# WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES (DISTRIBUTION) AUSTRALIA 

## AUGUST 1984

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## EXPLANATORY NOTES

## Introduction

In association with the August 1984 labour force survey conducted throughout Australia, employed wage and salary earners ('employees') were asked about their weekly earnings and frequency of pay.
2. During the two weeks beginning Monday 6 August 1984, specially trained interviewers asked the questions of those of the 72,000 respondents in the August labour force survey who fell within the scope of this survey.
3. A preliminary publication (6309.0) containing a summary of results was issued on 22 November 1984.
4. Results of similar surveys, first conducted in 1975, have been published in Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia (6310.0). Tables included in previous issues of this publication but not included in this issue, particularly those including a detailed occupation classification, are available on request.

## Scope

5. This supplementary survey to the labour force survey included all civilians aged fifteen years and over who were employees in their main job, except:
(a) certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated populations;
(b) overseas residents in Australia;
(c) members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia;
(d) students boarding at school, persons permanently unable to work, some patients in hospitals and sanatoria, inmates of jails, reformatories, etc.; and
(e) persons on workers' compensation.

## Definitions

6. Weekly earnings referred to the amount of 'last total pay' 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.
7. 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.
8. Mean weekly earnings is the amount obtained by dividing the total earnings of a group by the number of units in that group.
9. The main job was defined as the job at which most hours were usually worked. The second job was defined to include all remaining wage and salary earner jobs in which some hours were worked during the survey week (i.e. the week before the interview week). A person who held more than one job was classified to the industry and occupation of the mainjob. 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 having a second job 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. All jobs comprised main job and second job as defined above.
10. Hours paid for referred to the number of hours for which an employee was paid and not necessarily to the number of hours actually worked (e.g. an employee on paid leave for the week was asked to report the number of hours for which he was paid).
11. Hours worked referred to actual hours worked during the survey week, not necessarily hours paid for. Thus, if a person had been on leave for the whole week, hours worked would have been recorded as nil.
12. Full-time employees are those who usually worked 35 hours a week or more (in all jobs) and others who, although usually part-time employees, worked 35 hours or more during the survey week. It should be noted that some full-time employees may have worked or been paid for less than a full week. Part-time employees are those who usually worked less than 35 hours a week and who did so during the survey week. When recording hours of work, fractions of an hour were disregarded.
13. Persons are classified as married if they are reported as being married (including de facto) and their spouse was a usual resident of the household at the time of the survey. The not-married category includes persons who have never married, or are separated, widowed or divorced, as well as those who, although reported as being married, did not have a spouse who usually lived in the household. For effects on estimates of marital status, see paragraph 18.
14. Family status characteristics are explained in detail in The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0). It should be noted that they were not obtained for all persons included in the survey. Family information was not collected for the following persons (identified in tables as 'not family coded'):
(a) all persons enumerated in non-private dwellings (including hotels, motels, hospitals and other institutions);
(b) persons enumerated as visitors to, rather than usual residents of, private dwellings; and
(c) where it was not possible to obtain family information relating to all the usual residents of a household, e.g. where one member of the family was a member of the permament defence forces and therefore outside the scope of the survey.
15. Further definitions of labour force and demographic classifications appearing in this publication are given in The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

## Population benchmarks

16. Following the change in official population estimates to a place of usual residence basis after the 1981 Census, the population benchmarks used in this survey are compiled according to place of usual residence. For an explanation of the new conceptual basis of population estimates see The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).
17. The change from 1976 Population Census based benchmarks to 1981 Population Census based benchmarks has had little effect on the movement in the estimates between the August 1983 and August 1984 surveys.

## Discontinuities in the series

18. Paragraph 13 outlines the definition of marital status now used in this survey. Consequently estimates of marital status contained in this publication are not comparable with estimates published for this survey in previous years, which classified as married all respondents who reported that they were married or separated.

## Comparability of series

19. 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 any second job. Caution should be exercised when comparing the means of distributions of earnings 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 Subdivision 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.

## Reliability of the estimates

20. 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 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. More information about this topic and tables of estimated standard errors for this survey will be found in the Technical note.
(b) non-sampling error: inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in reporting by interviewers and respondents and errors made in the coding and processing of data. These inaccuracies 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. In many cases the answer to the question on earnings was based on the knowledge of one person (generally the housewife). Respondents were asked to indicate the amount of earnings in terms of ranges. (The earnings ranges used are those shown in Table 33.) 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:
Average Weekly Earnings, Australia, (Preliminary) (6301.0), and final publication (6302.0)-issued quarterly

Earnings and Hours of Employees, Distribution and Composition, Australia (Preliminary)(6305.0), and final publication (6306.0)-sample survey conducted in May (once every two years).

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

Supplementary Tables (6504.0)
Income of Individuals, Australia, 1981-82 (Preliminary) (6501.0), and final (6502.0)

Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia (6312.0)-issued monthly
The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0)(\$1.10, \$1.90 incl. postage)-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 20 above not applicable
n.e.c. not elsewhere classified

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

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

NOTE. Estimates from the Survey of Weekly Earnings shown in this publication enable valuable comparisons and analyses to be made of the distribution of earnings, especially in relation to demographic characteristics such as age, sex, marital status and family status and other characteristics such as hours paid for, full-time/part-time status and occupation. As mentioned in paragraph 19 of the Explanatory notes (page 2), 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). There are many factors which account for differences between the two series, including the lack of consultation of records by respondents to the household survey, misunderstanding of the type of earnings required (i.e. gross rather than net earnings), earnings being reported in ranges, lack of recognition of irregular sources of earnings and lack of awareness of earnings of other household members not answering for themselves.

The mean weekly earnings in all jobs for the $3,240,400$ male employees was $\$ 356$ compared with $\$ 234$ for the 2,117,800 female employees. There was little difference between earnings in main jobs only and all jobs - males earnt $\$ 355$ per week in their main job and females $\$ 233$ per week.

The distribution of weekly earnings in all jobs varied bet ween males and females - 29.6 percent of females earned under $\$ 160$ per week, compared with only 8.7 per cent of males, and 46.4 per cent of female employees earned $\$ 240$ and over from all jobs compared with 79.6 per cent of male employees.

DIAGRAM 1. ALL EMPLOYEES : DISTRIBUTION OF WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL JOBS, AUGUST 1984 (Source of data: Table 4)


The distribution of weekly earnings in all jobs differs across the various family status groupings. Of the $3,178,000$ husbands and wives: 12.6 per cent earned under $\$ 160,79.1$ per cent earned $\$ 160$ and under $\$ 560$ and 8.3 per cent earned $\$ 560$ and over. In comparison, for the 171,900 not married heads of families, the respective percentages for the same weekly earning groupings were 21.3, 75.7 and 3.0 .

Analysis of the mean for all employees by sex and family status showed further differences. Husbands with children aged 0 to 14 years present received on average $\$ 400$ per week from all jobs while wives with children aged 0 to 14 years present earned only $\$ 213$. For the category "husbands and wives" the mean weekly earnings in all jobs was $\$ 336$ compared with a mean of $\$ 281$ for all not married family heads.

