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# **MULTIPLE JOBHOLDING AUSTRALIA AUGUST 1981**

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**AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS Canberra**



NOON 23 MARCH 1982

**MULTIPLE JOBHOLDING  
AUSTRALIA  
AUGUST 1981**

**R. J. CAMERON**

**Australian Statistician**

MOON 22 MARCH 1982

MULTIPLE HOLDING  
AUSTRALIA

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AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### Introduction

In August 1981 a survey, based on the monthly population survey, was conducted throughout Australia in order to obtain information about the nature and extent of multiple jobholding. Similar surveys were conducted in earlier years, the first being conducted in November 1965.

2. 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 on 10 August 1981.

### Scope

3. The survey included all persons aged fifteen years and over 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; and
- (e) boarding school students, some patients in hospitals and sanatoria, and inmates of reformatories, jails, etc.

### 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 an *employee* (i.e. employed as a wage or salary earner) in at least one of their jobs.

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, babysitters, 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 usually worked or, where an equal number of

hours were usually worked at two or more jobs, the job considered by the respondent to be the main job.

6. The labour force category to which a person is assigned depends on his *actual activity* (i.e. whether working, looking for work, etc.) during a specified week known as the *survey week*, which is the week immediately preceding that in which the interview takes place. Definitions of the principal labour force categories appearing in this publication are given in *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

7. *State capital cities* refers to the 1976 Population Census State Metropolitan Statistical Divisions.

8. The term *not married* comprises never married, widowed and divorced.

9. *Proportion of labour force* refers to the number of multiple jobholders in each group as a percentage of the civilian labour force in the same group.

### Comparability of series

10. Because the August 1979 and subsequent survey estimates are based on revised population estimates derived from the results of the 1976 Population Census (adjusted for underenumeration) and a revised population survey questionnaire, care should be used in comparing estimates with those shown in previous issues of this publication.

11. *Main job* is defined as the job in which the respondent *usually* worked more hours (see paragraph 5 above). For the August 1978 and prior surveys, main job was defined as the job in which the respondent worked more hours *in the survey week*.

### Reliability of the estimates

12. Estimates in this publication are subject to two sources of error:

- (a) *Sampling error*. 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 all dwellings had been included in the survey. More information on this topic is given in the Technical note.
- (b) *Non-sampling error*. Inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents and interviewers and errors made in the coding and processing of data. These inaccuracies 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.

**Related publications**

13. Other ABS publications which are available free of charge from any ABS office and which may be of interest include:

*The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0)

*Labour Mobility, Australia, February 1980 to February 1981* (6209.0)

*Work Patterns of Employees, November 1976* (6238.0)

*Labour Force Experience, Australia, February 1980 to February 1981* (6206.0)

*Evening and Night Work, November 1976* (6329.0)

14. 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.
- ... not applicable.
- n.e.c. not elsewhere classified

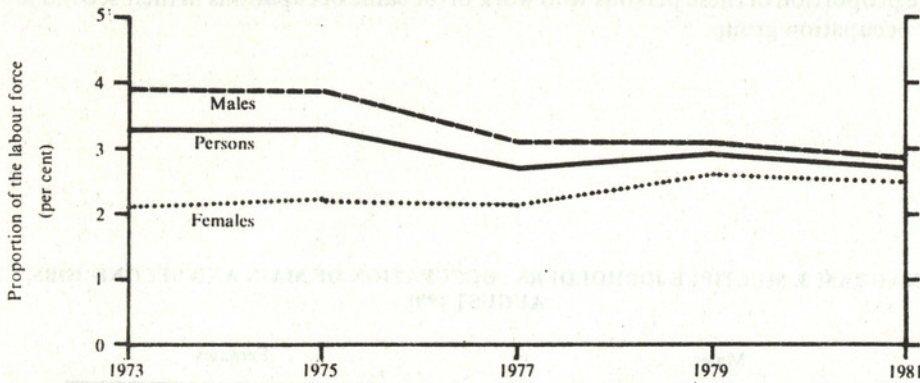
15. Because figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals.



