# WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES (DISTRIBUTION) <br> AUSTRALIA <br> JULY 1991 

IAN CASTLES
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## CONTENTS

Table Page
Summary of Findings ..... 1
All employees, August 1985 to July 1991-1. Employees working 35 hours or more per week and employees working less than 35hours per week, sex and mean weckly earnings in all jobs4
Employees working 35 hours or more per week and employees working less than 35hours per week, States and Territories and mean weekly earmings in all jobs4
All employees-3. Weekly earnings in all jobs, employees working 35 hours or more per week andemployees working less than 35 hours per week, marital status and sex5
All employees-
Weekly earnings in main job-
4. Full-time and part-time employees in main job, permanent and casual employees in main job and sex ..... 7
Full-time and total employees in main job and occupation ..... 9
5. Full-time and total employees in main job and industry ..... 11
Hours paid for in main job and sex ..... 13 ..... 7.Full-time employees in main job-8. Weckly earnings in main job, age and sex
15
9. Weekly eamings in main job, size of location and sex ..... 17
Employees who worked in a second job-
Weckly earnings in second job, weekly earnings in main job and sex ..... 18
10.Populations-
11. States, Territories and employees ..... 19 .....
19 .....
19
12. States, Territories and employees' mean weekly earnings
12. States, Territories and employees' mean weekly earnings
. . Explanatory Notes ..... 20
. . Technical Note ..... 22
. . Glossary ..... 24
. . Special data services-Data items and how to order special tables from this survey25

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## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

NOTE. Care should be exercised when comparing the means derived from distributions of earnings in this publication with estimates of average weekly earnings included in Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia (6302.0) (see paragraphs 11-13 of the Explanatory Notes, page 20).

Care should also be taken when comparing the movements in mean weekly earnings between 1990 and 1991 with the movements in mean weekly earnings in previous years. There was an elapsed time of only eleven months between the conduct of the August 1990 and July 1991 surveys. The usual period between Weekly Earnings of Employees surveys is twelve months.


Source: Table I

All employees, mean weekly earnings, August 1985 to July 1991-(Table 1, Diagrams 1 and 2)

- Between August 1985 and July 1991, mean weekly eamings from all jobs for employees aged 15 and over increased from $\$ 329$ to $\$ 464$, representing a 41 per cent increase. The increase in the eleven months to July 1991 was $\$ 20(4 \%)$. This compares to an increase in the twelve months to August 1990 of $\$ 21$ (5\%).
- Mean weekly earnings, August 1985 to July 1991, for female employees working 35 hours or more per week in all jobs have increased 52 per cent, from $\$ 305$ to $\$ 465$. This compares to a 45 per cent increase for males, from $\$ 395$ to $\$ 571$.

DIAGRAM 2. MEAN WEEKLY EARNINGS OF PART-TIME EMPLOYEES, AUGUST 1985 TO JULY 1991


Source: Table 1

- The changing composition of the labour force has an effect on the rate of increase in mean weekly earnings. An increasing proportion of the labour force is working part-time. Employees working less than 35 hours per week in all jobs as a proportion of total employecs has increased from 18 per cent in August 1985 to 22 per cent in July 1991.
- The increase in mean weekly earnings for female employees working less than 35 hours per week in all jobs was 38 per cent - from $\$ 151$ in 1985 to $\$ 208$ in 1991. The increase for males was 20 per cent - from $\$ 164$ to $\$ 196$.

DIAGRAM 3. DISTRIBUTION OF WEEKLY EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES, JULY 1991


## DIAGRAM 4. DISTRIBUTION OF WEEKLY EARNINGS OF PART-TIME EMPLOYEES,

 JULY 1991

Median earnings from main job-(Table 4)

- Male full-time employees: $\$ 512$
- Female full-time employees: $\$ 430$
- Male part-time employees: $\$ 143$
- Female part-time employees: $\$ 189$
- Male permanent employees: $\$ 514$
- Female permanent employees: $\$ 404$
- Male casual employees: $\$ 266$
- Female casual employees: $\$ 153$

Full-time and part-time employees, mean weekly earnings in main job-(Table 4)

- In July 1991, 78 per cent of employees worked on a full-time basis in their main job, and their mean weekly earnings from that job were $\$ 533$. Males comprised 66 per cent of full-time employees in main job, with mean weekly earnings of $\$ 570$. Female full-time workers in main job received mean weekly carnings of \$461.
- Some 40 per cent of females worked part-time in their main job compared with 8 per cent of males.
- Female part-time employees in main job received mean weekly earnings of $\$ 210$ compared with $\$ 206$ for males.

DIAGRAM 5. MEAN WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB OF FULL-TIME AND TOTAL EMPLOYEES IN MAIN JOB BY INDUSTRY, JULY 1991


Occupation and Industry-(Tables 5 and 6, Diagram 5)
Mean weekly earnings of male and female full-time workers varied across occupations-(Table 5)

- Labourers and related workers: Males $\$ 446$, Females \$352
- Tradespersons: Males \$489, Females \$367
- Managers and administrators: Males $\$ 748$, Females \$566
- Professionals: Males $\$ 747$, Females $\$ 621$
and by industry division-
- Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting: Males \$397, Females \$312
- Recreation, personal and other services: Males $\$ 489$, Females $\$ 408$
- Finance, property and business services: Males \$695, Females \$462
- Mining: Males \$864, Females \$557

Distribution of mean weekly earnings of full-time employees in main job by age-(Table 8)

- Workers aged 35-44 years received the highest mean weekly earnings of all the age groups. The average for this group was $\$ 597$, with males eaming $\$ 641$ and females $\$ 503$. Male workers aged 15-19 received less than half of the mean weekly earnings received by males aged 20 and over ( $\$ 276$ compared to $\$ 586$ ). Female workers aged 15-19 eamed 56 per cent of the mean weekly carnings received by females aged 20 and over ( $\$ 265$ compared to \$476).


## Employees' median weekly earnings in a second

 job-(Table 10)- An estimated 160,000 employees worked in a sccond wage or salary job at July 1991. There were 71,000 male employces with a second job, for which the median earnings from that job was $\$ 88$. Some 89,000 females had a second wage or salary job, and their median weekly earnings was $\$ 83$.


## Earnings by States and Territories by hours worked-(Table 2)

- For persons working 35 hours or more per week in all jobs, those located in the A.C.T. received the highest mean weekly earnings (\$625). Queensland full-time workers recorded the lowest mean weekly earnings of any State or Territory with $\$ 506$.
- Of employees working less than 35 hours per week in all jobs, those located in the A.C.T. received the highest mean weekly earnings (\$217), and Northern Territory the lowest at $\$ 182$.


## Size of location-(Table 9 and Diagram 6)

- The mean weekly earnings of male and female full-time workers increased according to the size of the location (number of employees) at which they worked in their main job. For males, the mean weekly earnings at locations with less than 10 employees was $\$ 489$ while for those at locations with 100 or more employees the estimated mean weekly earnings was $\$ 634$. Equivalent estimates for females are \$389 and \$504 respectively.