DIAGRAM 2. ALL EMPLOYEES : DISTRIBUTION OF WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL JOBS AND SELECTED FAMILY STATUS CHARACTERISTICS, AUGUST 1984


For full-time employees, the distribution of weekly earnings varied across age groups. In the 15 to 24 years age group 48.2 per cent earned less than $\$ 240$ per week, while only 11.6 per cent earned $\$ 360$ or more per week from all jobs. For 25 to 34 year olds, the proportions were 13.0 per cent and 41.2 per cent respectively, while for 35 to 44 year olds, only 12.4 per cent earned less than $\$ 240$ per week and almost half ( 47.8 per cent) earned $\$ 360$ or more.

DIAGRAM 3. FULL TIME EMPLOYEES : DISTRIBUTION OF WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL JOBS AND SELECTED AGE GROUPS.


For full-time employees, mean weekly earnings in main job was $\$ 366$ for males and $\$ 285$ for females. However, 50 per cent of males earned less than $\$ 332$ per week and 50 per cent of females earned less than $\$ 270$ per week (the median earnings estimates). The highest paid 10 per cent of males earned $\$ 556$ or more which was 30 per cent more than the $\$ 429$ earned by the highest paid 10 per cent of females. There was a similar difference between the weekly earnings of the lowest paid 10 per cent of males ( $\$ 203$ or less) and females ( $\$ 159$ or less).

DIAGRAM 4. FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES : DECILES OF WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOBS, AUGUST 1984
(Source of data: Table 1)


TABLE 1. FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES: DECILES(a) OF WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB, AUGUST 1984

| Per cent of individuals earning below the levels shown | Aged 20 years and over |  |  | Total all ages |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons |
|  | -dollars- |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | 227 | 192 | 213 | 203 | 159 | 182 |
| 20 | 262 | 222 | 248 | 248 | 201 | 229 |
| 30 | 289 | 245 | 272 | 277 | 226 | 258 |
| 40 | 314 | 263 | 297 | 304 | 249 | 284 |
| 50 | 343 | 282 | 321 | 332 | 270 | 310 |
| 60 | 376 | 304 | 352 | 364 | 292 | 340 |
| 70 | 419 | 329 | 392 | 408 | 316 | 380 |
| 80 | 482 | 369 | 449 | 471 | 355 | 435 |
| 90 | 563 | 442 | 535 | 556 | 429 | 524 |

(a) Calculated from grouped data using linear interpolation.

TABLE 2. ALL EMPLOYEES: FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME STATUS AND MEAN WEEKLY EARNINGSIN ALL JOBS AUGUST 1979 TO AUGUST 1984
(dollars)

|  | N.S.W. | Vic. | Qld | S.A. | W.A. | Tas. | $N . T$. | A.C. $T$. | Australia |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1979 | 230 | 223 | 216 | 214 | 227 | 208 | 279 | 285 | 225 |
| 1980 | 255 | 245 | 241 | 237 | 253 | 239 | 308 | 300 | 249 |
| 1981 | 282 | 273 | 271 | 259 | 283 | 266 | 342 | 334 | 277 |
| 1982 | 328 | 317 | 315 | 304 | 326 | 292 | 375 | 394 | 322 |
| 1983 | 346 | 335 | 338 | 323 | 347 | 323 | 404 | 416 | 341 |
| 1984 | 377 | 359 | 353 | 349 | 379 | 348 | 449 | 452 | 367 |
| Part-time - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1979 | 106 | 98 | 95 | 73 | 108 | 80 | * | * | 100 |
| 1980 | 108 | 102 | 109 | 84 | 121 | 116 | * | 101 | 106 |
| 1981 | 129 | 99 | 107 | 93 | 104 | 88 | * | 110 | 112 |
| 1982 | 160 | 138 | 112 | 93 | 148 | 153 | * | 127 | 142 |
| 1983 | 177 | 147 | 145 | 144 | 125 | 141 | * | 131 | 156 |
| 1984 | 188 | 147 | 155 | 137 | 135 | 179 | * | 186 | 163 |
| Total- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1980 | 249 | 238 | 235 | 230 | 247 | 236 | 301 | 289 | 243 |
| 1981 | 274 | 264 | 265 | 251 | 274 | 260 | 337 | 320 | 269 |
| 1982 | 319 | 307 | 305 | 293 | 317 | 288 | 371 | 378 | 311 |
| 1983 | 336 | 325 | 328 | 314 | 335 | 313 | 398 | 396 | 331 |
| 1984 | 366 | 347 | 343 | 338 | 366 | 342 | 434 | 436 | 356 |
| FEMALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1979 | 177 | 174 | 166 | 169 | 173 | 168 | 182 | 200 | 174 |
| 1980 | 196 | 192 | 188 | 190 | 192 | 183 | 211 | 221 | 193 |
| 1981 | 220 | 216 | 211 | 216 | 214 | 211 | 253 | 263 | 218 |
| 1982 | 248 | 245 | 237 | 239 | 243 | 237 | 285 | 292 | 245 |
| 1983 | 268 | 268 | 260 | 260 | 264 | 259 | 304 | 309 | 267 |
| 1984 | 293 | 283 | 269 | 284 | 290 | 274 | 320 | 324 | 286 |
| Part-time - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1979 | 96 | 88 | 84 | 85 | 82 | 85 | 108 | 108 | 90 |
| 1980 | 101 | 96 | 90 | 90 | 88 | 90 | 140 | 107 | 96 |
| 1981 | 114 | 105 | 104 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 136 | 122 | 108 |
| 1982 | 126 | 117 | 118 | 116 | 112 | 107 | 137 | 149 | 120 |
| 1983 | 132 | 124 | 127 | 132 | 114 | 124 | 127 | 157 | 127 |
| 1984 | 147 | 136 | 127 | 131 | 126 | 116 | 159 | 165 | 137 |
| Total- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1979 | 151 | 147 | 141 | 138 | 139 | 139 | 162 | 171 | 146 |
| 1980 | 166 | 161 | 153 | 155 | 151 | 151 | 192 | 187 | 161 |
| 1981 | 185 | 184 | 173 | 174 | 169 | 173 | 219 | 218 | 181 |
| 1982 | 208 | 204 | 198 | 193 | 192 | 189 | 239 | 244 | 202 |
| 1983 | 223 | 221 | 214 | 209 | 207 | 207 | 271 | 259 | 219 |
| 1984 | 245 | 233 | 219 | 222 | 229 | 207 | 278 | 265 | 234 |
|  |  |  | PERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1979 | 214 | 208 | 202 | 201 | 212 | 197 | 256 | 257 | 210 |
| 1980 | 238 | 228 | 226 | 224 | 236 | 224 | 281 | 273 | 233 |
| 1981 | 264 | 255 | 255 | 246 | 263 | 251 | 318 | 310 | 259 |
| 1982 | 304 | 294 | 293 | 285 | 302 | 277 | 346 | 360 | 299 |
| 1983 | 321 | 314 | 315 | 305 | 323 | 305 | 369 | 377 | 318 |
| 1984 | 350 | 335 | 328 | 330 | 352 | 329 | 407 | 409 | 342 |
| Part-time - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1979 | 98 | 90 | 86 | 83 | 86 | 84 | 105 | 115 | 92 |
| 1980 | 102 | 97 | 93 | 89 | 94 | 93 | 138 | 106 | 97 |
| 1981 | 117 | 104 | 105 | 100 | 101 | 100 | 143 | 119 | 108 |
| 1982 | 134 | 122 | 117 | 112 | 118 | 114 | 148 | 145 | 125 |
| 1983 | 142 | 128 | 131 | 134 | 116 | 127 | 150 | 151 | 133 |
| 1984 | 156 | 138 | 132 | 132 | 128 | 125 | 151 | 169 | 142 |
| Total- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1979 | 197 | 191 | 186 | 181 | 191 | 180 | 240 | 235 | 192 |
| 1980 | 218 | 208 | 205 | 202 | 210 | 206 | 264 | 247 | 212 |
| 1981 | 241 | 233 | 231 | 222 | 234 | 229 | 297 | 277 | 236 |
| 1982 | 278 | 267 | 265 | 255 | 268 | 252 | 319 | 323 | 271 |
| 1983 | 292 | 284 | 285 | 273 | 285 | 274 | 349 | 336 | 288 |
| 1984 | 318 | 302 | 295 | 292 | 312 | 292 | 374 | 362 | 308 |