**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS**

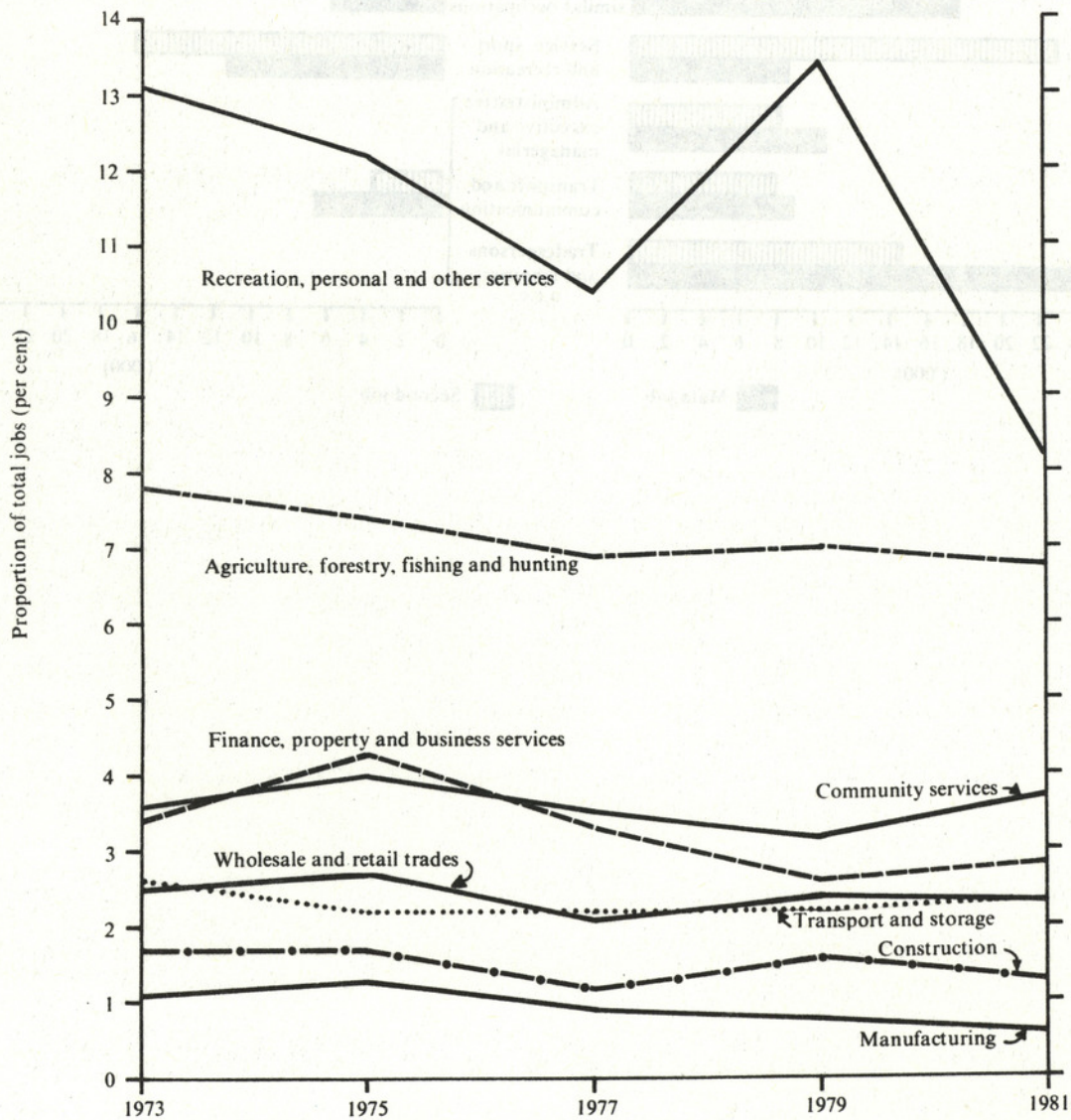
The incidence of multiple jobholding in Australia has remained relatively constant over the period 1973 to 1981 at around 3 per cent of the total labour force. As a proportion of the relevant labour force, male multiple jobholding decreased while female multiple jobholding increased. This trend parallels overall labour market trends of significantly increased participation by females and decreasing levels of male participation.

**DIAGRAM 1. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS AS A PROPORTION OF THE LABOUR FORCE, 1973 TO 1981**



The incidence of multiple jobholding varies significantly across different industries. Expressed as a proportion of all jobs, the number of second jobs is highest in the service industries and in agriculture. This is to be expected, given the different working arrangements that apply in these industries compared with conditions in other industries such as manufacturing and construction, and the increased opportunities for casual or part-time employment.