TABLE 1. all employees: mean weekly earnings by employees working 35 hours or more per week and EMPLOYEES WORKING LESS THAN 35 HOURS PER WEEK, AUGUST 1985 TO JULY 1991

|  | Employees working 35 hours or more per week in all jobs |  |  | Employees working less than 35 hours per week in all jobs |  |  | Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons |
| MEAN WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL JOBS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -dollars- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1985 | 395 | 305 | 367 | 164 | 151 | 153 | 382 | 251 | 329 |
| 1986 | 420 | 333 | 392 | 153 | 158 | 157 | 404 | 271 | 350 |
| 1987 | 446 | 355 | 417 | 160 | 169 | 168 | 427 | 285 | 368 |
| 1988 | 477 | 379 | 445 | 167 | 185 | 181 | 457 | 306 | 394 |
| 1989 | 521 | 411 | 485 | 170 | 189 | 185 | 495 | 325 | 423 |
| 1990(a) | 546 | 435 | 509 | 180 | 202 | 198 | 520 | 345 | 444 |
| 1991 | 571 | 465 | 535 | 196 | 208 | 206 | 541 | 365 | 464 |
| EMPLOYEES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -'000- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1985 | 3.110 .7 | 1,433.5 | 4,544.2 | 188.1 | 780.7 | 968.8 | 3,298.8 | 2,214.2 | 5,513.0 |
| 1986 | 3,162.6 | 1,495.0 | 4,657.6 | 198.4 | 827.3 | 1,025.7 | 3,361.0 | 2,322.4 | 5,683.4 |
| 1987 | 3,172.2 | 1,506.5 | 4,678.7 | 227.0 | 911.9 | 1,138.9 | 3,399.2 | 2,418.4 | 5,817.6 |
| 1988 | 3,317.8 | 1,603.1 | 4,920.9 | 225.7 | 955.3 | 1,181.0 | 3,543.5 | 2,558.4 | 6,101.9 |
| 1989 | 3,468.5 | 1,698.1 | 5,166.6 | 268.8 | 1,062.0 | 1,330.8 | 3,737.3 | $2,760.1$ | 6,497.4 |
| 1990(a) | 3,467.5 | 1,732.6 | 5,200.0 | 274.5 | 1,091.1 | 1,365.5 | 3,741.9 | 2,823.7 | 6,565.6 |
| 1991 | 3,269.2 | 1,681.1 | 4,950.3 | 283.9 | 1,083.0 | 1,366.9 | 3,553.1 | 2,764.1 | 6,317.3 |

(a) The August 1990 survey excluded all persons aged 70 and over. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 14 regarding the discontinuities in the series

TABLE 2. all employees: mean weekly earnings by employees working 35 hours or more per week and EMPLOYEES WORKING LESS THAN 35 HOURS PER WEEK, AUGUST 1985 TO JULY 1991
(Dollars)

|  | NSW | Vic. | Qld | SA | WA | Tas. | $N T$ | ACT | Australia |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employees working 35 hours or more per week in all jobs- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1985 | 370 | 364 | 358 | 355 | 375 | 340 | 432 | 433 | 367 |
| 1986 | 400 | 387 | 380 | 375 | 395 | 369 | 435 | 483 | 392 |
| 1987 | 428 | 410 | 403 | 406 | 419 | 383 | 465. | 493 | 417 |
| 1988 | 454 | 440 | 425 | 428 | 452 | 431 | 497 | 522 | 445 |
| 1989 | 491 | 479 | 469 | 465 | 502 | 459 | 563 | 564 | 485 |
| 1990(a) | 519 | 509 | 483 | 497 | 513 | 483 | 583 | 593 | 509 |
| 1991 | 548 | 533 | 506 | 507 | 554 | 508 | 562 | 625 | 535 |
| Employees working less than 35 hours per week in all jobs- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1985 | 168 | 154 | 137 | 144 | 138 | 144 | 172 | 153 | 153 |
| 1986 | 167 | 160 | 138 | 154 | 147 | 149 | 187 | 165 | 157 |
| 1987 | 178 | 167 | 157 | 168 | 152 | 150 | 155 | 188 | 168 |
| 1988 | 186 | 194 | 160 | 181 | 170 | 152 | 232 | 185 | 181 |
| 1989 | 193 | 185 | 171 | 186 | 180 | 171 | 207 | 192 | 185 |
| 1990(a) | 213 | 193 | 184 | 193 | 189 | 190 | 213 | 195 | 198 |
| 1991 | 214 | 212 | 186 | 202 | 202 | 206 | 182 | 217 | 206 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1985 | 336 | 328 | 318 | 313 | 330 | 307 | 401 | 380 | 329 |
| 1986 | 359 | 348 | 337 | 329 | 347 | 325 | 398 | 423 | 350 |
| 1987 | 380 | 362 | 355 | 354 | 366 | 338 | 412 | 432 | 368 |
| 1988 | 405 | 393 | 372 | 375 | 393 | 371 | 458 | 453 | 394 |
| 1989 | 433 | 419 | 407 | 401 | 434 | 393 | 510 | 479 | 423 |
| 1990(a) | 459 | 444 | 417 | 428 | 440 | 419 | 512 | 518 | 444 |
| 1991 | 481 | 463 | 434 | 434 | 469 | 432 | 504 | 550 | 464 |

[^1]TABLE 3. ALL EMPLOYEES: EMPLOYEES WORKING 35 HOURS OR MORE PER WEEK AND EMPLOYEES WORKING LESS THAN 35 HOURS PER WEEK, WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL JOBS AND MARITAL STATUS JULY 1991