TABLE 3. ALL EMPLOYEES: WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL JOBS AND FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME STATUS, AUGUST 1984


TABLE 3. ALL EMPLOYEES: WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL JOBS AND FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME STATUS, A UGUST 1984-continued

(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. ALL EMPLOYEES: WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL JOBS AND AGE, AUGUST 1984


TABLE 5. ALL EMPLOYEES: WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL JOBS, MARITAL STATUS AND FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME STATUS, A UGUST 1984

(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 6. ALL EMPLOYEES: WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL JOBS AND FAMILY STATUS, AUGUST 1984


TABLE 6. ALL EMPLOYEES: WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL JOBS AND FAMILY STATUS, AUGUST 1984- continued


TABLE 7. ALL EMPLOYEES: WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB AND HOURS PAID FOR, AUGUST 1984


TABLE 8. EMPLOYEES WHO WORKED IN A SECOND JOB : WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB AND WEEKLY EARNINGS IN SECOND JOB, A UGUST 1984

|  | Males |  |  |  | Females |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Weekly earnings in second job |  |  | Mean weekly earnings in second job | Weekly eamings in second job |  |  | Mean weekly earnings in second job |
|  | Under \$30 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 30 \text { and } \\ & \text { over } \end{aligned}$ | Total |  | Under $\$ 30$ | $\$ 30$ and over | Total |  |
| Weekly earnings in main job (\$)-- | ${ }^{\prime} 000$ | '000 | - 000 | \$ | -000 | -000 | - 000 | \$ |
| Under 120 | * | *- | 5.3 | 44 | 4.7 | 9.0 | 13.6 | 52 |
| 120 and under 200 | * | 4.2 | 4.9 | 74 | * | 7.6 | 10.3 | 74 |
| $200 \quad \because \quad 240$ | * | 4.7 | 5.7 | 66 | * | 3.5 | 5.3 | 63 |
| $240 \quad-\quad 320$ | 3.1 | 11.9 | 15.0 | 73 | * | 5.1 | 6.0 | 78 |
| 320 and over | 3.5 | 23.9 | 27.4 | 88 | * | 3.9 | 5.6 | 73 |
| Total | 11.3 | 47.0 | 58.3 | 77 | 11.6 | 29.1 | 40.8 | 66 |
|  | -dollars- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Median earnings in main job Mean earnings in main job | $\begin{aligned} & 275 \\ & 285 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 323 \\ & 342 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 312 \\ & 331 \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ | $\begin{aligned} & 145 \\ & 172 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 174 \\ & 199 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 164 \\ & 191 \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ |

TABLE 9. EMPLOYEES WHO WORKED IN A SECOND JOB : HOURS WORKED IN SECOND JOB, HOURS WORKED IN MAIN JOB AND NUMBER, MEDIAN AND MEAN WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL JOBS, AUGUST 1984

| Hours worked in second job | Hours worked in main job |  |  |  |  |  | Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Under 35 |  |  | 35 and over |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Number of employees ('000) | Median earnings (\$) | Mean earnings (\$) | Number of employees ('000) | Median earnings (S) | Mean earnings (s) | Number of employees ( ${ }^{(000)}$ | Median earnings (\$) | Mean earnings (\$) |
| MALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 5 | 5.7 | 216 | 231 | 9.3 | 410 | 437 | 15.0 | 326 | 359 |
| 5 and over | 12.3 | 367 | 372 | 31.0 | 420 | 445 | 43.3 | 411 | 425 |
| Total | 18.0 | 312 | 328 | 40.3 | 418 | 443 | 58.3 | 401 | 408 |
| FEMALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 5 | 10.1 | 158 | 185 | 3.9 | 294 | 317 | 14.0 | 189 | 221 |
| 5 and over | 19.5 | 218 | 243 | 7.2 | 355 | 363 | 26.8 | 258 | 275 |
| Total | 29.6 | 195 | 223 | 11.1 | 338 | 347 | 40.8 | 241 | 257 |

TABLE 10. EMPLOYEES WHO WORKED IN A SECOND JOB : WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED IN SECOND JOB, AUGUST 1984

|  | Hours worked in second job |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males |  |  | Females |  |  |  |
|  | Under 5 | 5 and over | Total | Under 5 | $S$ and over | $\checkmark$ | Total |
| Weekly earnings in second job (\$)- | - ${ }^{0} 000$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 30 30 and over | $\begin{aligned} & 6.2 \\ & 8.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.0 \\ 38.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.3 \\ & 47.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.3 \\ & 5.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3.3 \\ 23.4 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11.6 \\ & 29.1 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | 15.0 | 43.3 | 58.3 | 14.0 | 26.8 |  | 40.8 |
|  | -dollars- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Median earnings Mean earnings | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \\ & 41 \end{aligned}$ | 82 90 | $\begin{aligned} & 66 \\ & 77 \end{aligned}$ | 27 31 | 76 84 |  | $\begin{array}{r}53 \\ 66 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |

TABLE 11. FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES: WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL JOBS AND AGE, AUGUST 1984


TABLE 12. FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES : OCCUPATION, NUMBER, MEAN WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL JOBS AND BIRTHPLACE, AUGUST 1984

