

MULTIPLE JOBHOLDING, AUGUST 1977

INQUIRIES

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

In August 1977 a survey, based on the quarterly population survey, was conducted throughout Australia in order to obtain information about the nature and extent of multiple jobholding. A preliminary statement containing a summary of the results of the survey was published on 14 December 1977 (6215.0). This bulletin provides estimates in greater detail. The results of a previous survey were published in *Multiple Jobholding, August 1975* (6216.0). Similar surveys were conducted in November 1965, August 1966 and 1967, May 1971 and August 1973.

The population survey

2. The survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 30,000 houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. Interviews for the multiple jobholding survey were carried out during a period of four weeks.

Scope

3. The estimates relate to all persons aged 15 years and over, except persons in institutions, members of the permanent defence forces, and certain diplomatic personnel customarily excluded from census and estimated populations. Persons in institutions are those who were patients in hospitals and sanatoria, or inmates of gaols, reformatories, etc., and for whom, for the purpose of the survey, the institution was regarded as their dwelling.

Definitions

4. Persons were classified as *multiple jobholders* if, during the survey week, they

- (a) worked in a second job or held a second job from which they were absent because of holidays, sickness or any other reason, and

- (b) were employed in at least one of their jobs as a wage or salary earner. Work as an unpaid family helper or 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.

5. The *main job* was defined as the job at which most hours were worked during survey week or, where an equal number of hours were worked at two or more jobs during survey week, the job considered by the respondent to be the main job. The *second job* was defined to include all remaining jobs. It should be noted that the definition of main job and second job was based on activity during survey week – the week prior to that in which respondents were interviewed. Thus for a person who was absent (for example, on leave) from his main job but worked in his usual second job the latter would have been recorded as the main job, and the former as the second job for the purposes of the survey.

6. The *labour force* comprises all persons who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed, according to the definitions customarily used in the population survey. Classification of employed persons by industry and occupation is according to the industry and occupation of the main job. For detailed definitions see *The Labour Force* (6203.0).

Reliability of the estimates

7. Since the estimates 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 on page 8.

Related publications

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

- . *The Labour Force* (6203.0)
- . *Labour Mobility* (6209.0)
- . *Labour Force Experience* (6206.0)
- . *Work Patterns of Employees* (6328.0)
- . *Evening and Night Work (Preliminary)* (6326.0)
- . *Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution) (Preliminary)* (6309.0)

9. An up-to-date list of population survey reports is given in *The Labour Force*.

10. All publications produced by the ABS are listed in *Catalogue of Publications 1977* (1101.0) which is available free of charge from any ABS office.

Symbol

- * Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

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

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Australian Statistician

TABLE 1. - MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS (a) : PROPORTION OF PERSONS IN THE LABOUR FORCE (b)
WHO HELD A SECOND JOB, BY OCCUPATION OF MAIN JOB
(Per cent)

Occupation group of main job	August 1966	August 1967	May 1971	August 1973	August 1975	August 1977
Professional and technical	4.1	4.4	5.0	4.7	5.1	4.6
Administrative, executive and managerial	} 2.8	2.8	3.6	{ 3.2	3.3	2.7
Clerical						
Sales	2.9	2.4	4.0	3.5	3.5	2.6
Farmers, fishermen, timbergetters, etc.	4.7	4.2	3.7	4.7	4.6	4.0
Transport and communication	3.6	3.6	4.3	3.5	3.2	2.9
Tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c. and miners etc.	2.5	2.4	3.2	2.7	2.6	1.8
Service, sport and recreation	2.7	2.2	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.2
Total persons	3.1	2.9	3.6	3.3	3.3	2.7
Males	3.8	3.6	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.1
Females	1.4	1.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1

(a) For definitions see Explanatory Notes. (b) Multiple jobholders in each group as a percentage of the civilian labour force in the same group.

