers, transport | 305 | 276 | 246 | 227 | 78 | 34.4 |
| 526-528 | Postmasters, postmen and messengers | 253 | 209 | 212 | 191 | 62 | 32.5 |
|  | Tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c. | 262 | 235 | 212 | 199 | 63 | 31.7 |
| 600-606 | Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers | 249 | 203 | 202 | 188 | 61 | 32.4 |
| $607-615$ | Tailors, cutters, furriers and related workers | 247 | 198 | 193 | 173 | 74 | 42.8 |
| $619-623$ | Furnacemen, rollers, drawers, moulders and related metal making and treating workers | 255 | 242 | 219 | 193 | 62 | 32.1 |

For footnote see end of table.
table 3. FUll-Time employees aged 20 Years and over: mean weekly earnings in
MAIN JOB, BY PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1978 TO 1981-continued

| Codeno. <br> (a) | Occupation | Mean weekly earnings (\$) |  |  |  | Movement in mean weekly earnings from Aug. 1978 to Aug. 1981 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | August 1981 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { August } \\ 1980 \end{array}$ | August 1979 | August 1978 | - | \% |
| MALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 600-747 | Tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.-continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 624-631 | Precision instrument makers, watchmakers, jewellers and related workers | 298 | 266 | 213 | 230 | 68 | 29.6 |
| 632-649 | Machine toolmakers, metal machinists, mechanics, plumbers and related metal workers | 271 | 245 | 220 | 203 | 68 | 33.5 |
| 650-659 | Electricians and related electrical and electronic workers | 281 | 259 | 228 | 219 | 62 | 28.3 |
| 660-664 | Metal workers, metal and electrical production-process workers, n.e.c. | 244 | 222 | 196 | 178 | 66 | 37.1 |
| 665-675 | Carpenters, woodworking machinists, cabinet makers and related workers | 247 | 223 | 207 | 193 | 54 | 28.0 |
| 676-677 | Painters and decorators | 248 | 216 | 204 | 189 | 59 | 31.2 |
| 678-686 | Bricklayers, plasterers and construction workers, n.e.c. | 278 | 247 | 225 | 213 | 65 | 30.5 |
| 687-692 | Compositors, printing machinists, engravers, bookbinders and related workers | 276 | 250 | 247 | 214 | 62 | 29.0 |
| 693-698 | Potters, kilnmen, glass and clay formers and related workers | 270 | 237 | * | ${ }^{*}$ |  |  |
| 699-707 | Millers, bekers, butchers, brewers and related food and drink workers | 252 | 222 | 207 | 198 | 54 | 27.3 |
| 708-710 | Chemical, sugar and paper production-process workers | 308 | 265 | 244 | 231 | 77 | 33.3 |
| 712-719 | Paper products, rubber, plastic and production-process workers, n.e.c. | 244 | 215 | 192 | 184 | 60 | 32.6 |
| 721-727 | Stationary engine, excavating and lifting equipment operators | 272 | 249 | 215 | 207 | 65 | 31.4 35.5 |
| 728-730 | Storemen and freight handlers | 248 | 217 | 192 | 183 | 65 | 35.5 |
| 731-743 | Labourers, n.e.c. | 228 | 209 | 186 | 177 | 51 | 28.8 |
| 800-823 | Service, sport and recreation workers | 273 | 251 | 221 | 206 | 67 | 32.5 |
| 800-802 | Fire brigade, police and other protective service workers | 338 | 301 | 263 | 248 | 90 | 36.3 |
| 803-809 | Housekeepers, cooks, helpers and related workers | 252 | 241 | 225 | 214 | 38 | 17.8 |
| 810-811 | Waiters, bartenders | 232 | 207 | 191 | 174 | 58 | 33.3 |
| 812-813 | Caretakers, cleaners (offices and buildings) | 225 | 198 | 178 | 165 | 60 | 36.4 |
| 819-823 | Service, sport, recreation workers, n.e.c. | 252 | 232 | 214 | 187 | 65 | 34.8 |
| FEMALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 001-091 | Professional, technical and related workers | 285 | 257 | 231 | 222 | 63 | 28.4 |
| 023-027 | Nurses, including probationers or trainees | 254 | 227 | 210 | 203 | 51 | 25.1 |
| 028-037 | Professional medical workers, n.e.c. | 289 | 264 | 250 | 220 | 69 | 31.4 |
| 038-058 | Teachers, lecturers and related professions | 315 | 284 | 248 | 239 | 76 | 31.8 |
| 062-065 | Artists, entertainers, writers and related workers | 285 | 234 | 210 | * | 61 |  |
| $066-078$ | Draftswomen and technicians, n.e.c. | 239 | 223 | 204 | 178 | 61 | 34.3 |
| 079-091 | Other professional, technical and related workers | 282 | 262 | * | * | . |  |
| 100-119 | Administrative, executive and managerial workers | 296 | 239 | 219 | 201 | 95 | 47.3 |
| 110-119 | Directors and managers, n.e.c. | 289 | 239 | 217 | 199 | 90 | 45.2 |
| 150-155 | Clerical workers | 226 | 200 | 181 | 170 | 56 | 32.9 |
| 150 | Book-keepers and cashiers | 218 | 196 | 179 | 168 | 50 | 29.8 |
| . 151 | Stenographers and typists | 226 | 200 | 183 | 171 | 55 | 32.2 |
| 152-155 | Other clerical workers | 227 | 201 | 180 | 170 | 57 | 33.5 |