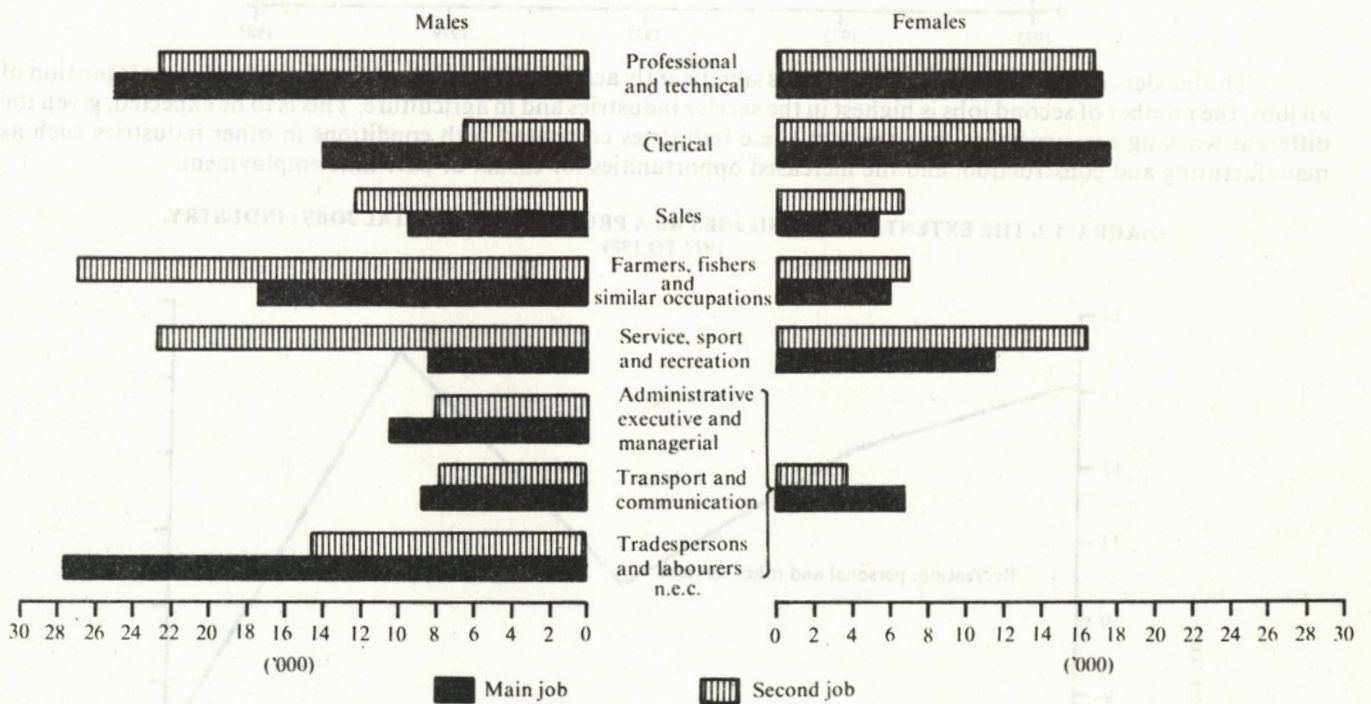
**DIAGRAM 2. THE EXTENT OF SECOND JOBS AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL JOBS : INDUSTRY, 1973 TO 1981**



The distribution of multiple jobholders by occupation group also shows significant variation. As expected, those jobs with more flexibility in terms of working hours and conditions and with less dependence on integration with other employee tasks (that is, where individual tasks rather than participation in a processing cycle are more common) are more likely to be the second jobs of persons with more than one job. Thus, as diagram 3 illustrates, the occupations in which second jobs predominate are farming, fishing, etc., professional and technical occupations and service sport and recreation occupations.

The high proportion of multiple jobholders who work in professional and technical occupations in their main job is also highlighted. The proportion of these persons who work in the same occupations in their second job is significantly higher than any other occupation group.

DIAGRAM 3. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS : OCCUPATION OF MAIN AND SECOND JOBS, AUGUST 1981



Both male and female multiple jobholders employed as wage and salary earners earn, from their main job, about 85 per cent of the average earnings by all wage and salary earners from their main jobs. Taking into account second jobs however, multiple jobholders generally earn more than the average of all employees from all jobs (males 8 per cent more and females 16 per cent more).

DIAGRAM 4. AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS AND ALL EMPLOYEES, AUGUST 1981