| Occupation | Males |  |  | Females |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number ('000) | Per cent of total | Mean weekly earnings (\$) | Number ('000) | Per cent of total | Mean weekly earnings (\$) |
| BORN IN AUSTRALIA |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Professional, technical, etc. | 330.0 | 14.8 | 468 | 242.7 | 23.6 | 374 |
| Administrative, executive and managerial | 208.6 | 9.3 | 463 | 25.9 | 2.5 | 345 |
| Clerical | 243.8 | 10.9 | 359 | 449.7 | 43.7 | 268 |
| Sales | 135.6 | 6.1 | 335 | 98.4 | 9.6 | 225 |
| Farmers, fisherpersons and timbergetters, etc. | 113.3 | 5.1 | 255 | 9.6 | 0.9 | 183 |
| Transport and communication | 154.0 | 6.9 | 368 | 16.5 | 1.6 | 262 |
| Trades and production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.(a) | 926.7 | 41.5 | 328 | 75.2 | 7.3 | 238 |
| Service, sport and recreation | 120.6 | 5.4 | 353 | 110.5 | 10.7 | 249 |
| Toral | 2,232.7 | 100.0 | 366 | 1.028.5 | 100.0 | 286 |
| BORN IN MAIN ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES(b) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Professional, technical, etc. | 66.5 | 17.0 | 492 | 35.1 | 22.4 | 395 |
| Administrative, executive and managerial | 42.8 | 11.0 | 502 | 5.6 | 3.5 | 365 |
| Clerical | 36.1 | 9.2 | 350 | 68.8 | 43.8 | 288 |
| Sales | 21.3 | 5.4 | 348 | 12.7 | 8.1 | 258 |
| Farmers, fisherpersons and timbergetters, etc. | 5.5 | 1.4 | 271 | * | * | * |
| Transport and communication | 25.5 | 6.5 | 402 | * | * | * |
| Trades and production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.(a) | 169.0 | 43.3 | 356 | 14.8 | 9.4 | 250 |
| Service, sport and recreation | 23.7 | 6.1 | 388 | 16.3 | 10.4 | 280 |
| Total | 390.3 | 100.0 | 398 | 156.9 | 100.0 | 307 |
| BORN IN OTHER COUNTRIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Germany. Federal Republic of- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Professional, technical, ete: | 4.0 | 12.2 | 459 | * | * | * |
| Trades and production-process workers and labourers. n.e.c.(a) | 17.7 | 54.7 | 361 | * | 100* | $3{ }^{*}$ |
| Total | 32.4 | 100.0 | 387 | 11.8 | 100.0 | 303 |
| Greece- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trades and production-process workers and labourers. n.e.c.(a) | 23.2 | 68.4 | 306 | 11.5 | 61.5 | 234 |
| Total | 33.9 | 100.0 | 306 | 18.7 | 100.0 | 252 |
| Italy- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Professional, technical, etc. | 4.4 | 5.9 | 376 | * | * | * |
| Clerical | 4.2 | 5.7 | 369 | 4.1 | 20.2 | 254 |
| Transport and communication | 3.5 | 4.7 | 308 | * | . | * |
| Trades and production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.(a) | 49.2 | 66.3 | 319 | 7.9 | 38.8 | 236 |
| Service, sport and recreation | 4.2 | 5.7 | 289 | 4.0 | 19.7 | 263 |
| Toral | 74.2 | 100.0 | 324 | 20.4 | 100.0 | 250 |
| Yugoslavia- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trades and production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.(a) | 36.2 | 80.2 | 337 | 14.2 | 63.7 | 231 |
| Toral | 45.2 | 100.0 | 340 | 22.3 | 100.0 | 243 |
| Other countries- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Professional, technical, etc. | 37.5 | - 14.6 | 479 | 21.4 | 17.8 | 363 |
| Administrative, executive and managerial | 16.1 | 6.3 | 520 | * | . |  |
| Clerical | 21.7 | 8.5 | 345 | 39.5 | 32.8 | 278 |
| Sales | 9.4 | 3.7 | 289 | 5.4 | 4.5 | 247 |
| Transport and communication | 13.5 | 5.3 | 350 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 269 |
| Trades and production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.(a) | 134.9 | 52.8 | 328 | 32.9 | 27.3 | 248 |
| Service, sport and recreation | 18.6 | 7.3 | 294 | 14.7 | 12.2 | 250 |
| Total | 255.7 | 100.0 | 360 | 120.4 | 100.0 | 281 |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Professional, technical, etc. | 446.1 | 14.6 | 471 | 305.6 | 22.2 | 374 |
| Administrative, executive and managerial | 277.3 | 9.0 | 470 | 34.7 | 2.5 | 347 |
| Clerical | 310.0 | 10.1 | 357 | 571.0 | 41.4 | 271 |
| Sales | 172.0 | 5.6 | 333 | 120.8 | 8.8 | 230 |
| Farmers, fisherpersons and timbergetters, etc. | 126.6 | 4.1 | 256 | 11.9 | 0.9 | 187 |
| Transport and communication | 201.8 | 6.6 | 372 | 22.7 | 1.6 | 268 |
| Trades and production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.(a) | 1.356.9 | 44.3 | 331 | 158.6 | 11.5 | 240 |
| Service, sport and recreation | 173.6 | 5.7 | 348 | 153.6 | 11.1 | 254 |
| Total | 3,064.4 | 100.0 | 367 | 1,379.0 | 100.0 | 286 |

(a) Includes miners and quarry workers. (b) Comprises U.K., Ireland, Canada, South Africa, U.S.A. and New Zealand.

TABLE 13. FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES : WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB AND INDUSTRY, AUGUST 1984
MALES


TABLE 13. FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES : WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB AND INDUSTRY, AUGUST 1984-continued

| FEMALES |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Manufacturing | Wholesale and -retail trade | Transport and storage | Communication | Finance. property and - business services |
| Weekly earnings (\$)- | - 0000 |  |  |  |  |
| Under 120 | 4.9 | 10.3 | * | * | 4.2 |
| 120 and under 160 | 9.8 | 33.6 | * | * | 14.6 |
| 160 ", 200 | 21.8 | 34.3 | 3.3 | * | 21.9 |
| 200 .. 240 | 61.0 | 42.5 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 34.2 |
| 240 ." 280 | 53.2 | 60.4 | 5.9 | 7.6 | 35.1 |
| $280 \quad$ ". 320 | 34.6 | 32.9 | 8.9 | 6.0 | 35.6 |
| 320 . 360 | 19.3 | 16.3 | 5.1 | * | 23.0 |
| 360 ., 400 | 6.5 | 8.7 | 4.5 | * | 10.7 |
| 400 .. 440 | 4.4 | 3.5 | * | * | 5.1 |
| 440 and over | 6.9 | 8.0 | * | * | 10.3 |
| Total | 222.2 | 250.4 | 37.5 | 24.0 | 194.7 |
|  | -dollars- |  |  |  |  |
| Median earnings Mean earnings | $250$ | 243 | $296$ | 274 | 266 |
|  | $262$ | $247$ | 308 | 278 | 274 |
|  | Public administration and defence | Community services | Recreation, personal and other services | Other(a) | Total |
| Weekly earnings (\$)- | - ${ }^{\circ} 000-$ |  |  |  |  |
| Under 120 | 3.0 | 13.8 | 7.8 | 3.7 | 49.1 |
| 120 and under 160 | 5.1 | 13.8 | 7.4 | 4.8 | 91.4 |
| $160 \quad ., 200$ | 7.6 | 23.7 | 10.8 | 4.5 | 128.9 |
| 200 .. 240 | 11.4 | 41.5 | 16.3 | 5.6 | 219.3 |
| 240 ". 280 | 17.7 | 64.3 | 16.3 | 9.7 | 270.2 |
| 280 " $\quad 320$ | 18.2 | 72.0 | 12.2 | 7.5 | 227.7. |
| 320 , 360 | 9.4 | 48.5 | 5.7 | 4.8 | 133.8 |
| $360 \quad$ ". 400 | 5.5 | 37.8 | * | * | 78.9 |
| 400 " 440 | 4.0 | 35.8 | * | * | 57.3 |
| 440 and over | 6.9 | 82.8 | * | * | 122.4 |
| Total | 88.8 | 434.0 | 80.9 | 46.5 | 1,379.0 |
|  | -dollars- |  |  |  |  |
| Median earnings Mean earnings | 279 | 313 | 235 | 259 | 270 |
|  | 290 | 333 | 236 | 269 | 285 |

(a) Comprises agriculture, forestry, fishing, etc.; mining; electricity, gas and water: and construction.