For footnote see end of table

TABLE 3. FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES AGED 20 YEARS AND OVER: MEAN WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB, BY PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1978 TO 1981 -continued

| Code no. <br> (a) | Occupation | Mean weekly earnings (\$) |  |  |  | Movement in mean weekly earnings from Aug. 1978 to Aug. 1981 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | August | August 1980 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { August } \\ 1979 \end{array}$ | August 1978 | $\frac{\text { Aug. } 1978}{\$}$ | \% |
| FEMALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 200-211 | Sales workers | 209 | 182 | 165 | 154 | 55 | 35.7 |
| 203-211 | Saleswomen, shop assistants and related workers | 202 | 177 | 164 | 155 | 47 | 30.3 |
| 300-337 | Farmers, fisherwomen, hunters, timbergetters and related workers | 162 | 133 | 129 | * | . | - |
| 317-331 | Farm workers including farm forewomen | 159 | 146 | 130 | * | $\ldots$ | . . |
| $500-531$ | Workers in transport and communication | 216 | 201 | 174 | 168 | 48 | 28.6 |
| $521-525$ | Telephone, telegraph and related telecommunication operators | 220 | 200 | 177 | 171 | 49 | 28.7 |
| 600-747 | Tradeswomen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c. | 189 | 170 | 152 | 142 | 47 | 33.1 |
| 600-606 | Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers | 187 | 157 | 152 | 143 | 44 | 30.8 |
| 607-615 | Tailors, cutters, furriers and related workers | 179 * | 160 | 142 | 137 | 42 | 30.7 |
| 616-618 | Leather cutters, lasters, sewers (except gloves and garments) and related workers | 171 | 155 | * | , |  |  |
| 632-649 | Machine toolmakers, metal machinists, mechanics, plumbers and related metal workers | 187 | 167 | 163 | 150 | 37 | 24.7 |
| 660-664 | Metal workers, metal and electrical production-process workers, n.e.c. | 190 | 186 | 149 | 139 | 51 | 36.7 |
| 687-692 | Compositors, printing machinists, engravers, bookbinders and related workers | 199 | 179 | - | * |  |  |
| 699-707 | Millers, bakers, butchers, brewers, and related food and drink workers | 193 | 177 | 164 | 137 | 56 | 40.9 |
| 720 | Packers, wrappers, labellers | 191 | 171 | 152 | 142 | 49 | 34.5 |
| 800-823 | Service, sport and recreation workers | 201 | 180 | 165 | 150 | 51 | 34.0 |
| 803-809 | Housekeepers, cooks, maids and related workers | 189 | 173 | 158 | 148 | 41 | 27.7 |
| 810-811 | Waitresses and bartenders | 202 | 188 | 176 | 146 | 56 | 38.4 |
| 812-813 | Caretakers, cleaners (offices and buildings) | 188 | 184 | 158 | 145 | 43 | 29.7 |
| 814 | Hairdressers and beauticians | 214 | 175 | * | * | . |  |
| $815$ | Launderers, dry cleaners and pressers | 194 | 164 | 144 | 135 | 59 | 43.7 |
| $819-823$ | Service, sport, recreation workers, n.e.c. | 229 | 191 | 183 | 165 | 64 | 38.8 |

(a) According to the classification of occupations used for the 1976 Population Census.

NOTE. Care should be exercised in interpreting the estimates in this table, for the following reasons: (a). The estimates relate only to employees aged 20 years and over. Employers and self-employed persons are therefore excluded. (b) Because particulars of educational qualifications were not obtained in the survey the information on occupations cannot be checked, and certain groups, especially Professional, technical and related workers (001-091), may be subject to misreporting. (c) Some occupation groups shown cover a variety of activities. (d) The estimates are subject to sampling variability. See Technical note, paragraph 2 . Standard errors vary according to the size of the population for which the mean has been obtained. Relative standard errors of means in this table are all approximately 9 per cent or less.

TABLE 4. ALL EMPLOYEES: WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL JOBS, AGE AND FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME STATUS, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1981