|  |  |  | Married |  |  | Not-morried |  |  | Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Males | emales | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons |
| EMPLOYEES WORKING 35 HOURS OR MORE PER WEEK IN ALL JOBS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | - '000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weekly earnings in all jobs (\$)- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unde | 160 |  | 20.9 | 19.0 | 39.9 | 32.3 | 16.5 | 48.8 | 53.2 | 35.5 | 88.7 |
| 160 a | un | 200 | 9.7 | 8.4 | 18.1 | 32.2 | 21.1 | 53.2 | 41.9 | 29.5 | 71.4 |
| 200 | " | 240 | 19.5 | 15.2 | 34.7 | 46.7 | 31.4 | 78.1 | 66.3 | 46.6 | 112.9 |
| 240 | $\cdots$ | 280 | 27.0 | 21.4 | 48.4 | 55.2 | 45.1 | 100.3 | 82.2 | 66.4 | 148.6 |
| 280 | " | 320 | 45.8 | 52.1 | 98.0 | 61.8 | 69.7 | 131.5 | 107.6 | 121.8 | 229.4 |
| 320 | " | 360 | 97.8 | 92.2 | 190.0 | 100.4 | 87.3 | 187.7 | 198.2 | 179.5 | 377.8 |
| 360 | " | 400 | 141.8 | 111.8 | 253.6 | 119.5 | 95.4 | 214.9 | 261.3 | 207.2 | 468.5 |
| 400 | " | 440 | 203.4 | 102.9 | 306.3 | 104.9 | 78.6 | 183.5 | 308.3 | 181.4 | 489.7 |
| 440 | " | 480 | 179.7 | 83.4 | 263.1 | 102.4 | 68.2 | 170.6 | 282.1 | 151.6 | 433.7 |
| 480 | $\cdots$ | 520 | 201.5 | 85.3 | 286.8 | 88.0 | 64.9 | 152.9 | 289.5 | 150.2 | 439.7 |
| 520 | $\cdots$ | 560 | 191.6 | 69.6 | 261.2 | 74.7 | 50.5 | 125.3 | 266.4 | 120.1 | 386.5 |
| 560 | " | 600 | 123.9 | 43.7 | 167.5 | 51.4 | 33.3 | 84.6 | 175.2 | 76.9 | 252.2 |
| 600 | $\cdots$ | 640 | 124.2 | 43.9 | 168.2 | 48.3 | 31.0 | 79.3 | 172.6 | 74.9 | 247.4 |
| 640 | " | 680 | 101.6 | 31.4 | 133.0 | 36.0 | 19.7 | 55.7 | 137.6 | 51.1 | 188.7 |
| 680 | $\cdots$ | 720 | 97.5 | 28.1 | 125.5 | 26.5 | 16.0 | 42.5 | 124.0 | 44.0 | 168.0 |
| 720 | " | 760 | 95.0 | 22.9 | 117.9 | 23.7 | 14.1 | 37.8 | 118.7 | 37.0 | 155.7 |
| 760 | " | 800 | 75.0 | 15.4 | 90.4 | 15.8 | 13.6 | 29.3 | 90.7 | 29.0 | 119.7 |
| 800 | $\cdots$ | 840 | 66.7 | 12.5 | 79.2 | 17.0 | 9.2 | 26.2 | 83.7 | 21.7 | 105.4 |
| 840 | " | 880 | 51.1 | 8.4 | 59.5 | 12.2 | 4.9 | 17.1 | 63.3 | 13.3 | 76.6 |
| 880 | " | 920 | 48.1 | 4.0 | 52.1 | 7.6 | *3.1 | 10.7 | 55.7 | 7.2 | 62.8 |
| 920 | " | 960 | 41.8 | 5.9 | 47.7 | 10.2 | *2.9 | 13.1 | 52.0 | 8.9 | 60.9 |
| 960 | " | 1000 | 72.9 | 6.6 | 79.6 | 11.2 | 4.2 | 15.5 | 84.2 | 10.9 | 95.0 |
| 1000 | ndo |  | 130.3 | 9.9 | 140.2 | 24.5 | 6.4 | 30.9 | 154.8 | 16.3 | 171.1 |
| Total |  |  | 2,166.8 | 894.1 | $3,060.9$ <br> dollars | 1,102.4 | 787.0 | 1,889.4 | 3,269.2 | 1,681.1 | 4,950.3 |
| Medi |  | y eamings in all jobs | 549 | 452 | 519 | 439 | 414 | 428 | 512 | 434 | 485 |
| Meas | wee | eamings in all jobs | 619 | 485 | 580 | 478 | 443 | 463 | 571 | 465 | 535 |
| EMPLOYEES WORKING LESS THAN 35 HOURS PER WEEK IN ALL JOBS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | - ${ }^{\circ} 000$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unde |  |  | 4.1 | 22.1 | 26.2 | 31.6 | 55.3 | 86.9 | 35.7 | 77.4 | 113.1 |
| 40 a | un | 80 | 9.6 | 58.0 | 67.6 | 44.9 | 73.8 | 118.7 | 54.6 | 131.8 | 186.3 |
| 80 | " | 120 | 9.3 | 78.4 | 87.7 | 31.4 | 49.6 | 81.0 | 40.7 | 128.0 | 168.7 |
| 120 | " | 160 | 7.3 | 84.9 | 92.2 | 21.6 | 38.4 | 60.0 | 28.9 | 123.3 | 152.2 |
| 160 | $\cdots$ | 200 | 9.7 | 84.8 | 94.5 | 12.3 | 25.6 | 37.9 | 22.0 | 110.4 | 132.4 |
| 200 | " | 240 | 8.2 | 97.1 | 105.3 | 9.9 | 25.8 | 35.8 | 18.2 | 122.9 | 141.1 |
| 240 | $\cdots$ | 280 | 7.6 | 88.6 | 96.2 | 11.5 | 22.8 | 34.3 | 19.1 | 111.4 | 130.5 |
| 280 | $\cdots$ | 320 | 5.4 | 63.6 | 69.0 | 6.2 | 14.9 | 21.2 | 11.6 | 78.5 | 90.2 |
| 320 | $\cdots$ | 360 | 6.0 | 50.6 | 56.6 | 5.1 | 18.9 | 24.0 | 11.1 | 69.5 | 80.6 |
| 360 | $\cdots$ | 400 | 4.5 | 31.6 | 36.1 | 4.3 | 5.5 | 9.8 | 8.8 | 37.1 | 45.9 |
| 400 | $\cdots$ | 440 | *3.2 | 20.9 | 24.1 | *2.5 | 4.4 | 7.0 | 5.8 | 25.3 | 31.1 |
| 440 | $\cdots$ | 480 | *2.8 | 14.1 | 16.8 | *2.5 | 3.9 | 6.4 | 5.3 | 18.0 | 23.3 |
| 480 | $\cdots$ | 520 | *2.5 | 10.8 | 13.3 | * 1.9 | 3.6 | 5.5 | 4.4 | 14.4 | 18.8 |
| 520 | $\cdots$ | 560 | -2.7 | 7.7 | 10.3 | * 1.3 | * 0.7 | *2.0 | 4.0 | 8.4 | 12.4 |
| 560 | " | 600 | * 1.7 | 4.9 | 6.6 | * 1.1 | * 1.7 | *2.8 | *2.8 | 6.6 | 9.5 |
| 600 and over |  |  | 8.2 | 15.9 | 24.1 | *2.8 | 4.1 | 7.0 | 11.0 | 20.1 | 31.1 |
| Total |  |  | 92.8 | 733.9 | 826.7 | 191.1 | 349.1 | 5402 | 283.9 | 1,083.0 | 1,366.9 |
|  |  |  |  |  | dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Median weekly eamings in all jobs |  |  | 231 | 216 | 217 | 104 | 117 | 112 | 135 | 188 | 179 |
| Mean weekly earnings in all jobs |  |  | 289 | 233 | 239 | 152 | 157 | 155 | 196 | 208 | 206 |

TABLE 3. ALL EMPLOYEES: EMPLOYEES WORKING 35 HOURS OR MORE PER WEEK AND EMPLOYEES WORKING less than 35 hours per week, weekly earnings in all jobs and marital status JULY 1991-continued


TABLE 4. ALL EMPLOYEES: FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME, WEEKLY EARNINGS AND PERMANENT AND CASUAL EMPLOYEES IN MAIN JOB, JULY 1991