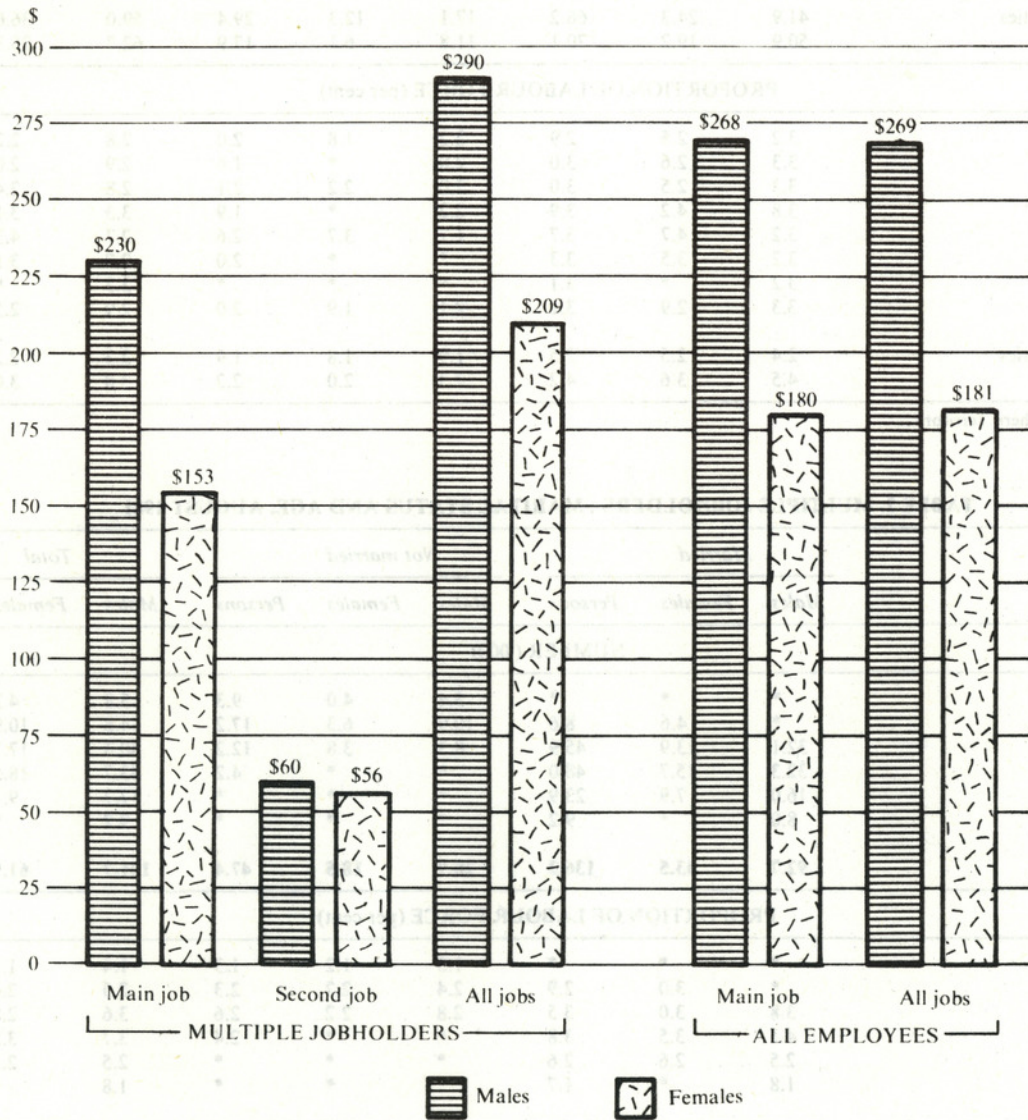


TABLE 1. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS : MARITAL STATUS AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE, AUGUST 1981

	<i>Married</i>			<i>Not married</i>			<i>Total</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
NUMBER ('000)									
N.S.W.	31.2	12.3	43.4	11.0	6.4	17.4	42.2	18.6	60.8
Vic.	24.7	11.2	35.9	7.5	*	10.4	32.3	14.1	46.3
Qld	14.4	5.5	19.9	4.2	3.3	7.5	18.6	8.8	27.4
S.A.	9.7	5.7	15.4	2.7	*	4.0	12.4	7.0	19.4
W.A.	8.1	6.1	14.2	2.0	3.3	5.4	10.1	9.4	19.5
Tas.	2.6	1.5	4.1	*	*	1.2	3.2	2.1	5.4
A.C.T.	1.5	*	2.3	*	*	*	2.2	*	3.4
Australia(a)	92.7	43.5	136.2	28.9	18.5	47.4	121.7	61.9	183.6
Six State capital cities	41.9	24.3	66.2	17.1	12.3	29.4	59.0	36.6	95.6
Other areas	50.9	19.2	70.1	11.8	6.1	17.9	62.7	25.3	88.0
PROPORTION OF LABOUR FORCE (per cent)									
N.S.W.	3.2	2.5	2.9	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.8	2.2	2.6
Vic.	3.3	2.6	3.0	2.0	*	1.6	2.9	2.0	2.5
Qld	3.3	2.5	3.0	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.8	2.4	2.7
S.A.	3.8	4.2	3.9	2.2	*	1.9	3.3	3.1	3.2
W.A.	3.2	4.7	3.7	1.7	3.7	2.6	2.7	4.3	3.3
Tas.	3.2	3.5	3.3	*	*	2.0	2.7	3.1	2.9
A.C.T.	3.2	*	3.1	*	*	*	3.3	*	3.1
Australia(a)	3.3	2.9	3.1	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.9	2.5	2.7
Six State capital cities	2.4	2.5	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.2
Other areas	4.5	3.6	4.2	2.3	2.0	2.2	3.8	3.0	3.6

(a) Includes the Northern Territory.