|  |  |  | Males |  | Toral | Females |  | Total | Persons |  | Toral |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Aged 15-19 years | Aged 20 years and over |  | Aged 15-19 years | Aged 20 years and over |  | Aged $15-19$ years | Aged 20 years and over |  |
| FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weekly earnings (\$)Under 100 |  |  | -000- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 42.4 | 28.3 | 70.6 | 31.6 | 17.0 | 48.5 | 73.9 | 45.2 | 119.2 |
| 100 | under | 110 | 30.8 | 14.7 | 45.5 | 22.1 | 8.8 | 30.9 | 52.9 | 23.5 | 76.4 |
| 110 | ., |  | 26.1 | 11.6 | 37.7 | 19.8 | 9.0 | 28.9 | 46.0 | 20.6 | 66.6 |
| 120 | $\cdots$ | 130 | 26.5 | 20.3 | 46.8 | 28.2 | 14.6 | 42.9 | 54.7 | 35.0 | 89.7 |
| 130 | $\cdots$ | 140 | 23.1 | 19.8 | 42.9 | 19.6 | 18.7 | 38.3 | 42.7 | 38.5 | 81.2 |
| 140 | ". | 150 | 20.9 | 24.7 | 45.6 | 20.9 | 24.7 | 45.6 | 41.8 | 49.5 | 91.3 |
| 150 | " | 160 | 18.0 | 44.8 | 62.7 | 17.2 | 45.9 | 63.1 | 35.1 | 90.7 | 125.8 |
| 160 | ". | 170 | 16.8 | 47.6 | 64.4 | 12.0 | 46.7 | 58.7 | 28.8 | - 94.3 | 123.1 |
| 170 | $\stackrel{.}{\square}$ | 180 | 11.6 | 64.8 | 76.4 | 8.5 | 70.2 | 78.6 | 20.0 | 135.0 | 155.0 |
| 180 | - | 190 | 12.1 | 80.1 | 92.2 | 6.5 | 67.2 | 73.7 | 18.6 | 147.2 | 165.9 |
| 190 | $\cdots$ | 200 | 10.4 | 108.1 | 118.5 | ) 9.5 | 78.6 | 82.6 | 14.4 | 186.7 | 201.1 |
| 200 | $\cdots$ | 210 | 13.0 | 203.3 | 216.3 | \} 9.5 | 109.7 | 115.2 | 18.5 | 313.0 | 331.6 |
| 210 | $\cdots$ | 220 | 6.3 | 148.1 | 154.3 | \} 5.4 | 84.6 | 87.6 | 9.2 | 232.7 | 241.9 |
| 220 | $\cdots$ | 230 | 5.1 | 160.9 | 166.0 | $\} 5.4$ | 68.5 | 71.0 | 7.6 | 229.3 | 236.9 |
| 230 | - | 240 | $\} 4.8$ | 140.9 | 143.2 |  | 56.9 567 | 57.9 57.9 | \} 6.9 | 197.8 | 201.1 |
| 240 | .. | 250 | $\{4.8$ | 146.7 | 149.1 |  | 56.7 | 57.9 55 |  | 203.4 | 207.0 |
| 250 | .. | 260 | 4.7 | 170.0 | 172.8 |  | 54.8 | 55.9 | \} 6.6 | 224.8 | 228.8 |
| 260 | .. | 280 | 4.7 | 204.1 | 205.9 |  | 66.6 | 67.4 | 6.6 | 270.6 | 273.3 |
| 280 | $\stackrel{.}{\square}$ | 300 |  | 193.4 | 195.1 |  | 53.3 | 54.0 |  | 246.7 | 249.1 |
| 300 | $\stackrel{\square}{*}$ | 320 |  | 193.4 | 194.8 |  | 42.6 | 43.0 | \} 5.7 | 236.0 | 237.9 |
| 320 | - | 340 | ¢ 4.8 | 133.0 | 134.2 |  | 30.0 | 30.2 | , | 163.0 | 164.4 1398 |
| 340 | ., | 360 |  | 118.3 | 118.8 |  | 20.8 | 20.8 |  | 139.1 | 139.6 |
| 360 380 | , | 380 400 | * | 90.4 83.1 | 91.1 83.4 |  | 17.1 9.0 | 17.5 9.0 |  | 107.5 92.1 | 108.6 92.4 |
| 380 | .. | 400 | * | 83.1 | 83.4 | * | 9.0 | 9.0 |  |  | 92.4 |
| 400 | -• | 450 | * | 136.2 | 136.7 | - | 13.0 | 13.3 |  | 149.1 | 150.0 96.9 |
| 450 | .. | 500 | - | 87.9 | 89.1 | - | 7.4 | 7.9 |  | 95.3 | 96.9 |
| 500 | $\stackrel{.}{*}$ | 550 | * | 61.6 | 61.6 | - | 5.7 | 5.7 |  | 67.3 | 67.3 |
| 550 | .. | 600 | * | 39.3 | 39.4 | * | 4.8 | 4.8 |  | 44.1 | 44.3 |
| 600 and over |  |  | * | 93.3 | 94.2 | - | 12.1 | 12.5 |  | 105.5 | 106.8 |
| Total |  |  | 281.1 | 2.868 .5 | 3.149 .6 | 208.4 | 1.115.0 | 1.323 .4 | 489.5 | 3.983.5 | 4.473 .0 |
| -dollars- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Median earnings <br> Mean carnings |  |  | 136 | 260 | 252 | 131 | 215 | 206 | 134 | 248 | 237 |
|  |  |  | 149 | 289 | 277 | 140 | 232 | 218 | 145 | 273 | 259 |
| PART-TIME EMPLOYEES(a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weekly earnings (\$)- -000- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | 20 under |  | 20.3 | 10.8 | 31.2 | 30.8 | 52.1 | 82.9 | 51.2 | 62.9 | 114.1 |
|  | . |  |  | 10.1 | 13.9 | 9.5 | 52.4 | 61.9 | 13.3 | 62.6 | 75.9 |
| 60 | $\stackrel{.}{\square}$ |  | $\{7.8$ | 4.6 | 8.6 | 5.3 | 60.3 | 65.6 | 9.3 | 64.9 | 74.2 |
| 80 | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{*}$ |  |  | 8.3 | 12.3 | 5.4 | 68.8 | 74.2 | 9.4 | 77.2 | 86.5 |
| 100 | * |  | \} 7.1 | 5.4 | 8.6 |  | 43.5 | 46.2 | 5.9 | 49.0 | 54.8 |
| 110 | $\stackrel{\square}{*}$ | 120 |  |  |  |  | 35.2 | 36.8 |  | 37.2 | 39.4 |
| 120 | $\ddot{\square}$ | 130 |  | \} 6.4 | 8.3 |  | 39.9 | 40.8 |  | 44.4 | 46.5 |
| 130 | - | 140 |  | 5.1 | 6.7 |  | 23.0 | 23.4 |  | 26.0 | 27.1 |
| 140 | - | 150 |  | \{ 5.1 | 6.7 | , | 27.2 | 27.6 |  | 29.3 | 30.7 |
| 150 | - | 160 |  |  |  | * | 28.0 | 28.2 |  | 30.7 | 31.8 |
| 160 | $\stackrel{\square}{-}$ | 170 |  | 6.2 | 7.8 | * | 18.6 | 19.1 |  | 20.5 | 21.5 |
|  | .- | 180 |  |  |  | * | 14.2 | 14.3 |  | 15.8 | 16.2 |
| 180 | - | 190 |  | \} 4.9 | 5.4 | * | 17.2 | 17.6 |  | 19.7 | 20.7 |
| 190 | $\cdots$ |  |  | \% 4.9 | 5.4 | * | 7.7 | 7.7 |  | 10.1 | 10.1 |
| 200 and over |  |  | * | 28.9 | 29.2 | - | 66.0 | 66.1 |  | 94.9 | 95.4 |
| Toral |  |  | 61.7 | 96.7 | 158.4 | 78.8 | 578.8 | 657.6 | 140.5 | 675.6 | 816.1 |
| -dollars- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Median earnings Mean earnings |  |  | 30 | 123 | 78 | 32 | 107 | 100 | 32 | 108 | 97 |
|  |  |  | 47 | 153 | 112 | 43 | 116 | 108 | 45 | 122 | 108 |

For footnote see end of table.

TABLE 4. ALL EMPLOYEES: WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL JOBS, AGE AND FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME STATUS, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1981-continued

(a) Since part-time employees are defined as those who usually work less than 35 hours and who did so during the survey week, these figures may include school teachers. academic staff in universities, aircrew, etc.

TABLE 5. ALL EMPLOYEES: WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL JOBS, MARITAL STATUS AND FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME STATUS, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1981

