# WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES (DISTRIBUTION), AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1987 SUMMARY <br> (Previously : Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia, Preliminary) 

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## MAIN FEATURES

In August 1987, the estimated mean weekly earnings of full-time employees was $\$ 417$ (for males and females, the means were $\$ 446$ and $\$ 355$ respectively).
For employees who worked part-time, mean weekly earnings for males was $\$ 160$, and for females the mean was \$169.
Table 1 shows the extent to which married employees earn more than not-married employees in each major employment group. For example, male full-time employees, mean weekly earnings for those married was $\$ 483$ and for those not-married was $\$ 377$.
For full-time employees, mean weekly earnings from all jobs varied with age and sex. For males the age group 15 to 19 years had the lowest mean weekly earnings of $\$ 221$, rising to $\$ 500$ for males aged 35 to 44 years, and then gradually decreasing to $\$ 434$ for males aged 60 years and over. For females the peak (\$395) occurred in the younger age group of 25 to 34 years.
Male employees who worked in a second job had mean weekly earnings of $\$ 106$ from that job compared with $\$ 88$ for females.
Notes (i) Caution should be exercised when comparing estimates in this publication with those included in the quarterly publication Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia (6302.0). There are important differences in the purpose, scope and methodology of this household survey and the Average Weekly Earnings survey of employers. See paragraph 16 below.
(ii) Survey estimates are subject to sampling variability, as explained in paragraph 17 below.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

## Introduction

The monthly population survey (which is described in The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0)) comprises the monthy labour force survey and supplementary topics. This publication contains some results of a supplementary survey run in association with the August 1987 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. They were asked 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 as wage and salary earners ('employees') in their main job excluding persons on workers' compensation and persons who worked solely for payment in kind.

## Coverage

4. 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

5. Weekly earnings refers to the 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 prepayment of leave, etc.
6. Median weekly earnings is the amount which divides the distribution of individuals into two equal groups, one having earnings above and the other below that amount. Medians were calculated from grouped data, the class intervals in some cases being finer than those published in the tables. Linear interpolation was used within the class interval in which the median fell.
7. Mean weekly earnings is the amount obtained by dividing the total earnings of a group by the number of units in that group.
8. The main job is defined as the job in which most hours were usually worked. The second job is defined to include all remaining wage and salary earner jobs in which some hours were worked during the reference week (ie. the week before the interview). 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. All jobs comprises main job and second job as defined above.
9. Full-time employees are those who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and others who, although usually part-time employees, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week. It should be noted that some full-time employees may have worked or been paid for less than a full week. Part-time employees are those who usually worked less than 35 hours a week and who did so during the reference week. When recording hours of work, fractions of an hour are disregarded.
10. Unless otherwise stated, all characteristics referenced in this publication related to the reference week and to all jobs.
11. Further definitions of labour force and demographic classifications appearing in this publication are given in The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

## Results of the survey

12. 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.
13. This publication contains only a summary of the results of the survey. A more detailed publication Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution) (6310.0) will be released as soon as possible. Tables of unpublished data may be purchased on request.
14. Results of similar surveys, the first conducted in August 1975, have been published in Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia (6310.0).
15. It is proposed that this survey will be conducted next in August 1988.

## Comparability of series

16. This 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 any 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 of, and methodology used in, the two surveys. The quarterly survey of average weekly earnings excludes employees 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 the August 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 earnings. For the August household survey, respondents are either interviewed personally at their dwelling or another adult member of their household responds on their behalf. The methodology used in this household survey is associated with sources of non-sample error not found in surveys of employers, which may also help explain the differences between the results of the two surveys (see paragraph 20).