TABLE 2. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS : MARITAL STATUS AND AGE, AUGUST 1981

<i>Age (years)</i>	<i>Married</i>			<i>Not married</i>			<i>Total</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
NUMBER ('000)									
15-19	*	*	*	5.4	4.0	9.3	5.8	4.2	10.0
20-24	*	4.6	8.6	10.9	6.3	17.2	14.8	10.9	25.8
25-34	32.1	13.9	45.9	8.3	3.8	12.2	40.4	17.7	58.1
35-44	32.3	15.7	48.0	*	*	4.2	33.7	18.5	52.2
45-54	16.0	7.9	23.9	*	*	*	17.7	9.1	26.8
55 and over	8.0	*	9.2	*	*	*	9.2	*	10.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>136.2</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>121.7</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>183.6</b>
PROPORTION OF LABOUR FORCE (per cent)									
15-19	*	*	*	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3
20-24	*	3.0	2.9	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.5
25-34	3.8	3.0	3.5	2.8	2.2	2.6	3.6	2.8	3.3
35-44	4.1	3.5	3.8	*	*	2.4	3.7	3.5	3.7
45-54	2.5	2.6	2.6	*	*	*	2.5	2.5	2.5
55 and over	1.8	*	1.7	*	*	*	1.8	*	1.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>

TABLE 3. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS : BIRTHPLACE AND PERIOD OF ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1981

	All multiple jobholders						Persons who actually worked in a second job in the survey week		
	Males		Females		Persons		Males ('000)	Females ('000)	Persons ('000)
	('000)	Proportion of labour force (%)	('000)	Proportion of labour force (%)	('000)	Proportion of labour force (%)			
Born in Australia	100.8	3.3	48.5	2.6	149.3	3.0	80.8	38.9	119.7
Born outside Australia—									
Main English-speaking countries(a)	11.5	2.2	7.7	2.6	19.2	2.4	7.7	6.9	14.6
Other countries	9.4	1.4	5.7	1.7	15.1	1.5	6.7	4.5	11.3
Arrived in Australia—									
Before 1961	8.1	1.9	4.6	2.7	12.7	2.1	5.9	4.0	9.9
1961-1970	7.1	1.7	4.4	1.8	11.4	1.7	5.0	3.7	8.7
1971 to survey date	5.7	1.8	4.4	2.2	10.2	1.9	3.6	3.7	7.3
<i>Total born outside Australia</i>	<i>20.9</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>34.3</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>14.5</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>25.8</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>121.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>183.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>145.5</b>

(a) Comprises the United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, the United States of America, South Africa and New Zealand.

TABLE 4. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS : OCCUPATIONAL STATUS IN MAIN AND SECOND JOBS, AUGUST 1981 ('000)

Occupational status in main job	Occupational status in second job								
	Employer or self-employed			Employee			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<b>ALL MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS</b>									
<b>Married—</b>									
Employer or self-employed	..	..	..	15.6	8.1	23.6	15.6	8.1	23.6
Employee	35.9	11.1	47.0	41.2	24.3	65.6	77.2	35.4	112.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>136.2</b>
<b>Not married—</b>									
Employer or self-employed	..	..	..	*	*	4.2	*	*	4.2
Employee	6.9	*	8.8	19.2	15.3	34.5	26.1	17.1	43.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>47.4</b>
<b>Total—</b>									
Employer	..	..	..	5.8	*	7.6	5.8	*	7.6
Self-employed	..	..	..	12.6	7.6	20.2	12.6	7.6	20.2
Employee	42.9	12.9	55.8	60.4	39.6	100.0	103.3	52.5	155.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>127.8</b>	<b>121.7</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>183.6</b>
<b>PERSONS WHO ACTUALLY WORKED IN A SECOND JOB IN THE SURVEY WEEK</b>									
Employer or self-employed	..	..	..	14.2	7.9	22.1	14.2	7.9	22.1
Employee	30.7	9.0	39.7	50.3	33.3	83.7	81.0	42.4	123.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>105.8</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>145.5</b>

TABLE 5. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS : INDUSTRY OF MAIN JOB, AUGUST 1981

Industry division	Number ('000)			Proportion of labour force (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	16.4	4.9	21.3	5.2	4.4	5.0
Manufacturing	18.0	4.8	22.8	1.9	1.5	1.8
Construction	5.7	*	7.0	1.3	*	1.4
Wholesale and retail trade	18.0	8.9	26.9	2.4	1.6	2.0
Transport and storage	7.3	*	8.4	2.4	*	2.3
Finance, property and business services	11.4	6.6	18.0	3.7	2.6	3.2
Public administration and defence	7.6	*	10.2	3.7	*	3.3
Community services	21.9	23.4	45.3	5.6	3.6	4.3
Recreation personal and other services	6.8	7.4	14.3	3.7	3.2	3.4
Other industries	8.5	*	9.5	2.8	*	2.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>121.7</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>183.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>

TABLE 6. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS : INDUSTRY OF MAIN AND SECOND JOBS, AUGUST 1981 ('000)

Industry division of main job	Industry division of second job							All industries
	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	Manufacturing	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, property, business services	Community services	Recreation, personal and other services	Other industries (a)	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	7.6	3.8	*	3.7	*	3.7	21.3	
Manufacturing	4.2	*	5.3	*	3.1	5.6	22.8	
Wholesale and retail trade	3.7	*	8.4	*	3.7	4.9	26.9	
Finance, property and business services	*	3.8	4.0	3.0	4.8	*	18.0	
Community services	4.9	*	4.3	*	20.9	8.2	45.3	
Recreation, personal and other services	*	*	*	*	*	5.6	14.3	
Other industries(b)	8.5	*	5.4	3.7	3.8	6.5	35.1	
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>183.6</b>	
Males	25.6	5.9	20.1	11.8	17.7	24.5	121.7	
Females	5.6	*	10.4	4.3	22.6	13.4	61.9	

(a) Includes construction 6,500 and transport and storage 8,500. (b) Includes construction 7,000, transport and storage 8,400 and public administration and defence 10,200.