|  |  |  | Males |  |  | Females |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Married(a) | Not married( $b$ ) | Total | Married(a) | Not married(b) | Total |
| FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | - 000 |  |  |  |
| Weekly earnings (\$) <br> Under 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 15.1 | 55.5 | 70.6 | 10.9 | 37.6 | 48.5 |
| 100 | under | 110 | 8.1 | 37.4 | 45.5 | 5.5 | 25.5 | 30.9 |
| 110 | .. |  | 6.6 | 31.1 | 37.7 | 5.5 | 23.3 | 28.9 |
| 120 | .. | 130 | 12.5 | 34.3 | 46.8 | 9.0 | 33.9 | 42.9 |
| 130 | .. | 140 | 10.6 | 32.3 | 42.9 | 8.0 | 30.2 | 38.3 |
| 140 | - | 150 | 15.1 | 30.6 | 45.6 | 16.0 | 29.6 | 45.6 |
| 150 | .. | 160 | 25.6 | 37.2 | 62.7 | 28.2 | 34.9 | 63.1 |
| 160 | .. | 170 | 28.3 | 36.1 | 64.4 | 28.9 | 29.8 | 58.7 |
| 170 | " | 180 | 42.3 | 34.1 | 76.4 | 46.7 | 31.9 | 78.6 |
| 180 | .. | 190 | 51.7 | 40.5 | 92.2 | 39.2 | 34.5 | 73.7 |
| 190 | $\cdots$ | 200 | 66.8 | 51.6 | 118.5 | 45.7 | 36.9 | 82.6 |
| 200 | ., | 210 | 133.6 | 82.7 | 216.3 | 67.1 | 48.1 | 115.2 |
| 210 | $\cdots$ | 220 | 98.8 | 55.6 | 154.3 | 49.4 | 38.1 | 87.6 |
| 220 | $\cdots$ | 230 | 109.7 | 56.3 | 166.0 | 40.1 | 30.9 | 71.0 |
| 230 | .. | 240 | 99.0 | 44.3 | 143.2 | 29.3 | 28.5 | 57.9 |
| 240 | .. | 250 | 108.5 | 40.6 | 149.1 | 32.7 | 25.1 | 57.9 |
| 250 | -• | 260 | 132.9 | 39.9 | 172.8 | 29.7 | 26.2 | 55.9 |
| 260 | . | 280 | 158.6 | 47.3 | 205.9 | 33.9 | 33.5 | 67.4 |
| 280 300 | .. | 300 320 | 147.4 | 47.7 | 195.1 | 32.0 26.9 | 22.0 | 54.0 |
| 300 320 | .. | 320 340 | 150.3 105.5 | 44.6 28.7 | 194.8 134.2 | 26.9 18.9 | 16.1 11.3 | 43.0 30.2 |
| 340 | $\stackrel{.}{\square}$ | 360 | 97.7 | 21.2 | 118.8 | 11.0 | 9.8 | 20.8 |
| 360 | $\cdots$ | 380 | 79.1 | 12.0 | 91.1 | 9.6 | 8.0 | 17.5 |
| 380 | . | 400 | 70.7 | 12.7 | 83.4 | 5.0 | - | 9.0 |
|  |  | 450 | 120.2 | 16.6 | 136.7 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 13.3 |
| 450 500 |  | 500 550 | 76.7 | 12.3 | 89.1 |  |  | 7.9 |
| 500 550 |  | $550$ | 53.1 33.6 | 8.4 5.9 | 61.6 | $\} 10.9$ | 7.4 \{ | 5.7 4.8 |
| 550 | .. | 600 | 33.6 | 5.9 | 39.4 | $r$ | 2 | 4.8 |
| 600 | over |  | 78.9 | 15.3 | 94.2 | 7.1 | 5.4 | 12.5 |
| Total |  |  | 2,136.9 | 1,012.6 | 3,149.6 | 654.1 | 669.3 | 1,323.4 |
| -dollars- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Median earnings <br> Mean earnings |  |  | 273 | 211 | 252 | 213 | 196 | 206 |
|  |  |  | 301 | 226 | 277 | 231 | 205 | 218 |

PART-TIME EMPLOYEES(c)

-dollars-

| Median earnings | 163 | 45 | 78 | 108 | 49 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Mean earnings | 181 | 77 | 112 | 118 | 77 |

[^1] usually work less than 35 hours and who did so during the survey week. these figures may include school teachers, academic staff in universities, aircrew, etc.

TABLE 6. ALL EMPLOYEES: WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB AND HOURS PAID FOR, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1981


TABLE 7. ALL EMPLOYEES: WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB AND INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1981
MALES


For footnote see end of table.

## FEMALES



[^2]TABLE 8. EMPLOYEES WHO WORKED IN A SECOND JOB: WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB AND WEEKLY EARNINGS IN SECOND JOB, A USTRALIA, AUGUST 1981

|  | 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 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 30 \text { and } \\ & \text { over } \end{aligned}$ | Total |  | Under \$30 | $\begin{gathered} \$ 30 \text { and } \\ \text { over } \end{gathered}$ | Total |  |
|  | ${ }^{\prime} 000$ | '000 | '000 | \$ | '000 | '000 | '000 | \$ |
| Weekly earnings in main job (\$)- <br> Under 140 | 4.5 | 6.5 | 11.0 | 55 | 6.6 | 9.5 | 16.1 | 47 |
| 140 and under 200 | * | * | 6.0 | 56 | * | 5.4 | 7.1 | 58 |
| $\begin{array}{lll} 200 & " & 220 \\ 220 & " & 240 \end{array}$ | \} 5.4 | \} $7.9\{$ | 5.0 | 62 | * | \} 7.0 | $\} 4.8$ | 63 |
| 240 and over |  | 16.4 | 20.6 | 63 | * |  | 4.5 | 85 |
| Total | 11.5 | 35.1 | 46.6 | 60 | 10.6 | 21.9 | 32.5 | 57 |
| -dollars- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Median earnings in main job Mean earnings in main job | $\begin{aligned} & 194 \\ & 196 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 235 \\ & 241 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 230 \\ & 230 \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ | 79 118 | $\begin{aligned} & 158 \\ & 170 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 141 \\ & 153 \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ |

TABLE 9. EMPLOYEES WHO WORKED IN A SECOND JOB: NUMBER, MEDIAN AND MEAN WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL JOBS(a), HOURS WORKED IN MAIN JOB AND HOURS WORKED IN SECOND JOB, AUSTRALIA, A UGUST 1981

| Hours worked in second job | Hours worked in main job |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Under 35 |  |  | 35 and over |  |  | Total |  |  |
|  | Number of employees (.000) | Median earnings ( 5 | Mean earnings (\$) | Number of employees ('000) | Median earnings (5) | Mean earnings (s) | Number of employees ('000) | Median earnings (S) | Mean earnings (\$) |
| MALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 5 | - | * | * | 9.8 | 302 | 319 | 13.9 | 278 | 282 |
| 5 and over | 12.0 | 244 | 245 | 20.7 | 312 | 320 | 32.7 | 290 | 293 |
| Total | 16.1 | 241 | 233 | 30.5 | 309 | 320 | 46.6 | 287 | 289 |
| FEMALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 5 | 8.9 | 123 | 150 | * | * | * | 12.3 | 165 | 177 |
| 5 and over | 14.6 | 187 | 201 | 5.6 | 290 | 304 | 20.2 | 221 | 229 |
| Total | 23.5 | 166 | 181 | 9.0 | 273 | 283 | 32.5 | 203 | 210 |

(a) Includes earnings in main job whether employee actually worked or was on paid leave at any time during the survey week.