|  |  |  | Permanent |  |  | Casual |  |  | Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Moles Females Persons |  |  | Males Females |  | Persons | Males | Females | Persons |
| FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES IN MAN JOB |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | - '000 - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weekly earnings in main job (\$)- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Und | 160 |  | 34.0 | 21.2 | 55.2 | 20.1 | 19.3 | 39.4 | 54.1 | 40.5 | 94.6 |
| 160 | nd un | 200 | 35.7 | 24.3 | 60.0 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 9.6 | 40.5 | 29.0 | 69.5 |
| 200 | $\cdots$ | 240 | 52.1 | 42.4 | 94.5 | 12.8 | 7.9 | 20.6 | 64.9 | 50.3 | 115.2 |
| 240 | $\because$ | 280 | 72.2 | 63.5 | 135.6 | 9.8 | 7.4 | 17.3 | 82.0 | 70.9 | 152.9 |
| 280 | " | 320 | 93.8 | 111.3 | 205.0 | 11.6 | 9.9 | 21.5 | 105.4 | 121.2 | 226.6 |
| 320 | $\cdots$ | 360 | 182.1 | 173.0 | 355.1 | 19.3 | 10.5 | 29.8 | 201.4 | 183.5 | 384.9 |
| 360 | " | 400 | 244.6 | 192.4 | 437.0 | 16.2 | 10.2 | 26.4 | 260.8 | 202.5 | 463.4 |
| 400 | " | 440 | 288.8 | 168.3 | 457.1 | 19.3 | 9.7 | 29.0 | 308.1 | 178.0 | 486.1 |
| 440 | " | 480 | 262.1 | 140.7 | 402.8 | 15.5 | 8.4 | 23.9 | 277.6 | 149.1 | 426.7 |
| 480 | $\cdots$ | 520 | 271.3 | 141.1 | 412.5 | 17.4 | 7.3 | 24.7 | 288.7 | 148.4 | 437.2 |
| 520 | " | 560 | 252.9 | 111.4 | 364.3 | 16.0 | 3.9 | 19.9 | 268.9 | 115.3 | 384.2 |
| 560 | $\cdots$ | 600 | 163.8 | 72.2 | 236.0 | 9.0 | *3.0 | 12.0 | 172.9 | 75.1 | 248.0 |
| 600 | " | 640 | 162.4 | 69.5 | 231.9 | 8.8 | *2.0 | 10.8 | 171.2 | 71.5 | 242.7 |
| 640 | $\cdots$ | 680 | 132.7 | 47.7 | 180.3 | *3.2 | *0.4 | 3.5 | 135.8 | 48.0 | 183.9 |
| 680 | " | 720 | 120.2 | 42.2 | 162.5 | 3.8 | *1.1 | 4.9 | 124.0 | 43.4 | 167.4 |
| 720 | $\cdots$ | 760 | 113.0 | 34.8 | 147.9 | 4.2 | * 1.3 | 5.5 | 117.3 | 36.1 | 153.4 |
| 760 | $\cdots$ | 800 | 88.8 | 27.9 | 116.7 | 3.5 | *0.3 | 3.7 | 92.3 | 28.2 | 120.4 |
| 800 | $\cdots$ | 840 | 76.6 | 20.3 | 96.9 | 5.6 | * 0.4 | 6.0 | 82.2 | 20.7 | 102.9 |
| 840 | " | 880 | 60.3 | 12.8 | 73.1 | *3.1 | *0.3 | *3.4 | 63.4 | 13.1 | 76.5 |
| 880 | $\cdots$ | 920 | 52.0 | 7.5 | 59.5 | * 1.8 | *0.0 | *1.8 | 53.8 | 7.5 | 61.3 |
| 920 | $\cdots$ | 960 | 48.6 | 8.4 | 57.0 | *2.2 | *0.3 | *2.5 | 50.8 | 8.6 | 59.5 |
| 960 | " | 1000 | 79.8 | 9.5 | 89.3 | 4.8 | *1.3 | 6.1 | 84.7 | 10.8 | 95.4 |
| 1000 and over |  |  | 137.6 | 15.1 | 152.7 | 13.7 | *0.3 | 14.0 | 151.3 | 15.3 | 166.6 |
| Total |  |  | 3,025.4 | 1.557.4 | 4,582.8 | 226.6 | 109.6 | 336.3 | 3,252.1 | 1,667.0 | 4,919.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  | dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Median weekly eamings in main job |  |  | 517 | 436 | 489 | 439 | 341 | 405 | 512 | 430 | 484 |
| Mean weckly camings in main job |  |  | 574 | 469 | 539 | 511 | 347 | 457 | 570 | 461 | 533 |
| PART-TIME EMPL OYEES IN MALN JOB |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | - ${ }^{\text {O }}$ - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weekly earnings in main job (\$)- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Und |  |  | *0.8 | *3.0 | 3.8 | 35.4 | 75.2 | 110.6 | 36.2 | 78.2 | 114.4 |
| 40 | un | 80 | 4.0 | 11.0 | 15.0 | 50.5 | 124.6 | 175.1 | 54.5 | 135.7 | 190.2 |
| 80 | $\cdots$ | 120 | 4.5 | 21.7 | 26.2 | 38.0 | 108.0 | 145.9 | 42.5 | 129.7 | 172.2 |
| 120 | $\cdots$ | 160 | *2.9 | 35.1 | 38.0 | 26.8 | 91.4 | 118.2 | 29.7 | 126.5 | 156.2 |
|  | $\cdots$ | 200 | 5.1 | 45.6 | 50.6 | 18.1 | 62.3 | 80.5 | 23.2 | 107.9 | 131.1 |
| 200 | $\because$ | 240 | 4.5 | 62.0 | 66.6 | 17.0 | 60.8 | 77.8 | 21.5 | 122.8 | 144.4 |
| 240 | $\cdots$ | 280 | 6.3 | 52.2 | 58.5 | 14.7 | 56.5 | 71.2 | 21.0 | 108.7 | 129.7 |
| 280 | $\cdots$ | 320 | *3.1 | 46.0 | 49.1 | 13.9 | 34.2 | 48.1 | 17.0 | 80.2 | 97.2 |
| 320 | $\cdots$ | 360 | *2.9 | 36.6 | 39.6 | 6.5 | 28.5 | 35.1 | 9.5 | 65.2 | 74.6 |
| 360 | $\cdots$ | 400 | 4.1 | 24.1 | 28.2 | 7.3 | 16.1 | 23.4 | 11.4 | 40.2 | 51.6 |
| 400 | $\cdots$ | 440 | *1.8 | 18.1 | 19.9 | 5.5 | 10.4 | 15.9 | 7.3 | 28.5 | 35.8 |
| 440 | $\cdots$ | 480 | *2.6 | 12.2 | 14.8 | 4.8 | 9.2 | 14.1 | 7.4 | 21.4 | 28.9 |
| 480 | $\cdots$ | 520 | *2.2 | 10.4 | 12.7 | *2.2 | 4.7 | 6.9 | 4.4 | 15.1 | 19.5 |
| 520 | $\cdots$ | 560 | *0.5 | 7.9 | 8.5 | *2.2 | * 1.8 | 4.0 | *2.7 | 9.7 | 12.4 |
| 560 | " | 600 | * 1.1 | 3.6 | 4.7 | * 1.3 | *1.4 | *2.7 | *2.5 | 5.0 | 7.4 |
| 600 and over |  |  | *2.3 | 16.1 | 18.4 | 8.1 | 6.2 | 14.3 | 10.4 | 22.3 | 32.7 |
| Total |  |  | 48.7 | $405.7$ | $\begin{array}{r} 454.4 \\ \text { - dollars } \end{array}$ | 252.4 | 691.4 | 943.7 | 301.1 | 1,097.1 | 1.398 .2 |
| Median weekly earnings in main job |  |  | 256 | 259 | 259 | 123 | 137 | 134 | 143 | 189 | 180 |
| Mean weekly eamings in main job |  |  | 305 | 283 | 286 | 187 | 167 | 173 | 206 | 210 | 209 |

TABLE 4. ALL EMPLOYEES: FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME, WEEKLY EARNINGS AND PERMANENT AND
CASUAL EMPLOYEES IN MAIN JOB, JULY 1991-continued