TABLE 7. SECOND JOBS OF MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL JOBS(a), BY INDUSTRY, 1973 TO 1981 (Per cent)

Industry division	August 1973	August 1975	August 1977	August 1979(b)	August 1981(b)		
					Persons	Males	Females
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	7.8	7.4	6.9	7.0	6.8	7.5	4.9
Manufacturing	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	*
Construction	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	*
Wholesale and retail trade	2.5	2.7	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.6	1.8
Transport and storage	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.5	*
Finance, property and business services	3.4	4.3	3.3	2.6	2.8	3.7	1.7
Community services	3.7	4.0	3.5	3.2	3.7	4.3	3.4
Recreation, personal and other services	13.1	12.2	10.4	13.4	8.3	11.7	5.5
Other industries	1.0	0.8	*	0.8	0.7	*	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>

(a) The sum of all employed persons whose main job was in the relevant industry division plus those multiple jobholders whose second job was in the same industry division. (b) See Explanatory notes, paragraphs 10 and 11 regarding comparability with earlier periods.

TABLE 8. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS : OCCUPATION OF MAIN JOB, AUGUST 1981

Occupation group	Number ('000)			Proportion of labour force (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Professional and technical	25.4	16.9	42.3	4.8	3.9	4.4
Administrative, executive and managerial	10.3	*	12.1	3.0	*	3.0
Clerical	14.2	17.6	31.8	4.3	2.2	2.8
Sales	9.4	5.2	14.5	3.3	1.7	2.5
Farmers, fishermen, timbergetters, etc.	17.5	5.1	22.6	4.9	4.7	4.8
Transport and communication	8.7	*	10.0	2.9	*	2.9
Tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c. and miners etc.	27.8	*	30.4	1.5	*	1.5
Service, sport and recreation	8.3	11.4	19.7	3.6	2.9	3.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>121.7</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>183.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>

TABLE 9. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS : OCCUPATION OF MAIN AND SECOND JOB, AUGUST 1981 ('000)

Occupation group of main job	Occupation group of second job						Total
	Professional etc.(a)	Clerical	Sales	Farmers, etc.	Tradesmen, etc.(b)	Service, sport and recreation	
Professional and technical	25.3	3.1	*	5.5	3.0	4.0	42.3
Administrative, executive and managerial	4.4	*	*	*	*	*	12.1
Clerical	5.7	8.7	3.9	*	*	9.1	31.8
Sales	*	*	3.3	*	*	3.3	14.5
Farmers, fishermen and timbergetters, etc.	3.2	*	*	8.8	4.7	3.1	22.6
Transport and communication	*	*	*	*	3.9	*	10.0
Tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c. and miners etc.	3.1	*	4.1	5.9	7.6	8.6	30.4
Service, sport and recreation	*	*	*	3.6	*	8.6	19.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>183.6</b>

(a) Includes administrative, executive and managerial. (b) Comprises tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c., miners and quarrymen and transport and communication.

TABLE 10. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS : PROPORTION OF PERSONS IN THE LABOUR FORCE WHO HELD A SECOND JOB, BY OCCUPATION OF MAIN JOB, 1973 TO 1981 (Per cent)

Occupation group of main job	August 1973	August 1975	August 1977	August 1979(a)	August 1981(a)
Professional and technical	4.7	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.4
Administrative, executive and managerial	3.2	3.3	2.7	2.8	3.0
Clerical	3.1	3.3	2.6	2.9	2.8
Sales	3.5	3.5	2.6	2.9	2.5
Farmers, fishermen, timbergetters, etc.	4.7	4.6	4.0	4.3	4.8
Transport and communication	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.9
Tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c. and miners, etc.	2.7	2.6	1.8	2.0	1.5
Service, sport and recreation	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.2
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Males	3.9	3.9	3.1	3.1	2.9
Females	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.6	2.5

(a) See Explanatory notes, paragraphs 10 and 11 regarding comparability with earlier periods.