TABLE 10. EMPLOYEES WHO WORKED IN A SECOND JOB: WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED IN SECOND JOB, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1981

|  | Hours worked in second job |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males |  |  | Females |  |  |
|  | Under 5 | 5 and over | Total | Under 5 | 5 and over | Total |
|  |  |  | -'000 |  |  |  |
| Weekly earnings in second job (\$)- <br> Under 30 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6.6 | 28.5 | 35.1 | 4.8 | 17.1 | 21.9 |
| Total | 13.9 | 32.7 | 46.6 | 12.3 | 20.2 | 32.5 |
|  | -dollars- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 29 | 66 | 53 | 26 | 64 | 42 |
| Mean eamings | 35 | 71 | 60 | 31 | 72 | 56 |


(a) Comprises U.K., Ireland, Canada, South Africa, U.S.A. and New Zealand.

NOTE. See paragraph $6(a)$ of the Explanatory notes and paragraphs 5 and 6 of the Technical note, regarding interpretation of the figures in this table.

TABLE 12. FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES: NUMBER, MEAN WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL JOBS, BIRTHPLACE AND OCCUPATION, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1981

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |  |

[^3]NOTE. See paragraph $6(a)$ of the Explanatory notes and paragraphs 5 to 9 inclusive of the Technical note, regarding interpretation of the figures in this table.

TABLE 13. FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES : WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB AND INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1981


[^4]TABLE 13. FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES : WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB AND INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1981—continued
FEMALES

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

[^5]TABLE 14. FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES : WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB AND OCCUPATION, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1981

(a) Includes miners and quarrymen.

NOTE. See paragraph $6(b)$ of the Explanatory notes regarding interpretation of the figures in this table.

TABLE 15. FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES BORN OVERSEAS : WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL JOBS AND PERIOD OF ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1981


TABLE 16. FULI,-TIME EMPLOYEES BORN OVERSEAS : NUMBER, MEDIAN AND MEAN WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL JOBS. BIRTHPLACE AND PERIOD OF ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1981


NOTE. Sec paragraph $6(a)$ of the Explanatory notes and paragraphs 5 and 6 of the Technical note, regarding interpretation of the figures in this table.

TABLE 17. ALL EMPLOYEES : OCCUPATION AND FREQUENCY OF PAY, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1981

| Occupation | Frequency of pay |  |  |  |  |  | Toral(a) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Weekly |  | Formightly |  | Monthly |  |  |  |
|  | 000 | Per cent | 000 | Per cent | 000 | Per cent | 000 | Per cent |
| MALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Professional, technical, etc. | 73.5 | 16.3 | 280.1 | 62.1 | 88.5 | 19.6 | 451.4 | 100.0 |
| Administrative, executive and managerial | 105.0 | 41.7 | 62.2 | 24.7 | 78.6 | 31.3 | 251.6 | 100.0 |
| Clerical | 85.6 | 26.8 | 204.4 | 64.1 | 26.8 | 8.4 | 318.9 | 100.0 |
| Sales | 144.0 | 67.8 | 30.7 | 14.5 | 33.5 | 15.8 | 212.2 | 100.0 |
| Farmers, fishermen, timber-getters, etc. | 59.1 | 43.4 | 37.8 | 27.7 | 19.2 | 14.1 | 136.2 | 100.0 |
| Transport and communication | 115.6 | 50.5 | 103.2 | 45.1 | 6.6 | 2.9 | 228.6 | 100.0 |
| Tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.(b) | 1.144 .7 | 75.8 | 311.8 | 20.6 | 40.6 | 2.7 | 1.510 .9 | 100.0 |
| Service, sport and recreation | 101.6 | 51.2 | 89.2 | 45.0 | * | * | 198.3 | 100.0 |
| Total | 1.828 .9 | 55.3 | 1,1/9.2 | 33.8 | 297.3 | 9.0 | 3.308 .0 | 100.0 |
| FEMALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Professional, technical, etc. | 44.2 | 11.3 | 314.2 | 80.7 | 21.1 | 5.4 | 389.4 | 100.0 |
| Administrative, executive and managerial | 17.3 | 54.7 | 8.3 | 26.2 | 5.6 | 17.8 | 31.6 | 100.0 |
| Clerical | 357.9 | 50.3 | 298.5 | 42.0 | 44.0 | 6.2 | 711.1 | 100.0 |
| Sales | 201.6 | 90.7 | 10.3 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 2.3 | 222.3 | 100.0 |
| Farmers, fisherwomen, timber-getters, etc. | 13.5 | 60.7 | * | * | * | * | 22.2 | 100.0 |
| Transport and communication | 14.7 | 36.9 | 22.0 | 55.2 | * | * | 39.8 | 100.0 |
| Tradeswomen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.(b) | 212.3 | 94.8 | 8.3 | 3.7 | ${ }^{*}$ | - | 223.9 | 100.0 |
| Service, sport and recreation | 170.9 | 50.1 | 153.3 | 45.0 | 6.6 | 1.9 | 340.8 | 100.0 |
| Total | 1,032.3 | 52.1 | 817.6 | 41.3 | 90.3 | 4.6 | 1.981.1 | 100.0 |
| PERSONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Professional, technical, etc. | 117.7 | 14.0 | 594.3 | 70.7 | 109.5 | - 13.0 | 840.7 | 100.0 |
| Administrative, executive and managerial | 122.3 | 43.2 | 70.5 | 24.9 | 84.3 | 29.7 | 283.3 | 100.0 |
| Clerical | 443.5 | 43.1 | 502.9 | 48.8 | 70.9 | 6.9 | 1,030.0 | 100.0 |
| Sales | 345.6 | 79.5 | 41.0 | 9.4 | 38.5 | 8.9 | 434.5 | 100.0 |
| Farmers, fisinermen, timber-getters, etc. | 72.5 | 45.8 | 40.5 | 25.6 | 22.5 | 14.2 | 158.3 | 100.0 |
| Transport and communication | 130.2 | 48.5 | 125.1 | 46.6 | 9.7 | 3.6 | 268.5 | 100.0 |
| Tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.(b) | 1,357.0 | 78.2 | 320.1 | 18.5 | 42.1 | 2.4 | 1.734 .7 | 100.0 |
| Service, sport and recreation | 272.5 | 50.5 | 242.4 | 45.0 | 10.1 | 1.9 | 539.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 2,861.2 | 54.1 | 1,936.9 | 36.6 | 387.6 | 7.3 | 5,289.0 | 100.0 |

(a) Includes individuals paid at intervals other than those indicated. (b) Includes miners and quarrymen.