TABLE 2. - MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS (a) : OCCUPATIONAL STATUS IN
MAIN AND SECOND JOBS, AUGUST 1977
(000)

Occupational status in main job	Occupational status in second job								
	Employer or self-employed			Wage or salary earner			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
ALL MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS									
Employer or self-employed	..	..	..	15.3	5.1	20.4	15.3	5.1	(b)20.4
Wage or salary earner	43.7	9.1	52.9	63.9	32.4	96.3	107.6	41.6	(c)149.2
Total (d)	43.7	9.1	52.9	79.4	37.9	117.3	123.1	47.0	170.1
PERSONS WHO ACTUALLY WORKED IN SECOND JOB IN SURVEY WEEK									
Employer or self-employed	..	..	..	13.1	4.1	17.2	13.1	4.1	17.2
Wage or salary earner	36.1	6.9	42.9	56.0	26.7	82.7	92.1	33.5	125.6
Total (d)	36.1	6.9	42.9	69.4	30.9	100.3	105.4	37.8	143.2

(a) For definitions see Explanatory Notes. (b) Represents 2.2 per cent of total employers and self-employed. (c) Represents 3.0 per cent of total wage and salary earners. (d) Includes unpaid family helpers.

TABLE 3. - MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS (a) : MARITAL STATUS, AUGUST 1977

	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	A.C.T.	Australia (b)
NUMBER ('000)								
Males -								
Married	34.7	23.4	12.1	12.9	8.6	4.1	1.9	97.9
Not married (c)	9.2	6.0	*	3.9	3.3	*	*	25.2
Total	43.9	29.4	14.1	16.8	11.9	4.5	2.2	123.1
Females -								
Married	10.4	8.7	4.1	4.4	3.8	*	*	32.6
Not married (c)	4.3	*	*	2.8	*	*	*	14.4
Total	14.7	11.3	6.3	7.1	5.7	*	*	47.0
Persons -								
Married	45.1	32.1	16.2	17.2	12.3	4.8	2.4	130.5
Not married (c)	13.5	8.6	4.2	6.7	5.3	*	*	39.6
Total	58.5	40.7	20.5	23.9	17.6	5.4	2.8	170.1
PER CENT OF LABOUR FORCE (d)								
Males -								
Married	3.5	3.1	3.1	4.9	3.6	4.9	4.5	3.5
Not married (c)	2.2	1.9	*	3.7	3.3	*	*	2.1
Total	3.1	2.7	2.4	4.6	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.1
Females -								
Married	2.2	2.2	2.3	3.2	3.0	*	*	2.4
Not married (c)	1.4	*	*	3.6	*	*	*	1.8
Total	1.9	1.8	2.1	3.4	3.0	*	*	2.1
Persons -								
Married	3.1	2.8	2.8	4.3	3.4	3.9	3.5	3.1
Not married (c)	1.9	1.6	1.4	3.6	3.1	*	*	2.0
Total	2.7	2.4	2.3	4.1	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.7

(a) For definitions see Explanatory Notes. (b) Includes the Northern Territory. (c) Never married, widowed and divorced. (d) See note (b) to Table 1.

* Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses. See page 8, paragraph 5.

TABLE 4. - MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS (a) : OCCUPATIONAL STATUS IN SECOND JOB AND MARITAL STATUS, CAPITAL CITIES AND OTHER AREAS, AUGUST 1977

Occupational status in second job	Capital cities (b)			Other areas			Total		
	Married	Not married (c)	Total	Married	Not married (c)	Total	Married	Not married (c)	Total
NUMBER ('000)									
Employer or self-employed - Persons	20.0	4.5	24.6	24.4	*	28.3	44.4	8.4	52.9
Wage or salary earner -									
Males	35.4	13.7	49.1	25.8	4.5	30.3	61.2	18.2	79.4
Females	13.9	9.1	23.0	11.0	*	14.9	24.9	13.0	37.9
Persons	49.3	22.8	72.1	36.8	8.3	45.1	86.1	31.2	117.3
Total -									
Males	52.0	17.1	69.1	45.9	8.1	54.0	97.9	25.2	123.1
Females	17.3	10.2	27.6	15.3	4.2	19.4	32.6	14.4	47.0
Persons	69.3	27.3	96.7	61.2	12.3	73.4	130.5	39.6	170.1
PER CENT OF LABOUR FORCE (d)									
Males	3.0	2.3	2.8	4.4	1.9	3.6	3.5	2.1	3.1
Females	1.9	1.8	1.8	3.3	1.7	2.7	2.4	1.8	2.1
Persons	2.6	2.1	2.4	4.0	1.8	3.3	3.1	2.0	2.7

(a) For definitions see Explanatory Notes. (b) Statistical Divisions of the six State capital cities as defined in *Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1971 - Census Bulletin No. 6*. (c) Never married, widowed and divorced. (d) See note (b) to Table 1.