**TABLE 11. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS : HOURS WORKED IN MAIN AND SECOND JOBS, AUGUST 1981**  
( ' 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	10.7	*	*	*	*	*	12.9
1-15	4.4	10.0	6.9	*		3.8	27.1
16-29	3.2	3.2	7.5	5.5	4.2	5.1	28.7
30-34	*	3.5	4.6	3.2	*	*	17.2
35-39	*	8.1	6.2	3.7	*	3.4	26.5
40	5.7	4.8	8.0	5.2	3.6	5.6	32.9
41-48	3.2	3.3	5.0	*		4.2	18.2
49 and over	6.0	*	3.7	4.4		3.8	20.1
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>183.6</b>
Males	26.4	19.4	28.6	16.7	10.8	19.7	121.7
Females	11.7	16.0	14.0	9.8	5.7	4.7	61.9

**TABLE 12. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS : INDUSTRY OF SECOND JOB AND HOURS WORKED, AUGUST 1981**  
( ' 000)

Industry division of second job	Hours worked in second job						Total number of multiple jobholders	Males	Females
	0	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20 and over			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	9.1	*	4.7	3.5	4.0	8.6	31.3	25.6	5.6
Manufacturing	*	*	*		3.1		7.5	5.9	*
Wholesale and retail trade	6.5	5.2	7.9	4.2	*	4.5	30.5	20.1	10.4
Finance, property and business services	3.5	*	*	3.6	*	*	16.2	11.8	4.3
Community services	6.1	13.5	10.6	4.5	*	3.3	40.3	17.7	22.6
Recreation, personal and other services	6.2	8.9	10.4	6.4	3.2	*	37.9	24.5	13.4
Other industries(a)	4.7	*	5.2	3.4	*	*	20.0	16.1	3.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>183.6</b>	<b>121.7</b>	<b>61.9</b>

(a) Includes construction 6,500 (males 5,100) and transport and storage 8,500 (males 7,900).

**TABLE 13. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS : OCCUPATION OF SECOND JOB AND HOURS WORKED, AUGUST 1981**  
( ' 000)

Occupation of second job	Hours worked in second job						Total number of multiple jobholders	Males	Females
	0	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20 and over			
Professional, etc.(a)	9.8	13.9	11.8	6.0	*	4.1	48.3	30.8	17.5
Clerical	3.6	5.4	4.9	3.4	*	*	19.4	6.7	12.7
Sales	4.3	3.4	5.1	*		4.6	18.8	12.3	6.5
Farmers, fishermen, timbergetters, etc.	9.5	*	5.0	4.3	4.3	8.5	33.1	27.0	6.0
Tradesmen, etc.(b)	5.4	*	6.3	3.2	3.6	4.4	25.5	22.4	3.1
Service, sport and recreation	5.4	3.6	9.6	8.2	3.3	3.5	38.6	22.4	16.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>183.6</b>	<b>121.7</b>	<b>61.9</b>

(a) Comprises professional and technical, 39,500 (males 22,800) and administrative, executive and managerial 8,800 (males 8,000). (b) Includes tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers n.e.c.; miners and quarry workers; transport and communication.



**TABLE 14. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS WHO WERE EMPLOYEES IN BOTH JOBS AND WHO WORKED IN THEIR SECOND JOB IN THE SURVEY WEEK:  
WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB AND WEEKLY EARNINGS IN SECOND JOB, AUGUST 1981**

	Males				Females				Persons			
	Weekly earnings in second job			Average (mean) weekly earnings in second job	Weekly earnings in second job			Average (mean) weekly earnings in second job	Weekly earnings in second job			Average (mean) weekly earnings in second job
	Under \$30	\$30 and over	Total		Under \$30	\$30 and over	Total		Under \$30	\$30 and over	Total	
	—' 000—			\$	—' 000—			\$	—' 000—			\$
Weekly earnings in main job(\$)—												
Under 140	4.5	6.5	11.0	55	6.6	9.5	16.1	47	11.1	16.0	27.1	50
140 and under 200	*	4.3	6.0	56	*	5.4	7.1	58	*	9.7	13.0	57
200 and under 230	*	5.4	6.3	61	*	} 5.1 {	} 3.0 {	60	*	8.1	10.0	60
230 and under 260	*	4.9	6.9	51	*			76 {	*	6.4	8.8	53
260 and under 300	*	5.0	5.8	66	*	*	*	*	6.0	6.9	73	
300 and over	*	8.9	10.7	69	*	*	*	*	10.8	13.3	71	
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>58</b>
	—dollars—											
Average (mean) earnings in main job	196	241	230	..	118	170	153	..	159	214	198	..
Median earnings in main job	194	234	230	..	69	157	141	..	139	206	197	..