## Reliability of the estimates

17. 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 which 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 estimate 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.
18. The relative standard errors of estimates of mean and median weekly earnings 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 this estimate by the following relevant factors:

Mean weekly earnings

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text {-Part-time employees } & 1.0 \\
\text {-Full-time employees } & 0.7 \\
\text {-All employees } & 0.9
\end{array}
$$

Median weekly earnings

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text {-Part-time employees } & 1.4 \\
\text {-Full-time employees } & 0.7 \\
\text {-All employees } & 1.0
\end{array}
$$

19. 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 in some cases estimates for these small components can be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable.
20. 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. These innaccuracies may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. Every effort is made to reduce the nonsampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and efficient operating procedures. In many cases the answer to the question on earnings for each member of the household was based on the knowledge of one person. Respondents were asked to indicate the amount of earnings in terms of ranges. (The earnings ranges used are generally those shown in Table 1.) It is considered that there may be some understatement in the estimates because of imperfect recall of minor or irregular sources of earnings. Other errors may be due to genuine misunderstanding.

## Related publications

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

The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0)—issued monthly
Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (Preliminary) (6301.0), and final publication (6302.0)-issued quarterly

Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia (Preliminary) (6305.0), and final publication (6306.0)-issued annually

1986 Income Distribution Survey, Australia, Preliminary Results (6545.0)-issued irregularly

Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia (6312.0)—issued monthly
22. 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 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 paragraph 17 above.
. . not applicable

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

## Electronic services

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Further information is available on (062) 525404.

Multiple Jobholding, Australia, August 1985 (6216.0)— issued irregularly

IAN CASTLES Australian Statistician

TABLE A: STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES

| Size of estimate (persons) | N.S.W. | Vic. | Qld | $\begin{aligned} & \text { S.A. W.A. } \\ & \text {-number- } \end{aligned}$ |  | Tas. | N.T. | A.C.T. | Australia |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Per cent of estimate |  |  |
| 1,300 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 280 |  | 310 |  |  |
| 1,500 |  |  |  |  |  | 300 |  | 330 |  |  |
| 1,800 |  |  |  | 430 |  | 330 | 410 | 350 |  |  |
| 2,000 |  |  |  | 460 | 480 | 340 | 430 | 370 |  |  |
| 2,500 |  |  |  | 500 | 530 | 380 | 470 | 400 |  |  |
| 3,000 |  |  | 690 | 550 | 580 | 410 | 500 | 430 |  |  |
| 3,500 |  |  | 750 | 590 | 620 | 440 | 530 | 450 | 820 | 23.4 |
| 4,000 | 950 | 960 | 800 | 620 | 660 | 460 | 560 | 470 | 880 | 21.9 |
| 4,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 840 | 650 | 690 | 480 | 590 | 500 | 930 | 20.7 |
| 5,000 | 1,050 | 1,050 | 880 | 690 | 720 | 500 | 610 | 510 | 980 | 19.6 |
| 6,000 | 1,150 | 1,150 | 960 | 740 | 780 | 540 | 650 | 550 | 1,100 | 17.9 |
| 10,000 | 1,450 | 1,450 | 1,200 | 920 | 970 | 660 | 790 | 650 | 1,400 | 13.9 |
| 20,000 | 2,000 | 1,950 | 1,650 | 1,200 | 1,300 | 860 | 1,050 | 810 | 1,950 | 9.7 |
| 50,000 | 2,900 | 2,850 | 2,350 | 1,700 | 1,800 | 1,150 | 1,450 | 1,050 | 2,950 | 5.9 |
| 100,000 | 3,850 | 3,700 | 3,050 | 2,200 | 2,300 | 1,450 |  | 1,250 | 3,950 | 4.0 |
| 200,000 | 5,100 | 4,750 | 3,950 | 2,750 | 2,950 | 1,750 |  |  | 5,300 | 2.6 |
| 300,000 | 5,900 | 5,500 | 4,500 | 3,100 | 3,350 |  |  |  | 6,200 | 2.1 |
| 500,000 | 7,200 | 6,500 | 5,300 | 3,650 | 3,900 |  |  |  | 7,500 | 1.5 |
| 1,000,000 | 9,200 | 8,100 | 6,600 |  |  |  |  |  | 9,700 | 1.0 |
| 2,000,000 | 11,600 | 9,900 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12,300 | 0.6 |
| 5,000,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 16,500 | 0.3 |
| 10,000,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20,300 | 0.2 |