TABLE 5. ALL EMPLOYEES: WEEKLY EARNINGS ,OCCUPATION AND FULL-TIME
AND TOTAL EMPLOYEES IN MAIN JOB, JULY 1991


TABLE 5. ALL EMPLOYEES: WEEKLY EARNINGS ,OCCUPATION AND FULL-TIME
AND TOTAL EMPLOYEES IN MAIN JOB, JULY 1991 -continued

|  |  |  | Occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Professionals | Para-professionals. | Tradespersons | Clerks | espersons and personal service workers | Plant and machine operators, and drivers | Labourers and related workers |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | TO |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weekly earnings in main job (\$)- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under |  |  | 19.1 | 38.2 | 17.9 | 34.0 | 103.3 | 292.7 | 19.0 | 203.2 | 727.5 |
| 160 | un | 200 | *2.9 | 11.0 | 8.2 | 30.0 | 39.9 | 52.3 | 6.2 | 50.2 | 200.6 |
| 200 | $\cdots$ | 240 | 5.1 | 16.9 | 10.4 | 36.3 | 59.1 | 63.0 | 13.4 | 55.2 | 259.5 |
| 240 | $\cdots$ | 280 | 10.0 | 14.1 | 13.2 | 42.5 | 68.7 | 64.9 | 12.3 | 56.9 | 282.5 |
| 280 | " | 320 | 8.8 | 17.8 | 17.0 | 44.1 | 74.1 | 60.2 | 20.2 | 81.5 | 323.8 |
| 320 | $\cdots$ | 360 | 15.7 | 21.2 | 24.0 | 65.9 | 97.1 | 78.5 | 49.1 | 108.0 | 459.5 |
| 360 | $\cdots$ | 400 | 15.4 | 25.5 | 20.3 | 76.7 | 120.4 | 77.2 | 54.5 | 124.9 | 515.0 |
| 400 | $\cdots$ | 440 | 18.4 | 26.0 | 28.6 | 93.4 | 131.2 | 63.4 | 59.5 | 101.4 | 521.9 |
| 440 | $\cdots$ | 480 | 18.6 | 39.5 | 30.3 | 91.6 | 112.5 | 44.6 | 50.9 | 67.5 | 455.6 |
| 480 | $\cdots$ | 520 | 22.8 | 54.3 | 41.7 | 95.8 | 115.1 | 43.1 | 32.9 | 50.9 | 456.7 |
| 520 | " | 560 | 21.0 | 66.6 | 43.0 | 83.8 | 85.4 | 33.3 | 31.3 | 32.2 | 396.6 |
| 560 | " | 600 | 19.6 | 55.6 | 27.8 | 42.1 | 50.4 | 18.3 | 19.0 | 22.6 | 255.5 |
| 600 | $\cdots$ | 640 | 23.9 | 52.2 | 39.2 | 41.3 | 43.1 | 17.1 | 19.1 | 16.0 | 252.0 |
| 640 | $\cdots$ | 680 | 22.5 | 49.6 | 22.5 | 24.0 | 30.5 | 12.5 | 14.4 | 13.1 | 189.1 |
| 680 | " | 720 | 22.6 | 60.4 | 17.8 | 18.9 | 20.0 | 10.7 | 12.7 | 8.2 | 171.3 |
| 720 | $\cdots$ | 760 | 22.0 | 58.9 | 19.1 | 14.0 | 15.4 | 8.2 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 157.6 |
| 760 | " | 800 | 16.1 | 40.2 | 15.8 | 13.9 | 10.9 | 9.0 | 8.3 | 7.8 | 122.0 |
| 800 | $\cdots$ | 840 | 21.1 | 33.2 | 13.6 | 11.1 | 8.1 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 4.0 | 104.2 |
| 840 | $\cdots$ | 880 | 17.8 | 27.2 | 8.0 | 6.1 | 4.9 | *2.7 | 6.5 | 4.0 | 77.2 |
| 880 | $\cdots$ | 920 | 10.9 | 21.6 | 4.6 | 6.7 | 6.4 | *2.3 | 5.6 | 4.3 | 62.4 |
| 920 | $\cdots$ | 960 | 16.4 | 20.9 | 5.3 | 4.2 | 5.5 | *2.6 | *2.9 | *2.8 | 60.6 |
| 960 | " | 1000 | 23.5 | 37.5 | 6.2 | 8.1 | 7.6 | 6.0 | 5.0 | *2.9 | 96.8 |
| 1000 and over |  |  | 51.8 | 54.1 | 11.5 | 12.7 | 8.1 | 11.8 | 12.4 | 7.0 | 169.5 |
| Total |  |  | 425.8 | 842.7 | 446.2 | 897.3 | 1,217.7 | 980.8 | 472.2 | 1,034.5 | 6,3173 |
|  |  |  |  |  | - d |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Median weekly earnings in main job - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Males |  |  | 695 | 704 | 586 | 466 | 509 | 425 | 469 | 388 | 494 |
| Fernales |  |  | 510 | 543 | 469 | 303 | 385 | 236 | 335 | 258 | 349 |
| Persons |  |  | 661 | 627 | 531 | 451 | 414 | 292 | 442 | 346 | 430 |
| Mean weekly earnings in main job - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Males |  |  | 744 | 732 | 614 | 483 | 535 | 455 | 520 | 391 | 539 |
| Females |  |  | 534 | 536 | 469 | 308 | 381 | 253 | 322 | 253 | 361 |
| Persons |  |  | 703 | 647 | 544 | 466 | 420 | 320 | 487 | 341 | 461 |

TABLE 6. ALL EMPLOYEES: WEEKLY EARNINGS ,INDUSTRY AND FULL-TIME and total employees in main job, JULY 1991


TABLE 6. ALL EMPLOYEES: WEEKLY EARNINGS ,INDUSTRY AND FULL.TIME
AND TOTAL EMPLOYEES IN MAIN JOB, JULY 1991 -continued


TABLE 7. ALL EMPLOYEES: WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS PAID FOR IN MAIN JOB, JULY 1991


TABLE 7. ALL EMPLOYEES: WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS PAID FOR IN MAIN JOB, JULY 1991 -continued

|  |  |  | Hours paid for in main job |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1-19 | 20.29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40 | 41-44 | 45-48 49 and over |  |  |
| PERSONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | - 000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weekly earnings in main job (\$)- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unde |  |  | 603.5 | 47.0 | 7.6 | 20.3 | 20.8 | 3.6 | 4.6 | 20.2 | 727.5 |
| 160 | un | r 200 | 95.5 | 39.7 | 7.0 | 22.6 | 23.7 | *2.4 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 200.6 |
| 200 | " | 240 | 63.3 | 87.5 | 11.9 | 42.2 | 36.1 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 10.2 | 259.5 |
| 240 | " | 280 | 40.3 | 84.9 | 20.9 | 59.3 | 48.4 | 6.9 | 8.4 | 13.4 | 282.5 |
| 280 | " | 320 | 23.3 | 57.1 | 33.6 | 90.1 | 83.9 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 17.6 | 323.8 |
| 320 | " | 360 | 17.0 | 43.6 | 39.2 | 164.3 | 142.3 | 17.4 | 12.0 | 23.7 | 459.5 |
| 360 | " | 400 | 13.5 | 23.5 | 27.0 | 218.0 | 171.8 | 20.1 | 15.3 | 25.7 | 515.0 |
| 400 | " | 440 | 9.6 | 16.5 | 18.8 | 214.4 | 180.1 | 32.3 | 22.0 | 28.2 | 521.9 |
| 440 | " | 480 | 8.6 | 19.3 | 16.1 | 190.0 | 142.9 | 31.4 | 22.6 | 24.6 | 455.6 |
| 480 | " | 520 | 4.7 | 12.0 | 15.3 | 197.5 | 130.7 | 28.6 | 26.7 | 41.2 | 456.7 |
| 520 | " | 560 | 6.4 | 10.5 | 13.5 | 164.0 | 108.9 | 28.4 | 29.0 | 35.9 | 396.6 |
| 560 | $\cdots$ | 600 | 3.5 | 8.1 | 8.5 | 105.3 | 63.7 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 24.2 | 255.5 |
| 600 | " | 640 | 5.3 | *3.0 | 11.8 | 90.1 | 65.8 | 19.2 | 20.3 | 36.6 | 252.0 |
| 640 | $\cdots$ | 680 | *2.7 | 4.1 | 5.5 | 77.1 | 39.0 | 15.3 | 18.0 | 27.3 | 189.1 |
| 680 | " | 720 | * 1.7 | 5.0 | 7.4 | 69.5 | 34.7 | 11.7 | 15.5 | 25.7 | 171.3 |
| 720 | " | 760 | *2.3 | * 1.9 | 6.8 | 56.5 | 38.4 | 11.9 | 14.3 | 25.5 | 157.6 |
| 760 | " | 800 | * 1.8 | *0.7 | 6.4 | 41.9 | 28.8 | 9.7 | 13.1 | 19.7 | 122.0 |
| 800 | " | 840 | * 1.8 | *2.4 | 4.5 | 34.0 | 19.4 | 6.4 | 11.5 | 24.3 | 104.2 |
| 840 | $\cdots$ | 880 | *0.1 | * 1.2 | *2.5 | 32.4 | 12.7 | 7.8 | 5.8 | 14.7 | 77.2 |
| 880 | " | 920 | *0.6 | *0.9 | *1.3 | 20.9 | 11.4 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 18.9 | 62.4 |
| 920 | " | 960 | *0.9 | * 1.1 | * 1.2 | 19.9 | 8.5 | 3.9 | 10.8 | 14.2 | 60.6 |
| 960 | " | 1000 | * 1.5 | * 1.6 | * 1.6 | 28.8 | 16.4 | 6.0 | 14.8 | 26.1 | 96.8 |
| 1000 and over |  |  | *3.0 | *1.4 | *2.0 | 41.5 | 20.3 | 11.5 | 21.7 | 68.1 | 169.5 |
| Total |  |  | 910.9 | 472.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 270.3 \\ & - \text { dollars } \end{aligned}$ | $2,000.7$ | 1,448.6 | 312.7 | 330.1 | 571.2 | 6,3173 |
| Median weekly eamings in main job |  |  | 116 | 269 | 382 | 476 | 445 | 521 | 572 | 617 | 430 |
| Mean weekly eamings in main job |  |  | 156 | 308 | 436 | 514 | 483 | 564 | 638 | 689 | 461 |