TABLE 14. FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES : WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN. JOB AND OCCUPATION, AUGUST 1984

|  | Occupation group |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Professional. technical. etc. | Administrative. executive and managerial | Clerical | Sales | Farmers, fisherpersons and timbergetters. elc. | Transport and communication | Trades and productionprocess workers and labourers, n.e.c.(a) | Service, sport and recreation |  |
| MALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weekly earnings (\$)- -'000- | -'000- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 120 | 4.9 | 6.3 | 3.6 | 4.8 | 12.5 | * | 31.4 | 4.3 | 69.4 |
| 120 and under 160 | 4.0 | . | 7.3 | 8.2 | 10.9 | 3.1 | 57.9 | 6.4 | 100.1 |
| 160 ., 200 | 5.6 | 3.6 | 14.1 | 8.3 | 10.8 | 6.0 | 64.6 | 5.7 | 118.7 |
| 200 , 240 | 12.0 | 9.0 | 24.2 | 14.8 | 29.9 | 14.6 | 118.3 | 17.9 | 240.6 |
| 240 ., 280 | 23.8 | 16.3 | 37.4 | 25.5 | 23.7 | 35.0 | 230.1 | 27.0 | 418.7 |
| 280 , 320 | 32.1 | 25.9 | 48.3 | 33.6 | 15.9 | 40.3 | 237.5 | 27.9 | 461.5 |
| 320 - 360 | 35.4 | 28.4 | 46.8 | 24.6 | 7.2 | 27.3 | 208.7 | 19.0 | 397.5 |
| 360 ., 400 | 42.7 | 24.5 | 36.9 | 17.3 | 5.0 | 20.0 | 132.1 | 13.4 | 291.8 |
| 400 .. 440 | 48.7 | 28.9 | 27.7 | 9.2 | 3.1 | 10.6 | 89.5 | 15.1 | 232.9 |
| 440 .. 480 | 39.4 | 20.3 | 19.2 | 7.1 | * | 11.7 | 43.8 | 9.7 | 152.9 |
| 480 .. 520 | 55.2 | 26.2 | 16.5 | 4.9 | * | 8.2 | 45.0 | 10.6 | 169.3 |
| 520 .. 560 | 38.5 | 20.8 | 10.0 | 5.0 | * | 4.9 | 30.5 | 7.0 | 116.9 |
| 560 . 600 | 36.6 | 22.4 | 7.7 | 3.7 | * | 6.3 | 24.5 | 4.1 | 106.5 |
| 600 and over | 67.1 | 42.5 | 10.3 | 5.1 | * | 12.1 | 43.1 | 5.5 | 187.7 |
| Total | 446.1 | 277.3 | 310.0 | 172.0 | 126.6 | 201.8 | 1,356.9 | 173.6 | 3,064.4 |
| -dollars- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Median earnings Mean earnings | 454 | 431 | 337 | 309 | 239 | 320 | 310 | 317 | 332 |
|  | 468 | 469 | 355 | 331 | 254 | 370 | 331 | 346 | 366 |
| FEMALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weekly earnings (\$)- | - $000-$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 120 | 5.6 | * | 14.5 | 5.5 | * | * | 6.6 | 12.0 | 49.1 |
| 120 and under 160 | 6.4 | * | 39.3 | 21.6 | * | * | 9.3 | 10.4 | 91.4 |
| 160 .. 200 | 11.3 | * | 58.2 | 20.1 | * | * | 19.0 | 16.3 | 128.9 |
| 200 ., 240 | 21.2 | 3.4 | 83.0 | 24.2 | * | . | 53.2 | 30.2 | 219.3 |
| 240 .. 280 | 30.4 | 5.3 | 124.3 | 27.2 | * | 5.8 | 40.0 | 35.2 | 270.2 |
| 280 - 320 | 39.9 | 6.1 | 123.6 | 10.1 | * | 6.9 | 16.2 | 23.6 | 227.7 |
|  | 35.1 | 4.3 | 63.5 | 6.4 | * | * | 8.4 | 13.8 | 133.8 |
| 360 ., 400 | 34.6 | * | 32.3 | 6.4 | * | * | * | 4.1 | 78.9 |
| 400 .. 440 | 35.3 | 3.0 | 13.6 | - | * | * | * | * | 57.3 |
| 440 and over | 85.8 | 7.1 | 18.6 | * | * | * | * | 5.7 | 122.4 |
| Total | 305.6 | 34.7 | 571.0 | 120.8 | 11.9 | 22.7 | 158.6 | 153.6 | 1,379.0 |
|  | -dollars- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Median earnings | 363 | 317 | 269 | 222 | 181 | 274 | 233 | 249 | 270 |
| Mean earnings | 373 | 345 | 271 | 229 | 184 | 268 | 240 | 252 | 285 |

(a) Includes miners and quarry workers.

# TABLE 15. FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES BORN OVERSEAS: 

BIRTHPLACE, PERIOD OF ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA, NUMBER, MEDIAN AND MEAN WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL JOBS, A UGUST 1984

| Birthplace | Period of arrival in Ausiralia |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Before 1961 |  |  | 1961-1970 |  |  | 1971.1975 |  |  | 1976-August 1984 |  |  | Toial |  |  |
|  | Number <br> (000) | Median weekly earnings (\$) | Mean weekly earnings (\$) | Number <br> ('000) | Median weekly earnings (\$) | Mean weekly earnings (\$) | Number ('000) | Median weekly earnings (\$) | Mean weekly earnings (\$) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & (\cdot 000) \end{aligned}$ | Median weekly earnings (\$) | Mean weekly earnings (S) | Number ('000) | Median <br> weekly earnings (\$) | Mean weekly earnings (\$) |
| MALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Main English-speaking countries(a) | 99.2 | 379 | 417 | 148.7 | 349 | 388 | 61.6 | 355 | 395 | 80.8 | 349 | 396 | 390.3 | 357 | 398 |
| Germany, Federal Republic of | 22.0 | 377 | 387 | 6.9 | 354 | 376 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 32.4 | 372 | 387 |
| Greece | 10.4 | 317 | 329 | 19.8 | 282 | 297 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 33.9 | 292 | 306 |
| Italy | 43.8 | 317 | 332 | 26.4 | 296 | 314 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 74.2 | 308 | 324 |
| Yugoslavia | 10.4 | 329 | 361 | 23.7 | 299 | 337 | 8.2 | 305 | 335 | 71 | * | * | 45.2 | 310 | 340 |
| Other | 74.7 | 354 | 384 | 69.0 | 324 | 353 | 40.5 | 312 | 350 | 71.6 | 301 | 348 | 255.7 | 325 | 360 |
| Total | 260.5 | 352 | 385 | 294.4 | 326 | 362 | 116.3 | 334 | 371 | 160.5 | 325 | 371 | 831.7 | 336 | 372 |
| FEMALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Main English-speaking countries(a) | 20.7 | 297 | 316 | 64.5 | 274 | 299 | 26.6 | 287 | 294 | 45.1 | 304 | 324 | 156.9 | 287 | 307 |
| Germany, Federal Republic of | 8.0 | 285 | 292 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 11.8 | 288 | 303 |
| Greece | 4.3 | 259 | 290 | 13.4 | 237 | 241 | * | * | * |  | * | * | 18.7 | 242 | 252 |
| Italy | 10.5 | 243 | 253 | 8.6 | 253 | 246 | \% | - | * |  | * | - | 20.4 | 244 | 250 |
| Yugoslavia | * | * | * | 12.4 | 240 | 248 | 5.7 | 230 | 232 | * | * | * | 22.3 | 235 | 243 |
| Other | 24.1 | 286 | 299 | 31.6 | 273 | 291 | 22.2 | 259 | 274 | 42.5 | 250 | 266 | 120.4 | 263 | 281 |
| Total | 69.5 | 279 | 295 | 132.5 | 265 | 284 | 56.7 | 266 | 282 | 91.8 | 270 | 292 | 350.5 | 269 | 288 |