TABLE 1. ALL EMPLOYEES: WEEKLY EARNINGS, MARITAL STATUS AND FULL-TME OR PART-TIME STATUS, AUGUST 1987

|  | Males |  |  | Females |  |  | Persons |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Married | married | Total | Marrie | Not-married | Total | Married | -married | Total |
| FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weekly earnings (\$)- |  |  |  |  | - ${ }^{\text {O }}$ 14.9 |  |  |  |  |
| Under 120 | 11. | 20.4 | 32.1 | 8. | 14.9 | 23.1 | 19.9 | 35.3 | 55.2 |
| 120 and under 160 | 7.0 | 49.9 | 56.9 | 9. | 35.6 | 44.6 | 16.0 | 85.5 | 101.6 |
| 160 ,, 200 | 14.6 | 62.6 | 77.2 | 16. | 55.1 | 71.5 | 31.0 | 117.7 | 148.7 |
| 200 ," 240 | 34.0 | 77.2 | 111.2 | 44. | 70.6 | 115.4 | 78.8 | 147.9 | 226.6 |
| 240 ", 280 | 81.5 | 103.1 | 184.5 | 94. | 99.5 | 194.4 | 176.4 | 202.6 | 379.0 |
| 280 ", 320 | 186.9 | 133.4 | 320.3 | 124. | 117.4 | 241.5 | 311.0 | 250.8 | 561.8 |
| 320 ", 360 | 251.2 | 141.2 | 392.4 | 118. | 93.1 | 211.3 | 369.5 | 234.3 | 603.8 |
| 360 ", 400 | 234. | 119.0 | 353.4 | 81. | 71.5 | 152.7 | 315.5 | 190.5 | 506.1 |
| 400 ", 440 | 214. | 95.8 | 310.5 | 65. | 55.9 | 121.7 | 280.5 | 151.7 | 432.1 |
| 440 ", 480 | 157.3 | 64.3 | 221.5 | 43. | 33.2 | 77.0 | 201.1 | 97.4 | 298.5 |
| 480 " 520 | 183.3 | 53.1 | 236.4 | 49. | 31.0 | 80.5 | 232.9 | 84.1 | 316.9 |
| 520 " 560 | 160.7 | 44.9 | 205.6 | 35. | 24.6 | 59.9 | 196.0 | 69.5 | 265.5 |
| 560 ," 600 | 102. | 31.9 | 134.1 | 24. | 17.7 | 41.7 | 126.2 | 49.6 | 175.8 |
| 600 ", 640 | 88.2 | 25.3 | 113.4 | 12. | 11.4 | 24.0 | 100.8 | 36.6 | 137.4 |
| 640 ", 680 | 67.7 | 16.0 | 83.7 | 6. | 6.9 | 12.9 | 73.7 | 22.9 | 96.6 |
| 680 " 720 | 63.9 | 12.1 | 76.0 |  | 5.5 | 9.0 | 67.3 | 17.6 | 85.0 |
| 720 ," 760 | 47. | 11.0 | 58.3 | 4. | \} $5.4\{$ | 7.4 | 51.8 | 14.0 | 65.7 |
| 760 ," 800 | 67.3 | 12.1 | 79.4 |  | \} 5.4 \{ | 5.4 | 70.3 | 14.5 | 84.8 |
| 800 and over | 103.1 | 21.9 | 125.1 | 6. | 6.2 | 12.4 | 109.3 | 28.1 | 137.5 |
| Total | 2,076.9 | 1,095.3 | 3,172.2 | 751. | 755.4 | 1,506.5 | 2,827.9 | 1,850.7 | 4,678.7 |
| - 349 -dollars- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Median weekly earnings | 441 | 349 | 407 | 346 | 315 | 332 | 414 | 335 | 381 |
| Mean weekly earnings | 483 | 377 | 446 | 37 | 339 | 355 | 454 | 361 | 417 |