TABLE 18. ALL EMPLOYEES : INDUSTRY AND FREQUENCY OF PAY, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1981

| Industry: | Frequency of pay |  |  |  |  |  | Total(a) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Weekly |  | Fortnighty |  | Monthly |  |  |  |
|  | 000 | Percent | 000 | Per cent | 000 | Per cent | 000 | Per cent |
| MALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing, etc. | 37.4 | 35.7 | 29.0 | 27.7 | 19.1 | 18.2 | 104.8 | 100.0 |
| Mining | 39.6 | 46.2 | 27.9 | 32.6 | 16.5 | 19.2 | 85.8 | 100.0 |
| Manufacturing | 663.8 | 75.3 | 120.8 | 13.7 | 92.0 | 10.4 | 881.5 | 100.0 |
| Electricity, gas and water | 50.5 | 45.5 | 59.8 | 53.9 | * | * | 110.9 | 100.0 |
| Construction | 204.5 | 74.2 | 49.0 | 17.8 | 14.6 | 5.3 | 275.6 | 100.0 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 459.4 | 78.7 | 46.1 | 7.9 | 70.9 | 12.1 | 584.0 | 100.0 |
| Transport and storage | 107.9 | 44.9 | 116.9 | 48.6 | 12.0 | 5.0 | 240.3 | 100.0 |
| Communication | * | * | 96.1 | 99.1 | * | * | 97.0 | 100.0 |
| Finance, property and business services | 63.9 | 26.7 | 132.2 | 55.3 | 37.9 | 15.9 | 239.0 | 100.0 |
| Public administration and defence(b) | 56.1 | 28.3 | 141.2 | 71.1 | * | * | 198.6, | 100.0 |
| Community services | 47.0 | 13.0 | 282.0 | 78.2 | 26.7 | 7.4 | 360.6 | 100.0 |
| Recreation, personal and other services | 98.3 | 75.7 | 18.3 | 14.1 | 5.5 | 4.2 | 129.9 | 100.0 |
| Tolal | 1.828 .9 | 55.3 | 1,119.2 | 33.8 | 297.3 | 9.0 | 3.308 .0 | 100.0 |
| FEMALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing | 257.5 | 88.4 | 18.7 | 6.4 | 12.6 | 4.3 | 291.4 | 100.0 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 385.2 | 89.0 | 24.7 | 5.7 | 16.1 | 3.7 | 433.0 | 100.0 |
| Transport and storage | 21.3 | 52.0 | 16.1 | 39.2 | * | * | 41.0 | 100.0 |
| Communication | * | * | 30.3 | 93.1 | * | * | 32.5 | 100.0 |
| Finance. property and business services | 86.1 | 37.8 | 119.6 | 52.5 | 17.2 | 7.5 | 227.9 | 100.0 |
| Public administration and defence(b) | 10.7 | 10.9 | 84.3 | 86.2 | * | - | 97.8 | 100.0 |
| Community services | 85.3 | 14.1 | 485.1 | 80.2 | 25.0 | 4.1 | 605.2 | 100.0 |
| Recreation, personal and other services | 150.8 | 83.7 | 16.2 | 9.0 | * | * | 180.2 | 100.0 |
| Other(c) | 34.9 | 48.5 | 22.6 | 31.5 | 9.2 | 12.7 | 72.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 1.032 .3 | 52.1 | 817.6 | 41.3 | 90.3 | 4.6 | 1.981.1 | 100.6 |
| PERSONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing, etc. | 49.1 | 38.1 | 33.7 | 26.1 | 23.4 | 18.2 | 128.9 | 100.0 |
| Mining | 42.0 | 44.9 | 30.7 | 32.9 | 18.9 | 20.2 | 93.6 | 100.0 |
| Manufacturing | 921.4 | 78.6 | 139.4 | 11.9 | 104.6 | 8.9 | 1.173 .0 | 100.0 |
| Electricity. gas and water | 54.9 | 44.3 | 68.5 | 55.2 | * | * | 124.0 | 100.0 |
| Construction | 220.9 | 73.0 | 55.4 | 18.3 | 17.1 | 5.6 | 302.6 | 100.0 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 844.6 | 83.1 | 70.8 | 7.0 | 87.1 | 8.6 | 1.017 .0 | 100.0 |
| Transport and storage | 129.2 | 45.9 | 132.9 | 47.2 | 15.2 | 5.4 | 281.3 | 100.0 |
| Communication | * | * | 126.4 | 97.6 | . | * | 129.5 | 100.0 |
| Finance, property and business services | 150.1 | 32.1 | 251.8 | 53.9 | 55.1 | 11.8 | 466.9 | 100.0 |
| Public administration and defence(b) | 66.8 | 22.5 | 225.5 | 76.1 | * | * | 296.4 | 100.0 |
| Community services | 132.3 | 13.7 | 767.1 | 79.4 | 51.8 | 5.4 | 965.8 | 100.0 |
| Recreation, personal and other services | 249.2 | 80.3 | 34.5 | 11.1 | 8.6 | 2.8 | 310.1 | 100.0 |
| Total | 2,861.2 | 54.1 | 1,936.9 | 36.6 | 387.6 | 7.3 | 5,289.0 | 100.0 |

[^6] gas and water: and construction.