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

TABLE 16. ALL EMPLOYEES : OCCUPATION AND FREQUENCY OF PAY, AUGUST 1984

| Occupation | Frequency of pay |  |  |  |  |  | Total(a) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Weekly |  | Fortnightly |  | Monthly |  |  |  |
|  | (000) | (Per cent) | (000) | (Per cent) | (000) | (Per cent) | (000) | (Percent) |
| MALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Professional, technical, etc. | 78.1 | 16.5 | 299.9 | 63.3 | 86.5 | 18.2 | 474.0 | 100.0 |
| Administrative, executive and managerial | 114.7 | 40.6 | 72.6 | 25.7 | 86.0 | 30.4 | 282.7 | 100.0 |
| Clerical | 83.9 | 26.2 | 209.1 | 65.3 | 26.0 | 8.1 | 320.1 | 100.0 |
| Sales | 132.4 | 65.9 | 28.3 | 14.1 | 35.2 | 17.5 | 200.9 | 100.0 |
| Farmers, fisherpersons and timbergetters, etc. | 64.0 | 46.8 | 38.8 | 28.4 | 21.1 | 15.5 | 136.7 | 100.0 |
| Transport and communication | 110.7 | 52.0 | 91.0 | 42.7 | 7.1 | 3.3 | 212.8 | 100.0 |
| Trades and production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.(b) | 1,007.3 | 71.9 | 338.7 | 24.2 | 41.4 | 3.0 | 1,401.3 | 100.0 |
| Service, sport and recreation | 103.9 | 49.0 | 100.9 | 47.6 | 3.8 | 1.8 | 212.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 1.695 .1 | 52.3 | 1.179 .3 | 36.4 | 307.1 | 9.5 | 3,240.4 | 100.0 |
| FEMALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Professional, technical, etc. | 48.3 | 11.1 | 351.6 | 80.8 | 26.0 | 6.0 | 435.4 | 100.0 |
| Administrative, executive and managerial | 22.5 | 53.5 | 9.1 | 21.6 | 8.7 | 20.7 | 42.1 | 100.0 |
| Clerical | 379.2 | 48.7 | 345.9 | 44.4 | 41.6 | 5.3 | 779.3 | 100.0 |
| Sales | 224.8 | 89.5 | 16.3 | 6.5 | 5.4 | 2.2 | 251.0 | 100.0 |
| Farmers, fisherpersons and timbergetters, etc. | 12.8 | 59.1 | 4.6 | 21.3 | * | * | 21.6 | 100.0 |
| Transport and communication | 10.9 | 32.5 | 20.1 | 59.8 | * | * | 33.6 | 100.0 |
| Trades and production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.(b) | 173.7 | 90.3 | 15.8 | 8.2 | - | * | 192.4 | 100.0 |
| Service, sport and recreation | 177.2 | 48.9 | 170.0 | 46.9 | 7.0 | 1.9 | 362.4 | 100.0 |
| Total | 1.049 .4 | 49.6 | 933.5 | 44.1 | 94.5 | 4.5 | 2,117.8 | 100.0 |
| PERSONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Professional, technical, etc. | 126.5 | 13.9 | 651.5 | 71.6 | 112.5 | 12.4 | 909.3 | 100.0 |
| Administrative, executive and managerial | 137.2 | 42.2 | 81.7 | 25.1 | 94.7 | 29.2 | 324.8 | 100.0 |
| Clerical | 463.1 | 42.1 | 555.1 | 50.5 | 67.6 | 6.2 | 1.099 .4 | 100.0 |
| Sales | 357.2 | 79.0 | 44.6 | 9.9 | 40.6 | 9.0 | 451.9 | 100.0 |
| Farmers, fisherpersons and timbergetters, etc. | 76.8 | 48.5 | 43.4 | 27.4 | 23.1 | 14.6 | 158.3 | 100.0 |
| Transport and communication | 121.6 | 49.4 | 111.1 | 45.1 | 9.7 | 3.9 | 246.4 | 100.0 |
| Trades and production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.(b) | 1.181 .0 | 74.1 | 354.6 | 22.2 | 42.6 | 2.7 | 1.593 .6 | 100.0 |
| Service, sport and recreation | 281.1 | 48.9 | 271.0 | 47.2 | 10.8 | 1.9 | 574.4 | 100.0 |
| Total | 2,744.5 | 51.2 | 2,112.9 | 39.4 | 401.5 | 7.5 | 5,358.2 | 100.0 |