| PART-TIME EMPLOYEES(a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Weekly earnings (\$)- <br> Under 40 | * | 53.7 | 56.7 |  | $\begin{array}{r} -900-72.0 \end{array}$ | 101.0 | 32.0 | 125.7 | 157.7 |
|  |  |  |  | 29.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 and under 80 | 7.5 | 35.6 | 43.1 | 59.4 | 56.7 | 116.0 | 66.8 | 92.3 | 159.1 |
| 80 ", 120 | 5.5 | 21.9 | 27.4 | 89.4 | 33.1 | 122.5 | 94.9 | 55.0 | 149.9 |
| 120 ", 160 | 6.7 | 14.2 | 20.9 | 108.3 | 28.3 | 136.6 | 115.0 | 42.5 | 157.6 |
| 160 ", 200 | 7.1 | 6.4 | 13.5 | 99.4 | 24.0 | 123.4 | 106.4 | 30.4 | 136.8 |
| 200 ", 240 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 12.1 | 86.5 | 17.2 | 103.7 | 92.3 | 23.5 | 115.8 |
| 240 ", 280 | 6.2 | 7.6 | 13.8 | 61.7 | 12.9 | 74.6 | 67.9 | 20.4 | 88.4 |
| 280 ", 320 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 8.3 | 43.6 | 11.1 | 54.7 | 47.6 | 15.3 | 63.0 |
| 320 ", 360 | 3.5 | * | 5.3 | 22.2 | 5.2 | 27.4 | 25.6 | 7.1 | 32.7 |
| 360 ", 400 | ) 4.9 | 3.8 \{ | 4.9 | 12.3 | 3.7 | 16.0 | 15.1 | 5.8 | 20.9 |
| 400 ", 440 | \} 4.9 | 3.8 \{ | 3.8 | 8.7 | * | 10.8 | 10.7 | 3.8 | 14.5 |
| 440 ," 480 | \} 4.3 \{ | * | * | 5.5 | * | 7.0 | 7.3 | * | 9.7 |
| 480 ", 520 | \} 4.3 \{ | * | 4.1 | 5.4 | * | 7.3 | 7.8 | 3.5 | 11.4 |
| 520 ", 560 | * | * | * | 4.8 | * | 5.8 | 7.0 | 4.2 | 8.8 |
| 560 and over | 5.5 | * | 7.5 | 4.7 | * | 5.1 | 10.2 | 4.2 \{ | 12.6 |
| Total | 66.2 | 160.9 | 227.0 | 640.7 | 271.2 | 911.9 | 706.9 | 432.0 | 1,138.9 |
|  |  |  |  |  | -dollars- |  |  |  |  |
| Median weekly earnings | 223 | 70 | 100 | 174 | 88 | 154 | 177 | 79 | 146 |
| Mean weekly earnings | 271 | 114 | 160 | 189 | 123 | 169 | 197 | 120 | 168 |

ALL EMPLOYEES

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

TABLE 2. ALL EMPLOYEES : WEEKLY EARNINGS, FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME STATUS AND STATES AND TERRITORIES, AUGUST 198