TABLE 8. FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES IN MAIN JOB: WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AGE, JULY 1991


TABLE 8. FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES IN MAIN JOB: WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AGE, JULY 1991—continued



## TABLE 10. EMPLOYEES WHO WORKED IN A SECOND JOB: WEEKLY EARNINGS IN SECOND JOB

 AND WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB, JULY 1991

TABLE 11. POPULATIONS BY STATES, TERRITORIES AND EMPLOYEES
('000)


## TABLE 12. POPULATIONS BY STATES, TERRTTORIES AND EMPLOYEES' MEAN WEEKLY EARNINGS

 (Dollars)|  | New South Wales | Victoria | Ourensland | South Australia | Western Australia | Tasmania | Northern Territory | Australian Capital Territory | Australia |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Population 1: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All employees in main job | 479 | 460 | 431 | 432 | 466 | 428 | 501 | 546 | 461 |
| Population 2 : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All employees in main job who worked full-time in their main job | 544 | 531 | 504 | 507 | 553 | 504 | 569 | 629 | 533 |
| Population 3 : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All employees in main job who worked full-time in all jobs | 548 | 533 | 506 | 507 | 554 | 508 | 562 | 625 | 535 |
| Population 4 : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All employees in main job who worked full-time in their main job who were bom overseas | 548 | 528 | 533 | 512 | 562 | 589 | 594 | 669 | 543 |
| Population 5 : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All employees in main job who worked in the reference week in their second job as an employee | 368 | 370 | 328 | 363 | 305 | 367 | *322 | 380 | 354 |

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

## Introduction

The monthly population survey (which is described in The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0)) comprises the monthly labour force survey and supplementary topics. This publication contains some results of a supplementary survey run in association with the July 1991 labour force survey conducted throughout Australia.
2. Of the respondents to the labour force survey, those who fell within the scope of the supplementary survey were asked additional questions about their weekly earnings and frequency of pay.

## Scope

3. The scope of this supplementary survey was the same as that used for the labour force survey (described in full in The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0)), except that it was restricted to persons who were employed wage and salary earners ('employces') in their main job excluding persons on workers' compensation, and persons who worked solely for payment in kind. The survey also excluded persons who worked without pay in a family business and unpaid voluntary workers.
4. In the tables "All Employees" refers to all wage and salary earners within the scope of the survey.

## Coverage

5. In the population survey, coverage rules are applied which aim to ensure that each person is associated with only one dwelling, and hence has only one chance of selection. See The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0) for more details.

## Definitions

6. Definitions of labour force and demographic classifications appearing in this publication are given in The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).
7. Unless otherwise stated, all characteristics referenced in this publication relate to the week before the interview (i.e. the reference week).

## Results of the survey

8. The estimates in this publication refer to information collected in the survey month and, due to seasonal factors, may not be representative of other months of the year.
9. Results of similar surveys, conducted annually since August 1975, have been given in previous issues of this publication.
10. It is proposed that this survey will be conducted next in August 1992.

Comparison with Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia (6302.0)
11. The survey was conducted primarily to obtain statistics on the distribution of earnings of employees classified by characteristics such as marital status, sex, age and whether the earnings came from the main job or a second job. Caution should be exercised when comparing the means (averages) in this publication with estimates of average weekly earnings included in the quarterly publication Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia (6302.0) which are compiled from a survey of employers. There are important differences in the scope and methodology of the two surveys.
12. The quarterly survey of average weekly earnings excludes employces in the industries of Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting (ASIC Division A) and Private Households Employing Staff (ASIC Sub-division 94) both of which are included in this household survey. Data from the quarterly survey of average weekly earnings are collected from employers who fill in a mailed questionnaire giving details of their employees' weekly camings. For this household survey, respondents are either interviewed personally at their dwelling or another adult member of their household responds on their behalf.
13. The methodology used in this household survey is associated with sources of non-sample error not found in surveys of employers which may also explain some of the differences between the results of the two surveys.

## Discontinuities in the series

14. The estimates for this survey are not strictly comparable with those obtained from the August 1990 survey. The scope of the 1991 survey and surveys run prior to August 1990, included all persons aged 15 and over. In August 1990, the survey excluded persons aged 70 and over.
15. Care should be taken when comparing the movements in mean weekly earnings between 1990 and 1991 contained in this publication with annual movements in previous publications. There was an elapsed time of only eleven months between repeats of the survey (August 1990 to July 1991). The usual period between surveys is twelve months.

## Estimation procedure

16. The estimates of employees aged 15 years and over are derived from the population survey by use of a ratio estimation procedure, which ensures that the estimates conform to an independently estimated distribution of the population for each capital city and remainder of State by age, sex and labour force status, rather than to the corresponding distribution within the sample itself.

## Reliability of the estimates

17. Estimates in this publication are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. For more information refer to the Technical Note, Page 22.
18. Care should be excrcised with regard to the estimates of weckly earnings provided in this publication. The collection methodology used may have had some effect on the reporting of weekly earnings information. In particular, the apparent irregularity in the numbers of persons reporting weekly eamings in the range of \$960-\$999 may be due to the data collection technique used.

## Related publications

19. Other ABS publications which may be of interest include:

The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0)-issued monthly
Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (6302.0)-issued quarterly

Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia (6306.0)-issued annually

1986 Income Distribution Survey, Persons with Earned Income, Australia, (6546.0)-issued irregularly

Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia, (6248.0)-issued quarterly

Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia (6312.0)—issued monthly
20. Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the Catalogue of Publications and Products, Australia (1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a Publications Advice (1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the following 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 the Technical Note, Page 22
.. not applicable
r revised

21. Because estimates have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

## Floppy disk service

Selected ABS statistics are available on floppy disk. Further information is available on (06) 2526684.