TABLE 19. ALL EMPLOYEES : FREQUENCY OF PAY, STATES AND TERRITORIES, AUGUST 1981

| State or Territory | Frequency of pay |  |  |  |  |  | Toral(a) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Weekly |  | Fortnighty' |  | Monthly |  |  |  |
|  | 000 | Per cent | 000 | Per cent | 000 | Per cent | 000 | Per cent |
| MALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New South Wales | 698.2 | 58.7 | 364.5 | 30.7 | 109.9 | 9.2 | 1.188 .6 | 100.0 |
| Victoria | 522.3 | 58.5 | 260.8 | 29.2 | 93.1 | 10.4 | 892.7 | 100.0 |
| Queensland | 271.2 | 56.0 | 163.8 | 33.8 | 35.6 | 7.4 | 483.8 | 100.0 |
| South Australia | 139.9 | 49.6 | 116.2 | 41.2 | 20.0 | 7.1 | 282.0 | 100.0 |
| Western Australia | 135.3 | 48.1 | 108.5 | 38.6 | 29.1 | 10.4 | 281.1 | 100.0 |
| Tasmania | 37.9 | 41.4 | 46.0 | 50.2 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 91.6 | 100.0 |
| Northern Territory | 10.3 | 32.0 | 20.2 | 62.5 | * | * | 32.3 | 100.0 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 13.9 | 24.8 | 39.2 | 70.2 | 2.0 | 3.5 | 55.9 | 100.0 |
| Ausiralia | 1,828.9 | 55.3 | 1,119.2 | 33.8 | 297.3 | 9.0 | 3.308 .0 | 100.0 |
| FEMALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New South Wales | 395.2 | 56.6 | 258.5 | 37.0 | 32.3 | 4.6 | 698.1 | 100.0 |
| Victoria | 299.4 | 54.0 | 214.1 | 38.6 | 29.8 | 5.4 | 554.3 | 100.0 |
| Queensland | 139.6 | 49.9 | 121.9 | 43.6 | 10.4 | 3.7 | 279.6 | 100.0 |
| South Australia | 79.9 | 47.0 | 79.2 | 46.6 | 7.1 | 4.2 | 169.9 | 100.0 |
| Western Australia | 79.6 | 46.5 | 79.6 | 46.4 | 7.6 | 4.5 | 171.3 | 100.0 |
| Tasmania | 20.5 | 40.0 | 27.6 | 53.9 | 2.1 | 4.1 | 51.3 | 100.0 |
| Northern Territory | 6.8 | 41.8 | 8.9 | 54.5 | * | * | 16.3 | 100.0 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 11.2 | 27.8 | 27.8 | 69.0 | * | * | 40.2 | 100.0 |
| Australia | 1.032 .3 | 52.1 | 817.6 | 41.3 | 90.3 | 4.6 | 1.981 .1 | 100.0 |
| PERSONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New South Wales | 1,093.4 | 58.0 | 623.0 | 33.0 | 142.2 | 7.5 | 1.886 .6 | 100.0 |
| Victoria | 821.7 | 56.8 | 474.9 | 32.8 | 122.9 | 8.5 | 1.447 .0 | 100.0 |
| Queensland | 410.8 | 53.8 | 285.7 | 37.4 | 46.0 | 6.0 | 763.4 | 100.0 |
| South Australia | 219.8 | 48.6 | 195.4 | 43.2 | 27.2 | 6.0 | 451.9 | 100.0 |
| Western Australia | 214.9 | 47.5 | 188.1 | 41.6 | 36.8 | 8.1 | 452.5 | 100.0 |
| Tasmania | 58.4 | 40.9 | 73.7 | 51.5 | 8.3 | 5.8 | 142.9 | 100.0 |
| Northern Territory | 17.2 | 35.3 | 29.1 | 59.8 | * | * | 48.6 | 100.0 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 25.0 | 26.1 | 67.0 | 69.7 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 96.1 | 100.0 |
| Australia | 2,861.2 | 54.1 | 1,936.9 | 36.6 | 387.6 | 7.3 | 5,289.0 | 100.0 |

(a) Includes individuals paid at intervals other than those indicated.

## TECHNICAL NOTE

## Estimation procedure

Estimates derived from the survey are obtained by using 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 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 is the relative standard error, which expresses the standard error as a percentage of the estimate.
3. Space does not aliow for the separate indication of the standard error of all estimates in this publication. Table A shows standard errors of estimates of numbers of employees for a range of estimate sizes, while Table B shows relative standard errrors of estimates of meah and median earnings for different numbers of employees. These figures will not give a precise measure of the standard error of a particular estimate, but they will provide an indication of its magnitude.
4. An example of the use of Table $A$ is as follows: Table 4 shows that the estimated number of male full-time employees in Australia whose weekly earnings were between $\$ 200$ and $\$ 210$ was 216,300 . Table A shows the standard errors of Australian estimates of 200,000 and 300,000 to be 5,100 and 6,000 respectively. By interpolation the standard error of an estimate of 216,300 is approximately 5,300 . Therefore there are about two chances in three that the number of employees whose weekly earnings were between $\$ 200$ and $\$ 210$ would be between 211,000 and 221,600 , and about nineteen chances in twenty that the number would be between 205,700 and 226,900 if all dwellings had been included in the survey.
5. The procedure for obtaining the standard error of an estimated mean or median is as follows: from the table containing the mean or median obtain the number of employees to which it refers, from Table B obtain the percentage standard error appropriate to that number, interpolating where necessary, and apply this percentage to the estimated mean or median. If the estimate relates to part-time employees the standard error should be multiplied by 2 for males and 1.4 for females and persons.
6. An example of the use of Table $B$ is as follows: Table 4 shows the mean weekly earnings of all female full-time employees in Australia as $\$ 218$ and the number of such employees as $1,323,400$. Table $B$ shows the relative standard errors of estimates based on $1,000,000$ and $1,500,000$ employees to be 0.64 per cent and 0.52 per cent respectively. By interpolation the relative standard error of the estimate is about 0.55 per cent, or $\$ 1.20$ ( 0.55 per cent of $\$ 218$ ). Therefore there are about two chances in three that the mean weekly earnings of female full-time employees would fall within the range $\$ 216.80$ to $\$ 219.20$, and about nineteen chances in twenty that they would fall within the range $\$ 215.60$ to $\$ 220.40$, if all dwellings had been included in the survey.
7. As the standard errors in the tables show, the smaller the estimated number of employees 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 this publication estimates below the levels shown in Table A, and means, medians and other derived values based on such estimates, have not been included. Although figures for numbers of employees can in some cases be derived by subtraction they should not be regarded as reliable.
8. 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 denominatoi. However, the relative standard error of the estimated percentage will generally be lower than the relative standard error of the estimate of the numerator. The relative standard errors of the numerators can be obtained from Table A.
9. The procedure for obtaining approximate standard errors of percentages is shown by the following example: in Table 12 the percentage of Australian-born male fulltime employees in clerical occupations is shown as 11.0 and the numerator (i.e. the number of such employees) as 248,400 . By interpolation from Table A the standard error of the numerator is approximately 5,700 , the relative standard error is therefore 2.3 per cent (since 5,700 is 2.3 per cent of 248,400 ). The standard error of the percentage in clerical occupations is therefore approximately 2.3 per cent of 11.0 , i.e. 0.3 . Thus there are about two chances in three that the percentage that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included in the survey is in the range 10.7 to 11.3 per cent and about nineteen chances in twenty that it is in the range 10.4 to 11.6 per cent.
10. Published figures may also be used to estimate the difference between two survey estimates (estimates of numbers, means, medians and percentages). Such figures are themselves estimates and therefore subject to sampling error. The sampling error of the difference between two survey estimates depends on the standard errors of the original estimates and on the relationship (correlation)
between the estimates. An approximate standard error of the difference between two estimates ( $x-y$ ) may be calculated by the following formula:

## Standard error ( $x-y$ )

$=\sqrt{\{\text { Standard error (x) }\}^{2}+\{\text { Standard error (y) }\}^{2}}$
While this formula will be exact only for differences between separate and uncorrelated (unrelated) characteristics or sub-populations, it is expected to provide a good approximation for all differences likely to be of interest in this publication.
11. An example of the use of the above formula is as follows: Table 5 shows that for full-time employees the difference between the estimates of the mean weekly earnings of all married females and all not married females was $\$ 26$ ( $\$ 231-\$ 205$ ). By using the procedure outlined in paragraph 5 the standard errors of the two
original estimates can be approximated as $\$ 1.80$ and $\$ 1.60$ respectively. Therefore the standard error of the difference of $\$ 26$ is $\sqrt{(\$ 1.80)^{2}+(\$ 1.60)^{2}}$, or $\$ 2.40$ (rounded to the nearest 10 cents). Therefore there are about two chances in three that the difference that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included in the survey is between $\$ 23.60$ to $\$ 28.40$ and about nineteen chances in twenty that it is between $\$ 21.20$ and $\$ 30.80$.
12. 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. See page 1 , paragraph 5 .

TABLE A-STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES


TABLE B-ESTIMATES OF RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF MEANS AND MEDIANS (PER CENT)

| Number of employees | N.S.W. | Vic. | Qld | $S . A$. | $\boldsymbol{W} . \boldsymbol{A}$. | Tas. | N.T. | A.C.T. | Ausiralia |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1,000 | 23.45 | 23.45 | 19.62 | 16.58 | 15.73 | 12.86 | 16.58 | 16.58 | 20.31 |
| 1,500 | 19.15 | 19.15 | 16.02 | 13.54 | 12.85 | 10.49 | 13.54 | 13.54 | 16.58 |
| 2,000 | 16.58 | 16.58 | 13.87 | 11.73 | 11.12 | 9.08 | 11.73 | 11.73 | 14.36 |
| 3,000 | 13.54 | 13.54 | 11.33 | 9.57 | 9.08 | 7.42 | 9.57 | 9.57 | 11.73 |
| 5,000 | 10.49 | 10.49 | 8.78 | 7.42 | 7.04 | 5.75 | 7.42 | 7.42 | 9.08 |
| 7,000 | 8.86 | 8.86 | 7.42 | 6.27 | 5.95 | 4.86 | 6.27 | 6.27 | 7.68 |
| 10,000 | 7.42 | 7.42 | 6.21 | 5.24 | 4.98 | 4.06 | 5.24 | 5.24 | 6.42 |
| 15,000 | 6.06 | 6.06 | 5.07 | 4.28 | 4.06 | 3.32 | 4.28 | 4.28 | 5.24 |
| 20,000 | 5.24 | 5.24 | 4.39 | 3.71 | 3.52 | 2.87 | 3.71 | 3.71 | 4.54 |
| 30,000 | 4.28 | 4.28 | 3.58 | 3.03 | 2.87 | 2.35 | 3.03 | 3.03 | 3.71 |
| 50,000 | 3.32 | 3.32 | 2.78 | 2.35 | 2.23 | 1.82 |  | 2.35 | 2.87 |
| 70,000 | 2.80 | 2.80 | 2.35 | 1.98 | 1.88 | 1.54 |  |  | 2.43 |
| 100,000 | 2.35 | 2.35 | 1.96 | 1.66 | 1.57 | 1.29 |  |  | 2.03 |
| 150,000 | 1.91 | 1.91 | 1.60 | 1.35 | 1.28 |  |  |  | 1.66 |
| 200,000 | 1.66 | 1.66 | 1.39 | 1.17 | 1.11 |  |  |  | 1.44 |
| 300,000 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.13 | 0.96 | 0.91 |  |  |  | 1.17 |
| 500,000 | 1.05 | 1.05 | 0.88 |  |  |  |  |  | 0.91 |
| 700,000 | 0.89 | 0.89 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.77 |
| 1,000,000 | 0.74 | 0.74 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.64 |
| 1,500,000 | 0.61 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.52 |
| 2,000,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.45 |
| 3,000,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.37 |
| 5,000,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.29 |




[^0]:    (a) For comments on comparability of estimates, refer to paragraph 18, of the Explanatory notes. For standard errors on 1977 estimates, refer to Weekly Earnings of

[^1]:    (a) Includes permanently separated and de facto relationships. (b) Never married, widowed and divorced. (c) Since part-time employees are defined as those who

[^2]:    (a) Excludes defence forces.
    (b) Comprises agriculture, forestry, fishing, etc.; mining, electricity, gas and water, and construction.

[^3]:    (a) Includes miners and quarrymen. (b) Comprises U.K., Ireland, Canada, South Africa, U.S.A. and New Zealand.

[^4]:    For footnote set end of table.

[^5]:    (a) Excludes defence forces. (b) Comprises agriculture, forestry, fishing, etc.; mining; electricity, gas and water, and construction.

[^6]:    (a) Includes individuals paid at intervals other than those indicated. (b) Excludes defence forces. (c) Comprises agriculture. forestry, fishing. etc: mining: electricity.