|  | N.S.W. | Vic. | Qld | $S . A$. | W.A. | Tas. | N.T. | A.C.T. | Australia |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weekly earnings (\$)- |  |  |  |  | $-\quad 000-$ |  |  |  |  |
| Under 120 | 19.6 | 14.3 | 7.0 | 3.5 | $8.4$ | * | * | * | 55.2 |
| 120 and under 160 | 27.5 | 27.7 | 18.4 | 8.4 | 13.6 | 3.0 | * | 2.1 | 101.6 |
| 160 ," 200 | 46.9 | 37.6 | 26.5 | 14.2 | 15.9 | 5.5 | * | 1.4 | 148.7 |
| 200 " 240 | 73.1 | 67.1 | 38.2 | 18.3 | 18.1 | 8.4 | * | 2.2 | 226.6 |
| 240 " 280 | 126.6 | 108.5 | 62.0 | 30.3 | 31.5 | 12.2 | 2.4 | 5.5 | 379.0 |
| 280 ", 320 | 175.5 | 169.6 | 93.3 | 48.6 | 47.4 | 15.8 | 5.1 | 6.6 | 561.8 |
| 320 ", 360 | 191.6 | 175.4 | 101.4 | 49.9 | 54.4 | 16.7 | 5.3 | 9.0 | 603.8 |
| 360 ", 400 | 179.3 | 135.7 | 73.6 | 44.1 | 47.4 | 13.3 | 4.2 | 8.6 | 506.1 |
| 400 ", 440 | 157.3 | 116.7 | 67.6 | 33.3 | 35.2 | 10.8 | 4.4 | 6.8 | 432.1 |
| 440 ", 480 | 115.7 | 71.6 | 46.6 | 22.6 | 24.6 | 7.5 | 3.0 | 7.0 | 298.5 |
| 480 " 520 | 114.7 | 86.5 | 44.7 | 24.4 | 27.6 | 6.7 | 5.5 | 6.9 | 316.9 |
| 520 ", 560 | 95.4 | 74.8 | 33.3 | 19.4 | 23.8 | 6.8 | 3.8 | 8.2 | 265.5 |
| 560 " 600 | 68.2 | 50.0 | 17.2 | 12.2 | 15.0 | 4.3 | 2.8 | 6.2 | 175.8 |
| 600 ", 640 | 48.8 | 39.9 | 15.7 | 9.6 | 12.9 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 5.0 | 137.4 |
| 640 ", 680 | 38.7 | 22.3 | 11.2 | 8.0 | 8.9 | 2.0 | * | 3.8 | 96.6 |
| 680 " 720 | 29.6 | 23.6 | 11.2 | 6.0 | 8.9 | 1.3 |  | 2.9 | 85.0 |
| 720 " 760 | 27.4 | 15.0 | 7.9 | 4.6 | 7.1 | * | \} 2.3 | 1.8 | 65.7 |
| 760 "" 800 | 38.6 | 18.8 | 7.9 | 5.2 | 8.0 | * | \} 3.4 | 3.7 | 84.8 |
| 800 and over | 48.1 | 33.6 | 22.5 | 8.5 | 15.0 | 1.8 | \} 3.4 | 6.2 | 137.5 |
| Total | 1,622.5 | 1,288.8 | 706.2 | 370.8 | 423.8 | 122.1 | 49.8 | 94.8 | 4,678.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  | -dollars- |  |  |  |  |
| Median weekly earnings | 394 | 373 | 363 | 371 | 379 | 357 | 441 | 464 | 381 |
| Mean weekly earnings | 428 | 410 | 403 | 406 | 419 | 383 | 465 | 493 | 417 |