## TECHNICAL NOTE

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 those 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 number 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.
2. Space does not allow for the separate indication of the standard errors of all estimates in this publication. A table of standard errors applicable to persons estimates is given on the following page. Since they are averages based on calculations for a limited number of past surveys over a wide range of labour force characteristics these numbers will not give a precise measure of the standard error of a particular estimate but they will provide an indication of its magnitude.
3. An example of the calculation and the use of standard errors in relation to estimates of persons is as follows. Table 4 shows the estimated number of females who in July 1991, were part-time workers was $1,097,100$. Since this estimate is between $1,000,000$ and $2,000,000$, the table below shows that the standard error for Australia will be between 11,100 and 14,300 in the standard error table and can be approximated by interpolation as 11,400 (rounded to the nearest 100). Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the value that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey will fall in the range $1,085,700$ to $1,108,500$ and about nineteen chances in twenty that the value will fall within the range $1,074,300$ to $1,119,900$. This example is illustrated in the following diagram.
('000)
$1,090.5\left[\begin{array}{l}\text { Estimated } \\ \text { value }\end{array}\right.$
4. The relative standard errors of estimates of mean and median weekly eamings are obtained by first finding the relative standard error of the estimate of the total number of persons contributing to the estimate and then multiplying the figure by the following relevant factors:

Mean weekly earnings
-Part-time workers 1.0
-Full-time workers 0.7
-All employees 0.9
Mcdian weckly earnings
-Part-time workers 1.4
-Full-ime workers 0.7
-All employees 1.0
5. An example of the calculation of standard crrors by the use of the above factors is as follows:

Table 4 shows the estimate of median weekly carnings of female part-time workers in July 1991 was $\$ 189$ and the estimate of total number of employees contributing to this estimate was $1,097,100$. The standard error of this estimate $(1,097,100)$ is about 11,400 so the relative standard error is about 1.0 per cent. The relative standard error of the estimate of median weckly earnings is calculated by multiplying this figure (1.0) by the appropriate factor shown in the previous paragraph (in this case 1.4) : 1.0 x $1.4=1.4$ per cent. The relative standard error of this estimate of median weekly earnings is therefore 1.4 per cent of $\$ 189$, i.e. about $\$ 2.60$. Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the median weekly earnings of female part-time workers would fall within the range $\$ 186.40$ to $\$ 191.60$, and about nincteen chances in twenty that they would fall within the range $\$ 183.80$ to $\$ 194.20$.
6. As can be seen from the standard error table, the smaller the estimate the higher is the relative standard error. Very small estimates are thus subject to such high standard crrors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable uses. In the tables in this publication, only estimates with relative standard errors of 25 per cent or less and percentages based on such estimates are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. However, estimates with larger relative standard crrors have been included and are preceded by an asterisk (e.g. *3.5) percentage to indicate they are subject to high standard errors and should be used with caution.
7. 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. A formula to approximate the relative standard error (RSE) of a proportion is:

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

8. Considering the example from paragraph 3 above, 1,097,100 female part-time employees represented 39.7 per cent of the 2,764,100 female part-time employces in July 1991. The standard error of $2,764,100$ is approximately 15,700 so the relative standard error is 0.6 per cent. The relative standard error for $1,097,100$ is 1.0 per cent. Applying the above formula, the relative standard error of the proportion is $\sqrt{(1.0)^{2}-(0.6)^{2}}$ or 0.8 per cent, giving a standard error for the proportion (39.7 per cent) of 0.3 percentage points. Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the proportion of female employees who worked on a part-time basis in July 1991 is between 39.4 per cent and 40 per cent and nineteen chances in twenty that the proportion is within the range 39.1 per cent to 40.3 per cent.
9. Published estimates may also be used to calculate the difference between two survey estimates (of numbers or percentages). Such an estimate is subject to sampling error. The sampling error of the difference between two estimates depends on their standard errors and the relationship (correlation) between them. An approximate
standard error (SE) of the difference between two estimates $(x-y)$ may be calculated by the following formula:

$$
\operatorname{SE}(x-y)=\sqrt{[S E(x)]^{2}+[S E(y)]^{2}}
$$

While this formula will only be exact for differences between separate and uncorrelated characteristics or subpopulations it is expected to provide a good approximation for all differences likely to be of interest in this publication.
10. 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 coding and processing 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 a sample. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and efficient operating procedures.

STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES


## GLOSSARY

All employees: employed persons aged 15 years and over who worked for an employer for wages or salary or in their own business, either with or without employees, if that business was a limited liability company in their main job.

Casual employees in main job: employees who were not entitled to either annual leave or sick leave.

Dependents: all family members under 15 years of age; family members aged 15 to 19 attending school or aged 15 to 24 attending a tertiary educational institution full time, except those classified as husbands, wives, sole parents or other family heads.

Employees working 35 hours or more per week in all jobs: employees who usually worked a total of 35 hours or more a week in all jobs and others who usually work less than 35 hours a week but worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

Employees working less than 35 hours per week in all jobs: employees who usually worked a total of less than 35 hours a week in all jobs and who did so during the reference week.

Family: is defined to consist of two or more related persons usually resident in the same household at the time of the survey. A family comprises a married couple or a family head together with any persons having any of the following relationships to them:
(a) sons or daughters of any age, if not married and with no children of their own present;
(b) other relatives if not accompanied by a spouse, sons or daughters, or parents of their own; or
(c) any children under 15 years of age who do not have a parent present.

Further details on the determination of family relationships are given in The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

Full-time employees in main job: all employees for whom 'full-time' was the response to the question 'Is your main job full-time or part-time?'

Hours paid for in main job: the number of hours for which employees were paid, not necessarily 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 they were paid).

Industry: unless otherwise specified all occurrences of industry in this publication refer to Industry Division as
defined by the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), 1983.

Main English-speaking countries: the United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, the United States of America, New Zealand and South Africa.

Main job: the job in which most hours were usually worked.

Mean weekly earnings: the amount obtained by dividing the total earnings of a group by the number of employces in that group.

Median weekly earnings: the amount which divides the distribution of employees 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 which contained the median.

Occupation: unless otherwise specified all occurrences of occupation in this publication refer to Major Group as defined by the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO), 1986.

Part-time employees in main job: all employees for whom 'part-time' was the response to the question 'Is your main job full-time or part-time'?

Permanent employees in main job: employees who were entitled to annual leave or sick leave in their main job.

Second job: a job, other than the main job in which some hours were worked during the reference week. A person who held more than one job is classified to the industry and occupation of the main job. Service in the reserve defence forces is 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 workers, baby-sitters, etc., are not counted as having a second job unless they also held another job of a different kind, nor are those who worked for more than one employer solely by reason of changing jobs during the reference week.

Size of location: the number of persons employed at the location of the respondent's main job.

Wage and salary earner: refer to All employees.
Weekly earnings: amount of 'last total pay' from wage and salary jobs prior to the interview (i.e. before taxation and other deductions had been made). For persons paid other than weekly, earnings were converted to a weekly equivalent. No adjustment was made for any back payment of wage increases or pre-payment of leave, etc.

## SPECIAL DATA SERVICES

## DATA ITEMS AND HOW TO ORDER SPECIAL TABLES FROM THIS SURVEY

The ABS offers a range of unpublished data from this survey upon request. When ordering special tables from this survey, please ensure you identify the population(s) and the data item(s) which you require.

This section specifies the data items, categories and populations which relate to the survey and includes an order form for special tables. More detailed breakdowns of some data items are available on request.

The population(s) for a particular data item refers to the persons in the survey to whom the data item relates.

## POPULATIONS

POPULATION 1: All employees
POPULATION 2: All employees who worked full-time in their main job
POPULATION 3: All employees who worked 35 hours or more per week in all jobs
POPULATION 4: All employecs who worked full-time in their main job who were born overseas
POPULATION 5: All employees who worked in survey week in their second job as an employee

| DATA ITEM |  | POPULATIONS | DATA ITEM |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | STATE | ALL | 6B | FAMILY STATUS (2) ALL |
|  | New South Wales |  |  | Member of a family |
|  | Victoria |  |  | Husband or wife |
|  | Queensland |  |  | With children aged 0-14 present |
|  | South Australia |  |  | Without children aged 0-14 present |
|  | Western Australia |  |  | Sole parent |
|  | Tasmania |  |  | With children aged 0-14 present |
|  | Northem Territory |  |  | Without children aged 0-14 present |
|  | Australian Capital Territory |  |  | Other family head |
| 2 |  | ALL |  | Full-time student aged 15-24(a) |
|  |  |  |  | Other child(b) of married couple or family head |
|  | Metropolitan <br> Non-metropolitan |  |  | Other relative of married couple or family head |
| 3 |  |  |  | Not a member of a family Living alone |
|  | DISSEMINATION REGION | ALL |  | Living alone <br> Not living alone |
|  | Standard labour force dissemination |  |  | Family status not determined |

(a) Excludes persons aged 20-24 attending school.
(b) Aged 15 and over.