[^1]TABLE 17. ALL EMPLOYEES : INDUSTRY AND FREQUENCY OF PAY, AUGUST 1984

| Industry | Frequency of pay |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Weekly |  | Fortnightly |  | Monthly |  | Total(a) |  |
|  | ('000) | (Per cent) | ('000) | (Per ceni) | ('000) | (Per cent) | ('000) | (Per cent) |
|  | MALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing, etc. | 38.5 | 39.0 | 27.6 | 28.0 | 20.8 | 21.0 | 98.8 | 100.0 |
| Mining | 37.3 | 44.8 | 34.4 | 41.3 | 10.6 | 12.8 | 83.1 | 100.0 |
| Manufacturing | 580.8 | 73.0 | 119.2 | 15.0 | 89.5 | 11.2 | 795.7 | 100.0 |
| Electricity, gas and water | 60.2 | 45.4 | 71.3 | 53.8 | * | * | 132.7 | 100.0 |
| Construction | . 173.3 | 72.0 | 44.1 | 18.3 | 16.4 | 6.8 | 240.6 | 100.0 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 427.1 | 75.5 | 52.7 | 9.3 | 75.8 | 13.4 | 565.8 | 100.0 |
| Transport and storage | 99.4 | 41.7 | 121.1 | 50.8 | 13.0 | 5.5 | 238.1 | 100.0 |
| Communication | * | * | 97.2 | 98.5 | * | * | 98.6 | 100.0 |
| Finance, property and business services | 61.9 | 24.8 | 134.1 | 53.7 | 46.2 | 18.5 | 249.7 | 100.0 |
| Public administration and defence | 58.0 | 27.5 | 151.6 | 71.9 | * | * | 210.9 | 100.0 |
| Community services | 48.2 | 12.6 | 306.6 | 80.0 | 24.3 | 6.3 | 383.2 | 100.0 |
| Recreation. personal and other services | 109.3 | 76.3 | 19.4 | 13.5 | 8.1 | 5.6 | 143.2 | 100.0 |
| Total | 1.695.1 | 52.3 | 1.179 .3 | 36.4 | 307.1 | 9.5 | 3.240 .4 | 100.0 |
| FEMALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing | 229.1 | 84.6 | 23.6 | 8.7 | 15.6 | 5.8 | 270.9 | 100.0 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 405.1 | 88.7 | 28.5 | 6.2 | 17.5 | 3.8 | 456.9 | 100.0 |
| Transport and storage | 22.9 | 50.9 | 17.9 | 39.7 | 3.2 | 7.0 | 45.1 | 100.0 |
| Communication | * | * | 28.5 | 94.4 | * | * | 30.2 | 100.0 |
| Finance, property and business services | 98.5 | 36.9 | 143.4 | 53.7 | 19.5 | 7.3 | 267.0 | 100.0 |
| Public administration and defence | 13.7 | 13.0 | 88.7 | 84.1 | * | * | 105.5 | 100.0 |
| Community services | 91.5 | 13.2 | 566.8 | 81.7 | 23.9 | 3.4 | 693.6 | 100.0 |
| Recreation, personal and other services | 151.4 | 85.1 | 16.0 | 9.0 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 177.9 | 100.0 |
| Other(b) | 36.8 | 52.1 | 20.2 | 28.6 | 8.9 | 12.5 | 70.7 | 100.0 |
| Total | 1,049.4 | 49.6 | 933.5 | 44.1 | 94.5 | 4.5 | 2.117 .8 | 100.0 |
| PERSONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing, etc. | 49.2 | 40.3 | 33.7 | 27.6 | 24.0 | 19.7 | 122.1 | 100.0 |
| Mining | 39.3 | 43.2 | 37.7 | 41.4 | 13.0 | 14.3 | 90.9 | 100.0 |
| Manufacturing | 810.0 | 75.9 | 142.9 | 13.4 | 105.1 | 9.9 | 1,066.6 | 100.0 |
| Electricity, gas and water | 68.1 | 46.5 | 77.2 | 52.6 | * | * | 146.5 | 100.0 |
| Construction | 189.4 | 71.2 | 49.1 | 18.5 | 19.5 | 7.3 | 266.2 | 100.0 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 832.2 | 81.4 | 81.1 | 7.9 | 93.3 | 9.1 | 1,022.7 | 100.0 |
| Transport and storage | 122.3 | 43.2 | 139.0 | 49.1 | 16.1 | 5.7 | 283.2 | 100.0 |
| Communication | * | * | 125.7 | 97.6 | * | * | 128.8 | 100.0 |
| Finance, property and business services | 160.3 | 31.0 | 277.6 | 53.7 | 65.8 | 12.7 | 516.7 | 100.0 |
| Public administration and defence | 71.7 | 22.7 | 240.3 | 76.0 | * | * | 316.3 | 100.0 |
| Community services | 139.7 | 13.0 | 873.4 | 81.1 | 48.1 | 4.5 | 1,076.8 | 100.0 |
| Recreation, personal and other services | 260.7 | 81.2 | 35.4 | 11.0 | 11.2 | 3.5 | 321.2 | 100.0 |
| Total | 2,744.5 | 51.2 | 2,112.9 | 39.4 | 401.5 | 7.5 | 5,358.2 | 100.0 |

(a) Includes individuals paid at intervals other than those indicated. (b) Comprises a griculture, forestry, fishing, etc; mining; electricity, gas and water: and construction.

TABLE 18. ALL EMPLOYEES : STATES AND TERRITORIES AND FREQUENCY OF PAY, AUGUST 1984

| State or Territory | Frequency of pay |  |  |  |  |  | Total(a) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Weekly |  | Fortnightly |  | Monthly |  |  |  |
|  | (000) | (Per cent) | ('000) | (Per cent) | ('000) | (Per cent) | (000) | (Per cent) |
| MALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New South Wales | 620.0 | 54.9 | 371.0 | 32.9 | 114.1 | 10.1 | 1,128.5 | 100.0 |
| Victoria | 489.0 | 56.1 | 275.0 | 31.5 | 94.4 | 10.8 | 872.0 | 100.0 |
| Queensland | 264.7 | 53.3 | 180.8 | 36.4 | 41.4 | 8.3 | 496.3 | 100.0 |
| South Australia | 133.6 | 48.7 | 118.1 | 43.0 | 19.2 | 7.0 | 274.6 | 100.0 |
| Western Australia | 126.8 | 43.6 | 133.1 | 45.7 | 24.7 | 8.5 | 291.0 | 100.0 |
| Tasmania | 36.8 | 40.6 | 45.5 | 50.2 | 6.7 | 7.4 | 90.6 | 100.0 |
| Northern Territory | 9.4 | 32.6 | 15.9 | 55.2 | $3.0{ }^{\circ}$ | 10.6 | 28.8 | 100.0 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 14.8 | 25.2 | 40.0 | 68.1 | 3.5 | 5.9 | 58.7 | 100.0 |
| Ausiralia | 1.695 .1 | 52.3 | 1,179.3 | 36.4 | 307.1 | 9.5 | 3,240.4 | 100.0 |
| FEMALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New South Wales | 400.9 | 53.2 | 303.9 | 40.3 | 36.6 | 4.9 | 754.2 | 100.0 |
| Victoria | 285.2 | 50.2 | 241.2 | 42.4 | 30.0 | 5.3 | 568.1 | 100.0 |
| Queensland | 155.2 | 50.2 | 137.3 | 44.4 | 9.7 | 3.1 | 309.2 | 100.0 |
| South Australia | 86.7 | 47.8 | 85.4 | 47.1 | 7.2 | 4.0 | 181.5 | 100.0 |
| Western Australia | 79.0 | 41.8 | 97.1 | 51.4 | 8.0 | 4.2 | 189.0 | 100.0 |
| Tasmania | 21.8 | 41.4 | 28.4 | 53.9 | * | * | 52.6 | 100.0 |
| Northern Territory | 6.7 | 37.5 | 10.3 | 57.9 | * | * | 17.8 | 100.0 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 14.0 | 31.0 | 30.0 | 66.4 | * | * | 45.2 | 100.0 |
| Ausiralia | 1.049 .4 | 49.6 | 933.5 | 44.1 | 94.5 | 4.5 | 2.117 .8 | 100.0 |
| PERSONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New South Wales | 1.020 .9 | 54.2 | 674.9 | 35.8 | 150.8 | 8.0 | 1,882.7 | 100.0 |
| Victoria | 774.2 | 53.8 | 516.2 | 35.8 | 124.3 | 8.6 | 1,440.1 | 100.0 |
| Queensland | 419.9 | 52.1 | 318.0 | 39.5 | 51.1 | 6.3 | 805.6 | 100.0 |
| South Australia | 220.3 | 48.3 | 203.5 | 44.6 | 26.4 | 5.8 | 456.1 | 100.0 |
| Western Australia | 205.8 | 42.9 | 230.2 | 48.0 | 32.7 | 6.8 | 480.0 | 100.0 |
| Tasmania | 58.6 | 40.9 | 73.8 | 51.6 | 8.5 | 5.9 | 143.2 | 100.0 |
| Northern Territory | 16.0 | 34.4 | 26.2 | 56.2 | 3.3 | 7.1 | 46.5 | 100.0 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 28.8 | 27.7 | 70.0 | 67.3 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 104.0 | 100.0 |
| Australia | 2,744.5 | 51.2 | 2,112.9 | 39.4 | 401.5 | 7.5 | 5,358.2 | 100.0 |

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

## 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 (Table A). 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. Table B shows relative standard errors of estimates of mean and median earnings.
4. An example of the calculation and the use of standard errors in relation to estimates of persons is as follows. From Table 3 on page 8, the estimated number of females who, in August 1984, were part-time employees is 738,800 . Since this estimate is between 500,000 and $1,000,000$ in Table A, the standard error for Australia will be between 7,200 and 9,100 and can be approximated as 8,100 (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 730,700 to 746,900 and about nineteen chances in twenty that the value will fall within the range 722,600 to 755,000 . This example is illustrated in the following diagram.