* Less than or based on a figure less than 4,000. See page 8, paragraph 5.

TABLE 5. — MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS (a) : BIRTHPLACE AND PERIOD OF ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1977

	All multiple jobholders								
	Males		Females		Persons		Persons who actually worked in a second job in survey week		
	('000)	per cent of labour force (b)	('000)	per cent of labour force (b)	('000)	per cent of labour force (b)	Males	Females	Persons
							('000)	('000)	('000)
Born in Australia	96.7	3.3	37.7	2.3	134.4	2.9	82.1	29.6	111.7
Born outside Australia —									
Main English-speaking countries (c)	15.2	3.4	5.6	2.3	20.9	3.0	13.1	5.0	18.1
Other countries	11.2	1.8	*	*	14.9	1.6	10.3	*	13.4
Arrived in Australia —									
Before 1957	8.6	2.3	4.6	1.8	11.6	2.3	7.6	4.1	10.2
1957-1963	6.4	3.2		1.8		7.9				2.5	5.5
1964-1970	8.1	2.7	4.7	1.6	9.6	2.0	7.0	4.0	8.0
1971 to August 1977	*	*		1.6		6.5				2.1	*	6.2
Total born outside Australia	26.4	2.5	9.3	1.7	35.7	2.2	23.3	8.2	31.5
Total	123.1	3.1	47.0	2.1	170.1	2.7	105.4	37.8	143.2

(a) For definitions see Explanatory Notes. (b) See note (b) to Table 1. (c) Comprises the United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, the United States of America, South Africa and New Zealand.

* Less than or based on a figure less than 4,000. See page 8, paragraph 5.

TABLE 6. — MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS (a) : AGE AND MARITAL STATUS, AUGUST 1977

	Age group (years)							Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over		
	NUMBER ('000)							
Married —								
Males	*	6.4	36.7	27.5	19.1	8.2	97.9	
Females	*	*	12.1	8.9	6.3	*	32.6	
Persons	*	9.9	48.8	36.4	25.4	9.9	130.5	
Not married (b) —								
Males	6.9	8.2	6.9	*	*	*	25.2	
Females	4.4	4.6	*	*	*	*	14.4	
Persons	11.3	12.8	9.5	4.7		*	39.6	
Total —								
Males	6.9	14.6	43.5	29.7	19.4	8.9	123.1	
Females	4.5	8.1	14.7	9.7	7.7	*	47.0	
Persons	11.4	22.7	58.2	39.4	27.1	11.3	170.1	
	PER CENT OF LABOUR FORCE (c)							
Males	1.8	2.8	4.2	3.8	2.7	1.7	3.1	
Females	1.3	2.1	2.8	2.3	2.2	*	2.1	
Persons	1.6	2.5	3.7	3.3	2.5	1.6	2.7	

(a) For definitions see Explanatory Notes. (b) Never married, widowed and divorced. (c) See note (b) to Table 1.

* Less than or based on a figure less than 4,000. See page 8, paragraph 5.

TABLE 7. — MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS (a) : HOURS WORKED IN MAIN AND SECOND JOBS, AUGUST 1977 ('000)

	Hours worked in second job						Total number of multiple jobholders
	0	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20 and over	
Hours worked in main job							
0	6.4	..	..	..	..	..	6.4
1-15	5.4	7.1	6.5	*	*	*	21.2
16-29	*	*	4.3	4.8	4.0	5.3	17.8
30-34	*	*	4.1				
35-39	*	8.2	7.6	9.4	6.4	10.8	27.0
40	5.9	9.2	14.2				
41-48	4.2	6.3	6.8	6.2	*	6.5	16.0
49 and over							
Total persons	26.9	34.6	43.4	24.3	14.0	26.9	170.1
Males	17.7	21.7	30.6	20.3	9.9	22.9	123.1
Females	9.2	13.0	12.8	4.0	4.1	4.0	47.0

(a) For definitions see Explanatory Notes.