7A BIRTHPLACE AND PERIOD OF
ALL ARRIVAL
Born in Australia
Born outside Australia
Arrived before 1961
Arrived 1961-1970
Arrived 1971-1980
Arrived 1981-1991
BIRTHPLACE (1)
ALL
Born in Australia
Born outside Australia
Borm in main English speaking countries(a)
Born in other countries
(a) Comprises UK, Ireland, Canada, South Africa, USA and New Zealand.

## DATA ITEM

POPULATIONS
7C BIRTHPLACE (2)
Born in Australia
Born outside Australia
Oceania
New Zealand
Europe and the USSR
Germany
Greece
Italy
Netherlands
United Kingdom and Ireland Yugoslavia
The Middle East and North Africa Lebanon
Southeast Asia
Malaysia
Philippines
Viet Nam
Northeast Asia China
The Americas
Other
India
8 AGE
15-19
20-24
25-34
35-44
45-54
55-59
60-64
65 and over
9 FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME
EMPLOYEE IN MAIN JOB
Full-time employee
Part-time employee
10 FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME
EMPLOYEE IN ALL JOBS
Full-time
Part-time
11 OCCUPATION OF MAIN JOB
Managers and administrators
Professionals
Para-professionals
Tradespersons
Clerks
Salespersons and personal service workers
Plant and machine operators, and drivers
Labourers and related workers
12 INDUSTRY OF MAIN JOB
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting Mining
Manufacturing
Electricity, gas and water
Construction
Wholesale and retail trade
Transport and storage
Communication
Finance, property and business services
Community services
Recreation, personal and other services Other

DATA ITEM
POPLLATIONS

13 HOURS WORKED IN MAN JOB
ALL
0 or less than 1 hour
1-14
15-19
20-24
25-29
30-34
35
36-39
40
41-44
45-48
49 and over
14 HOURS WORKED IN SECOND JOB
ALL
0 or less than 1 hour
1-4
5-9
10 and over
15 HOURS WORKED IN ALL JOBS
0 or less than 1 hour
1-14
15-19
20-24
25-29
30-34
35
36-39
40
41-44
45-48
49 and over
16 HOURS PAID FOR IN MAIN JOB ALL
1-19
20-29
30-34
35-39
40
41-44
45-48
49 and over
17 SECTOR OF MAIN JOB
Public
Private
Don't know


## SUPPLEMENTARY AND SPECIAL SURVEYS

The supplementary and special surveys collect data on particular aspects of the labour force. It may be possible to order Unit Record Tapes on the following supplementary and special surveys by contacting the ABS.
Alternative Working Arrangements, Australia, March to May 1982, September to November 1986 ..... 6341.0
Annual and Long Service Leave Taken, Australia, May 1988 to April 1989 ..... 6317.0
Career Paths of Persons with Trade Qualifications, Australia, 1989 ..... 6243.0
Career Paths of Qualified Nurses, Australia, 1989 ..... 6277.0
Child Care, Australia-May 1969, 1973, 1977; June 1980; November 1984; June 1987 ..... 4402.0
Employment Benefits, Australia. Annually. Latest issue August 1990 ..... 6334.0
How Workers Get Their Training, Australia, 1989 ..... 6278.0
Income Distribution Survey, Australia, Persons with Earned Income, 1986 ..... 6546.0
Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons, Australia. Two-yearly. Latest issuc July 1990 ..... 6222.0
Labour Force Experience, Australia. Annually. Latest issue March 1990 ..... 6206.0
Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia. Annually. Latest issuc February 1991 ..... 6235.0
Labour Force Status and Educational Attendance, Australia. Latest issue Scptember 1990 ..... 6272.0
Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia. Annually. Latest issuc June 1991 ..... 6224.0
Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Migrants, Australia, September 1990 ..... 6250.0
Labour Mobility, Australia. Annually. Latest issue February 1991 ..... 6209.0
Multiple Jobholding, Australia. Four-yearly. Latest issue August 1987 ..... 6216.0
Persons Employed at Home, Australia, April 1989 ..... 6275.0
Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia. Annually. Latest issue September 1990 ..... 6220.0
Persons Who Had Re-entered the Labour Force, Australia, May 1985, May 1987, May 1990 ..... 6264.0
Persons Who Have Left the Labour Force, Australia, November 1985, April 1988, April 1991 ..... 6267.0
Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia, November 1989 ..... 6238.0
Successful and Unsuccessful Job Search Experience, Australia, July 1990 ..... 6245.0
Superannuation, Australia, February 1974, September to November 1982, November 1988 ..... 6319.0
Trade Union Members, Australia. Two-yearly. Latest issuc August 1990 ..... 6325.0
Transition From Education to Work, Australia. Annually. Latest issue May 1991 ..... 6227.0
Underemployed Workers, Australia, May 1988 ..... 6265.0
Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia. Annually. Latest issue August 1990 ..... 6310.0
Working Hours Arrangements, Australia, February-May 1981 ..... 6338.0
Working Hours Arrangements-Supplementary Tables, Australia, February-May 1981 ..... 6339.0

## SPECIAL DATA REQUEST ORDER FORM

## WEEKLY EARNINGS, JULY 1991

Please specify your special data request(s) on the order form provided on the following page.
The following points should be noted when requesting special tables:

1. Table requests will be available on computer printout, floppy disk or microfiche.
2. The current cost of special tables is as follows -

| No. of data items <br> (excluding populations) | Cost per table $(\$)$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 120 |
| 3 | 150 |
| 4 | 210 |
| 5 | 300 |
| 6 or more | negotiable |

NOTE (i) For tables provided on floppy disk, an additional cost of $\$ 65.00$ per 360 K will be charged;
(ii) For tables provided on microfiche, an additional cost of $\$ 50.00$ plus $\$ 5.00$ per microfiche will be charged;
(iii) Prices quoted are subject to revisions.
3. Return the completed order form together with the address advice to -

Assistant Director
Labour Force Supplementary Surveys
Australian Bureau of Statistics
PO Box 10
Belconnen ACT 2616
OR
Facsimile No. (06) 2526530
4. The invoiced cost is payable in full within 28 days of supply.
5. Any inquiries about this order should be directed to Mr Michael Jones on (06) 2526503.

8
ADDRESS ADVICE - DETACH AND FORWARD TOGETHER WITH YOUR COMPLETED ORDER FORM.

Please send my order and invoice to -
NAME $\qquad$
ORGANISATION $\qquad$
ADDRESS
$\qquad$ POSTCODE $\qquad$
TELEPHONE $\qquad$
Signature $\qquad$ Date / /

Weekly Earnings, July 1991

Weekly Earnings, July 1991
SPECIAL DATA REQUESTS

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[^0]:    ADDITIONAL DATA ON REQUEST

    INQUIRIES - for further information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics, contact Mr Michael Jones on Canberra (06) 2526503 or Labour Force Inquiries in your ABS State office (sec last page for contact numbers).

    - for information about other $A B S$ statistics and services please refer to the last page of this publication.

[^1]:    (a) The August 1990 survey excluded all persons aged 70 and over. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 14 regarding the discontinuities in the series.