5. An example of the use of Table B is as follows: Table 3 shows the mean weekly earnings of all female part-time employees in Australia as $\$ 137$ and the number of such employees as 738,800 . Table $B$ shows the relative standard errors of estimates based on 700,000 and $1,000,000$ employees to be 0.77 per cent and 0.64 per cent respectively. By interpolation the relative standard error of the estimate is about 0.75 per cent or a standard error of $\$ 1.00$ ( 0.75 per cent of $\$ 137$ ). Therefore there are about two chances in three that the mean weekly earnings of female part-time employees would fall within the range $\$ 136.00$ to $\$ 138.00$, a nd about nineteen chances in twenty that they would fall within the range $\$ 135.00$ to $\$ 139.00$.
6. As can be seen from the standard error tables, 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.
7. Proportions and percentages formed from the ratio of two estimates are also subject to sampling error. The size of the error depends on the accuracy of both the numerator and the denominator. An approximate relative standard error (RSE) of a proportion may be calculated by the following formula:

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

8. Considering the example from paragraph 4 , the 738,800 females employed part-time represented 34.9 per cent of all 2,117,800 female employees in August 1984. The standard error of $2,117,800$ is approximately 11,200 so the relative standard error is 0.5 per cent. The relative
standard error for 738,800 is 1.1 per cent. Applying the above formula, the relative sta ndard error of the proportion is $\sqrt{(1.1)^{2}-(0.5)^{2}}$ or 1.0 per cent, giving a standard error for the proportion ( 34.9 per cent) of 0.3 percentage points. Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the proportion of females who were part-time employees is between 34.6 per cent and 35.2 per cent and nineteen chances in twenty the proportion is within the range 34.3 per cent to 35.5 per cent.
9. 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 bet ween two estimates ( $x-y$ ) may be calculated by the following formula:

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

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 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.

TABLE A.-STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES

| Size of estimate (persons) | N.S.W. | Vic. | Qld | S.A. | W.A. <br> -number- | Tas. |  | N.T. | A.C. $T$ | Australia |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Percent of estimate |
| 1,000 |  |  |  |  |  | 250 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1,500 |  |  |  |  |  | 300 |  | 410 | $\overline{390}$ |  |  |
| 2,000 |  |  |  | 460 | 490 | 340 |  | 470 | 440 |  |  |
| 2.500 |  |  | 630 | 510 | 540 | 380 |  | 510 | 480 |  |  |
| 3.000 |  |  | 690 | 550 | 580 | 410 |  | 550 | 510 | $\overline{800}$ | 26.7 |
| 3,500 | 920 | 910 | 740 | 590 | 630 | 430 | - | 590 | 540 | 860 | 24.6 |
| 4,000 | 980 | 960 | 780 | 620 | 660 | 460 |  | 620 | 560 | 920 | 23.0 |
| 4.500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 820 | 650 | 700 | 480 |  | 650 | 590 | 970 | 21.6 |
| 5.000 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 860 | 680 | 730 | 500 |  | 680 | 610 | 1,000 | 20.0 |
| 6,000 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 930 | 730 | 790 | 530 |  | 740 | 650 | 1,100 | 18.0 |
| 10.000 | 1.500 | 1.400 | 1,200 | 900 | 970 | 640 |  | 910 | 750 | 1,400 | 14.0 |
| 20,000 | 2,000 | 1,900 | 1.500 | 1,200 | 1.300 | 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 | 2,200 | 1,300 |  |  | 1,300 | 3,900 | 3.9 |
| 200.000 | 5,000 | 4,400 | 3,600 | 2,600 | 2,700 | 1,500 |  |  | ,,300 | 5,100 | 2.6 |
| 300,000 | 5,800 | 5,000 | 4,100 | 2,900 | 3,000 |  |  |  |  | 6,000 | 2.0 |
| 500,000 | 6.900 | 5.800 | 4,800 | 3,300 | 3,500 |  |  |  |  | 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 |
| 5,000,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15,000 | 0.3 |

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

| Number of employees | N.S.W. | Vic. | Qld | $S . A$. | $\boldsymbol{W} . \boldsymbol{A}$. | Tas. | $N . T$. | A.C.T. | Australia |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1,000 | 23.45 | 23.45 | 19.62 | 16.58 | 16.58 | 12.86 | 16.58 | 16.58 | 20.31 |
| 1,500 | 19.15 | 19.15 | 16.02 | 13.54 | 13.55 | 10.49 | 13.54 | 13.54 | 16.58 |
| 2,000 | 16.58 | 16.58 | 13.87 | 11.73 | 11.72 | 9.08 | 11.73 | 11.73 | 14.36 |
| 3,000 | 13.54 | 13.54 | 11.33 | 9.57 | 9.57 | 7.42 | 9.57 | 9.57 | 11.73 |
| 5,000 | 10.49 | 10.49 | 8.78 | 7.42 | 7.42 | 5.75 | 7.42 | 7.42 | 9.08 |
| 7,000 | 8.86 | 8.86 | 7.42 | 6.27 | 6.27 | 4.86 | 6.27 | 6.27 | 7.68 |
| 10,000 | 7.42 | 7.42 | 6.21 | 5.24 | 5.25 | 4.06 | 5.24 | 5.24 | 6.42 |
| 15,000 | 6.06 | 6.06 | 5.07 | 4.28 | 4.28 | 3.32 | 4.28 | 4.28 | 5.24 |
| 20,000 | 5.24 | 5.24 | 4.39 | 3.71 | 3.71 | 2.87 | 3.71 | 3.71 | 4.54 |
| 30,000 | 4.28 | 4.28 | 3.58 | 3.03 | 3.03 | 2.35 | 3.03 | 3.03 | 3.71 |
| 50,000 | 3.32 | 3.32 | 2.78 | 2.35 | 2.35 | 1.82 |  | 2.35 | 2.87 |
| 70.000 | 2.80 | 2.80 | 2.35 | 1.98 | 1.98 | 1.54 |  |  | 2.43 |
| 100,000 | 2.35 | 2.35 | 1.96 | 1.66 | 1.65 | 1.29 |  |  | 2.03 |
| 150,000 | 1.91 | 1.91 | 1.60 | 1.35 | 1.35 |  |  |  | 1.66 |
| 200,000 | 1.66 | 1.66 | 1.39 | 1.17 | 1.17 |  |  |  | 1.44 |
| 300,000 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.13 | 0.96 | 0.96 |  |  |  | 1.17 |
| 500,000 | 1.05 | 1.05 | 0.88 |  |  |  |  |  | 0.91 |
| 700,000 | 0.89 | 0.89 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.77 |
| 1,000,000 | 0.74 | 0.74 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.64 |
| 1,500,000 | 0.61 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.52 |
| 2,000,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.45 |
| 3,000,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.37 |
| 5,000,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.29 |


[^0]:    PHONE INQUIRIES for more information about these statistics-contact Mr Geoff Winter on Canberra (062) 526661 or any of our State offices. other inquiries including copies of publications-contact Information Services on Canberra (062) 526627 or in any of our State offices.

    MAIL INQUIRIES write to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any of our State offices.

[^1]:    (a) Includes individuals paid at intervals other than those indicated. (b) Includes miners and quarry workers.