* Less than 4,000. See page 8, paragraph 5.

TABLE 8. — MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS (a) : INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION OF SECOND JOB AND HOURS WORKED, AUGUST 1977 ('000)

	Hours worked in second job						Total number of multiple jobholders
	0	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20 and over	
Industry of second job							
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5.2	*	4.3	4.6	*	9.1	27.7
Wholesale and retail trade	*	6.2	6.5	4.0	5.5		25.4
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	4.5		5.7		5.4		15.7
Community services	5.6	10.2	8.0	*	*	*	31.4
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	5.5	9.1	14.3	5.8	*	4.4	42.2
Other (b)	5.8	*	7.1	*	*	4.8	27.8
Occupation of second job							
Professional and technical	5.9	11.6	8.6	4.7		*	33.0
Clerical	5.8		5.7	*	*	*	14.5
Sales	*	5.1	4.3	5.0			17.0
Farmers, fishermen, timber-getters, etc.	5.4	*	4.2	4.7	*	9.4	28.5
Tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c. (c)	4.2		4.7	4.4		*	16.4
Service, sport and recreation	4.6	9.7	12.9	6.2	5.4	6.1	44.9
Other (d)	4.0		*	4.7		4.2	15.8
Total	26.9	34.6	43.4	24.3	14.0	26.9	170.1

(a) For definitions see Explanatory Notes. (b) Includes manufacturing 11,300; construction 5,700; transport and storage 7,000. (c) Includes miners, quarrymen and related workers. (d) Comprises administrative, executive and managerial 8,700; transport and communication workers 7,100.

* Less than 4,000. See page 8, paragraph 5.

TABLE 9. — MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS (a) : INDUSTRY OF MAIN JOB, AUGUST 1977

Industry division	Number ('000)			Per cent of labour force (b)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	12.5	*	15.3	4.0	*	3.9
Manufacturing	24.3	4.5	28.8	2.5	1.3	2.2
Construction	8.0	*	8.6	1.7	*	1.7
Wholesale and retail trade	19.2	8.9	28.1	2.6	1.7	2.3
Transport and storage	8.3	*	9.9	3.0	*	3.0
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	9.9	4.1	14.0	3.8	1.9	2.9
Public administration and defence	6.7	*	8.4	3.6	*	3.0
Community services	20.2	15.4	35.6	6.2	2.7	4.0
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	6.9	6.7	13.6	4.2	2.9	3.5
Other industries (c)	7.3	*	7.9	2.6	*	2.2
Total	123.1	47.0	170.1	3.1	2.1	2.7

(a) For definitions see Explanatory Notes. (b) See footnote (b) to Table 1. (c) Includes communication, 5,000.

* Less than or based on a figure less than 4,000. See page 8, paragraph 5.

TABLE 10. — MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS (a) : OCCUPATION OF MAIN JOB, AUGUST 1977

Occupation group	Number ('000)			Per cent of labour force (b)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Professional and technical	24.7	12.2	36.9	5.6	3.4	4.6
Administrative, executive and managerial	8.6	*	9.7	2.7	*	2.7
Clerical	13.2	14.2	27.4	4.0	1.9	2.6
Sales	9.7	4.4	14.1	3.7	1.5	2.6
Farmers, fishermen, timbergetters, etc.	13.9	*	16.8	4.0	*	4.0
Transport and communication	8.9	*	10.2	2.9	*	2.9
Tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c. and miners etc.	34.3	*	35.8	2.0	*	1.8
Service, sport and recreation	9.7	9.4	19.1	4.5	2.5	3.2
Total	123.1	47.0	170.1	3.1	2.1	2.7

(a) For definitions see Explanatory Notes. (b) See note (b) to Table 1.

* Less than or based on a figure less than 4,000. See page 8, paragraph 5.