**TABLE 15. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS WHO WERE EMPLOYEES IN BOTH JOBS AND WHO WORKED IN THEIR SECOND JOB IN THE SURVEY WEEK:  
WEEKLY EARNINGS IN SECOND JOB AND AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB, AUGUST 1981**

	Weekly earnings in second job(\$)											Total
	1-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-99	100-139	140 and over	
	NUMBER (' 000)											
Males	*	3.5	6.2	6.6	3.6	5.8	3.1	4.6	3.8	5.0	*	46.6
Females	*	3.7	5.6	5.3	4.9		3.3		3.1	5.3		32.5
Persons	3.1	7.2	11.8	11.8	5.6	8.7	5.1	5.9	6.9	7.9	5.2	79.0
	AVERAGE (MEAN) WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB(\$)											
Males	*	196	212	229	257	224	263	250	249	238	*	230
Females	*	129	119	169	133		153		154	226		153
Persons	116	161	168	202	217	190	217	232	206	216	257	198

## TECHNICAL NOTE

### Estimation procedure

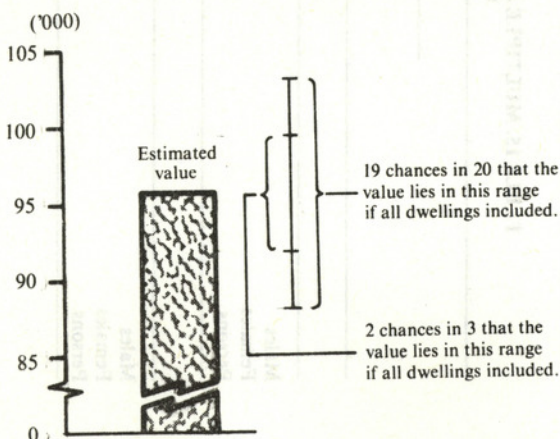
The estimates are derived from the population survey by use of a ratio estimation procedure, which ensures that the estimates conform to an independently estimated distribution of the population for each capital city and remainder of State by age and sex, rather than to the corresponding distribution 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 of the likely difference is the *relative standard error*, which is obtained by expressing the standard error as a percentage of the estimate.

3. Space does not allow for the separate indication of the standard errors of all estimates in this publication. A table of standard errors for general application 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 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 calculation and the use of standard errors in relation to estimates of persons is as follows. Table 1 (page 6) shows the estimated number of multiple jobholders resident in the six State capital cities is 95,600. Since this estimate is between 50,000 and 100,000 in the standard error table, the standard error for Australia will be between 2,900 and 3,900 and can be approximated as 3,800 (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 91,800 to 99,400 and about nineteen chances in twenty that the value will fall in the range 88,000 to 103,200. This example is illustrated in the following diagram.



5. 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 errors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable uses. In the tables in this publication, estimates less than the lowest levels shown in the standard error table have not been published. Although figures for these small components can in some cases be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable.

6. 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. The formula for the relative standard error (RSE) of a proportion is given below:

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

7. Considering the example from paragraph 4 above, the 95,600 persons represent 52.1 per cent of the 183,600 multiple jobholders in Australia. The standard error of 183,600 is approximately 4,900 so the relative standard error is 2.7 per cent. The relative standard error for 95,600 is 4.0 per cent. Applying the above formula, the relative standard error of the proportion is  $\sqrt{(4.0)^2 + (2.7)^2}$  or 3.0 per cent giving a standard error for the proportion (52.1 per cent) of 1.6 percentage points. Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the proportion of multiple jobholders resident in the six State capital cities is between 50.5 per cent and 53.7 per cent and nineteen chances in twenty the proportion is between 48.9 per cent to 55.3 per cent.

8. Published figures may also be used to estimate the difference between two survey estimates (of numbers or percentages). Such a figure is itself an estimate and is therefore 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:

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

While this formula will only be exact for differences between separate and uncorrelated characteristics or sub-populations it is expected to provide a good approximation for all differences likely to be of interest in this publication.

9. 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 the coding and processing of 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 only a sample.

## STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES

Size of estimate	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia	
									Per cent of estimate	
—number—										
1,000						250				
1,500						300		390		
2,000				460	460	340	470	440		
2,500			630	510	510	380	510	480		
3,000			690	550	560	410	550	510	800	26.7
3,500	920	910	740	590	590	430	590	540	860	24.6
4,000	980	960	780	620	630	460	620	560	920	23.0
4,500	1,000	1,000	820	650	660	480	650	590	970	21.6
5,000	1,100	1,100	860	680	690	500	680	610	1,000	20.0
6,000	1,200	1,200	930	730	750	530	740	650	1,100	18.0
10,000	1,500	1,400	1,200	900	920	640	910	750	1,400	14.0
20,000	2,000	1,900	1,500	1,200	1,200	810	1,200	910	2,000	10.0
50,000	3,000	2,700	2,200	1,600	1,700	1,100	1,700	1,100	2,900	5.8
100,000	3,900	3,500	2,800	2,100	2,100	1,300		1,300	3,900	3.9
200,000	5,000	4,400	3,600	2,600	2,600	1,500			5,100	2.6
300,000	5,800	5,000	4,100	2,900	2,900				6,000	2.0
500,000	6,900	5,800	4,800	3,300	3,300				7,200	1.4
1,000,000	8,500	7,000	5,900						9,100	0.9
2,000,000	10,000	8,400							11,000	0.6

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