ALL EMPLOYEES

| Weekly earnings (\$)Under 120 |  |  |  |  |  |  | -'000- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 158.9 | 147.0 | 85.5 | 44.7 | 57.0 | 14.2 | 5.1 | 9.6 | 522.0 |
| 120 | un | 160 | 82.4 | 67.7 | 41.1 | 23.1 | 30.1 | 6.8 | 2.4 | 5.5 | 259.1 |
| 160 | " | 200 | 89.9 | 79.7 | 47.3 | 27.4 | 26.5 | 9.1 | 2.1 | 3.6 | 285.6 |
| 200 | ", | 240 | 114.2 | 97.1 | 54.8 | 28.6 | 28.7 | 11.6 | 2.4 | 5.1 | 342.4 |
| 240 | ", | 280 | 159.9 | 130.3 | 74.5 | 39.1 | 38.0 | 14.6 | 3.2 | 7.8 | 467.3 |
| 280 | ", | 320 | 200.5 | 186.6 | 101.2 | 54.7 | 51.2 | 17.5 | 5.4 | 7.6 | 624.8 |
| 320 | ", | 360 | 204.0 | 184.5 | 105.0 | 53.5 | 56.8 | 17.2 | 5.5 | 10.1 | 636.5 |
| 360 | ", | 400 | 186.5 | 141.9 | 76.4 | 45.9 | 49.2 | 13.6 | 4.3 | 9.0 | 526.9 |
| 400 | ", | 440 | 163.0 | 121.5 | 68.9 | 34.5 | 35.9 | 11.0 | 4.6 | 7.4 | 446.7 |
| 440 | $\cdots$ | 480 | 119.2 | 74.4 | 47.9 | 23.8 | 25.2 | 7.6 | 3.0 | 7.3 | 308.3 |
| 480 | " | 520 | 119.1 | 90.1 | 45.9 | 25.0 | 28.8 | 6.8 | 5.5 | 7.0 | 328.3 |
| 520 | " | 560 | 98.5 | 77.9 | 35.0 | 19.6 | 24.3 | 6.9 | 3.8 | 8.3 | 274.4 |
| 560 | " | 600 | 69.8 | 51.1 | 17.5 | 12.5 | 15.2 | 4.3 | 2.8 | 6.3 | 179.5 |
| 600 | " | 640 | 49.8 | 40.6 | 16.2 | 9.9 | 13.0 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 5.3 | 140.2 |
| 640 | " | 680 | 39.6 | 22.3 | 11.5 | 8.0 | 8.9 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 3.9 | 98.0 |
| 680 | " | 720 | 29.6 | 23.6 | 11.3 | 6.2 | 8.9 | 1.3 |  | 3.1 | 85.5 |
| 720 | " | 760 | 27.7 | 15.2 | 7.9 | 4.7 | 7.1 | * |  | 2.0 | 66.7 |
| 760 | ", | 800 | 39.3 | 18.8 | 7.9 | 5.2 | 8.1 | * |  | 3.7 | 85.6 |
| 800 | ov |  | 48.5 | 34.4 | 23.0 | 8.6 | 15.6 | 1.8 | \} 3.4 | 6.2 | 139.8 |
| Total |  |  | 2,000.3 | 1,604.6 | 878.8 | 475.0 | 528.6 | 151.4 | 60.0 | 118.7 | 5,817.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -dollars- |  |  |  |  |
| Median weekly earnings |  |  | 358 | 340 | 333 | 335 | 343 | 325 | 397 | 406 | 346 |
| Mean weekly earnings |  |  | 380 | 362 | 355 | 354 | 366 | 338 | 412 | 432 | 368 |

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


TABLE 4. FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB AND INDUSTRY, AUGUST 1987


TABLE 5. EMPLOYEES WHO WORKED IN A SECOND JOB: WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB AND WEEKLY EARNINGS IN SECOND JOB, AUGUST 1987

|  | Weekly earnings in main job(\$) |  |  |  |  |  | Median Mean <br> weekly weekly <br> earnings in earnings in  <br> Total main job main job |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Under 120 | $\begin{array}{r} 120 \text { and } \\ \text { under } 200 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 200 \text { and } \\ \text { under } 280 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 280 \text { and } \\ \text { under } 360 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 360 \text { and } \\ \text { under } 480 \end{gathered}$ | 480 and over |  |  |  |
| MALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | '000 - |  |  |  |  | dollars - |
| Weekly earnings in second job (\$)- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 60 | 3.9 | * | * | 3.8 | 4.5 | 5.5 | 21.6 | 336 | 354 |
| 60 and under 120 | * | * | 43 | \{ * | 7.2 | 8.3 | 21.3 | 439 | 464 |
| 120 and over | * | * | 4.3 | 6.0 | 7.6 | 5.8 | 23.6 | 380 | 421 |
| Total | 5.4 | * | 6.4 | 12.5 | 19.2 | 19.6 | 66.5 | 390 | 413 |
|  | - dollars - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Median weekly earnings in second job | 42 | * | 101 | 114 | 104 | 96 | 95 | . | . |
| Mean weekly earnings in second job | 63 | * | 109 | 108 | 117 | 110 | 106 | . | . |

FEMALES