TABLE 11. — MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS (a) : INDUSTRY OF MAIN AND SECOND JOBS, AUGUST 1977 ('000)

Industry division of main job	Industry division of second job							
	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	Manufacturing	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	Community services	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	Other industries	All industries
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	6.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	15.3
Manufacturing	5.4	*	*	*	*	7.8	*	28.8
Wholesale and retail trade	*	*	6.5	*	*	8.8	*	28.1
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	*	*	*	*	*	5.2	*	14.0
Community services	4.8	*	*	*	16.4	4.4	*	35.6
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	*	*	*	*	*	4.6	*	13.6
Other industries	5.3	*	6.8	*	*	9.9	4.9	(b)34.8
Total persons	27.7	11.3	25.4	15.7	31.4	42.2	(c)16.5	170.1
Males	24.1	7.5	18.5	11.1	18.7	29.5	13.6	123.1
Females	*	*	6.8	4.6	12.6	12.8	*	47.0

(a) For definitions see Explanatory Notes. (b) Includes construction 8,600, communication 5,000, transport and storage 9,900 and public administration and defence 8,400. (c) Includes construction 5,700 and transport and storage 7,000.

* Less than 4,000. See page 8, paragraph 5.

TABLE 12. SECOND JOBS OF MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS (a) AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY, AUGUST 1977 (Per cent)

Industry division	Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	7.5	*	6.9
Manufacturing	0.8	*	0.9
Construction	1.1	*	1.2
Wholesale and retail trade	2.6	1.4	2.1
Transport and storage	2.0	*	2.2
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	4.2	2.1	3.3
Community services	5.5	2.2	3.5
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	16.1	5.7	10.4
Other industries	*	*	*

(a) For definitions see Explanatory Notes.

* Based on a figure less than 4,000. See page 8, paragraph 5.

TECHNICAL NOTE

Estimation procedure

The estimates are derived from the quarterly population survey by use of 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 bulletin 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. 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 in the survey. 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 in the survey, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors.

3. Space does not allow for the separate indication of the standard errors of all estimates in this bulletin. A table of *standard errors* for general application is given below. These figures will not give a precise measure of standard error of a particular estimate since they are averages based on calculations for a limited number of quarterly labour force surveys over a wide range of labour force characteristics. However, they will provide an indication of the magnitude of the standard error of any particular estimate. An example of the use of the table is as follows: if an estimate for Australia obtained from the sample is 100,000, the standard error is 3 per cent of the estimate i.e. 3,000; there are then about two

chances in three that the true figure is within the range 97,000 to 103,000 and about nineteen chances in twenty that this figure is between 94,000 and 106,000.

4. 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 denominator. However, the per cent standard error of the estimated percentage will generally be lower than the per cent standard error of the estimate of the numerator. The per cent standard errors of the numerators can be obtained from the table below.

5. As the standard errors in the table below show, *the smaller the estimate the higher is the relative standard error*. Very small estimates are thus subject to such high standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable uses. In the tables in this bulletin, estimates less than the lowest levels shown in the table below have not been included. Although figures for these small components can in some cases be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable.

6. The imprecision due to sampling variability, which is measured by the standard error, should not be confused with inaccuracies that may occur because of imperfections in reporting by interviewers and respondents. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as the *non-sampling error*, and they may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or only a sample. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and efficient operating procedures.

STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES

Size of estimate (persons)	Australia										
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Number	Per cent of estimate	
1,500						250	300	300			
2,000					400	250	350	350			
2,500				500	450	250	400	400			
3,000			600	500	450	300	400	450			
4,000	900	900	700	500	500	300	450	550	800	20.0	
5,000	1,000	1,000	750	550	550	350	500	600	900	18.0	
10,000	1,300	1,300	900	800	700	400	650	800	1,200	12.0	
20,000	1,600	1,600	1,200	1,100	1,000	400	900	1,050	1,600	8.0	
50,000	2,500	2,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	500	1,300	1,500	2,300	4.6	
100,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	600		2,000	3,000	3.0	
200,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000				4,000	2.0	
500,000	5,000	5,000	3,500	3,200	3,000				6,000	1.2	
1,000,000	8,000	8,000							8,000	0.8	
2,000,000									10,000	0.5	

Estimates below the levels indicated have not been published — see paragraph 5 above.