# WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES (DISTRIBUTION) <br> AUSTRALIA AUGUST 1990 

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## ADDITIONAL DATA ON REQUEST

The ABS offers a range of unpublished data from this survey upon request.
Refer to page 23 which specifies the data items, categories and populations that relate to the survey. An order form for special tables is included.

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

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

NOTE. Care should be exercised when comparing the means derived from distributions of earnings in this publication with estimates of average weekly eamings included in Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia (6302.0) (see paragraph 11 of the Explanatory Notes, page 18).


All employees, mean weekly earnings, August 1984 to August 1990-(Table 1, Diagrams 1 and 2)

- Between August 1984 and August 1990, mean weekly earnings from all jobs for employees aged 15 to 69 increased from $\$ 308$ to $\$ 444$, representing a 44 per cent increase. The increase in the twelve months to August 1990 was $\$ 21$ (5\%). This compares to an increase in the twelve months to August 1989 of $\$ 29$ (7\%).
- The rate of increase in mean weckly earnings is strongly influenced by the trend towards a greater proportion of part-time workers.

DIAGRAM 2. MEAN WEEKLY EARNINGS OF PART-TIME EMPLOYEES, AUGUST 1984 TO AUGUST 1990


Employees working less than 35 hours per week in all jobs as a proportion of total employees has increased by 4 percentage points since August 1984.

- Increases in mean weekly earnings for employees working less than 35 hours per week in all jobs were markedly different in this period. For female employees in this category, eamings from main job increased by 47 per cent from $\$ 137$ in 1984 to $\$ 202$ in 1990, compared with an increase of 10 pcr cent in males' mean weekly eamings (from $\$ 164$ to \$180).



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

AUGUST 1990


Median earnings from main job-(Table 3)

- Male full-ime employces: $\$ 495$
- Female full-time employees: $\$ 405$
- Male part-ime employecs: $\$ 120$
- Female part-time employees: $\$ 178$
- Male permanent employees: $\$ 497$
- Female permanent employees: \$382
- Male casual employees: $\$ 264$
- Female casual employees: $\$ 149$

Full-time and part-time employees, mean weekly earnings in main job-(Table 3)

- In August 1990, 79 per cent of employees worked on a full-time basis in their main job, and their mean weekly earnings from that job were $\$ 507$. Males comprised 67 per cent of full-time employees in main job, with mean weekly carnings of $\$ 545$. Female full-time workers in main job received $\$ 432$ on average.
- Approximately 38 per cent of females worked part-time in their main job compared with 7 per cent of males.
- Female part-time employces in main job received mean weekly earnings of $\$ 198$ compared with $\$ 184$ for males.

DIAGRAM 5. MEAN WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB OF FULL-TIME AND TOTAL EMPLOYEES IN MAIN JOB BY INDUSTRY, AUGUST 1990


## Occupation and Industry

Mean weekly earnings of full-time workers varied across occupations-(Table 4)

- Labourers and related workers: Males $\$ 438$, Females \$334
- Tradespersons: Males $\$ 477$, Females $\$ 346$
- Managers and administrators: Males $\$ 700$, Females \$562
- Professionals: Males \$712, Females \$574 and by industry division-(Table 5 and Diagram 5)
- Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting: Males \$376, Females \$286
- Recreation, personal and other services: Males \$483, Females \$370
- Finance, property and business services: Males \$635, Females \$442
- Mining: Males \$806, Females \$543

Distribution of mean weekly earnings by age-(Table 7)

- Workers aged 35-44 years received the highest mean weekly eamings of all the age groups tabulated. The average for this age group was $\$ 571$, with males carning $\$ 614$ and females $\$ 478$, on average. For both genders, workers aged 15-19 and 20-24 years received mean weekly earnings below the mean weekly earnings of all age groups combined.

Employees' median weekly earnings in a second job-(Table 9)

- An estimated 176,800 employees worked in a second wage or salary job at August 1990. There were 81,400 male employees with a second job, and they received $\$ 102$ (median) in earnings from that job. Some 95,400 females had a second wage/or salary job; they received median weekly earnings of \$83.

Earnings by State by hours worked-(Table 2)

- Employees located in the A.C.T. and working 35 hours or more per week in all jobs received the highest mean weekly earnings (\$593). Tasmanian and Queensland workers recorded the lowest mean weekly earnings of any other State or Territory with $\$ 483$. Employees working less than 35 hours per week in all jobs in the Northern Territory and New South Wales received the highest mean weekly earnings (\$213), and Queensland the lowest at \$184.


## Size of location-(Table 8 and Diagram 6)

- The mean weekly earnings received by both male and female full-time workers increased according to the size of the location (number of employees) at which they worked in their main job. For males the mean weekly earnings at locations with less than 10 employees was $\$ 473$ while for those at locations with 100 or more employees the estimated mean weekly earnings was $\$ 605$. Equivalent estimates for females are $\$ 373$ and $\$ 467$ respectively.


TABLE 1. ALL EMPLOYEES: MEAN WEEKLY EARNINGS BY EMPLOYEES WORKING 35 HOURS OR MORE PER WEEK AND EMPLOYEES IVORKING LESS THAN 35 HOURS PER WEEK, AUGUST 1984 TO AUGUST 1990

|  | Employees working 35 hours or more per week in all jobs |  |  | Employees working less than 35 hours per week in all jobs |  |  | Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Moles | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons |
| MEAN WEEKLY EARNLNGS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -dollars- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1984(a) | 367 | 286 | 342 | 164 | 137 | 142 | 357 | 234 | 308 |
| 1985(a) | 395 | 305 | 367 | 163 | 151 | 153 | 382 | 251 | 329 |
| 1986(a) | 420 | 333 | 392 | 154 | 158 | 158 | 405 | 271 | 350 |
| 1987(a) | 446 | 355 | 417 | 161 | 170 | 168 | 427 | 285 | 368 |
| 1988(a) | 477 | 379 | 445 | 166 | 185 | 181 | 457 | 306 | 394 |
| 1989(a) | 521 | 411 | 485 | 170 | 189 | 185 | 496 | 326 | 423 |
| 1990 | 546 | 435 | 509 | 180 | 202 | 198 | 520 | 345 | 444 |
| EMPLOYEES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -'000- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1984(a) | 3,062.0 | 1,377.9 | 4,439.9 | 171.8 | 736.6 | 908.5 | 3,233.8 | 2,114.5 | 5.348 .4 |
| 1985(a) | 3,107.8 | 1,432.6 | 4,540.4 | 183.9 | 778.3 | 962.2 | 3,291.7 | 2,210.9 | 5,502.6 |
| 1986(a) | 3,161.9 | 1,493.3 | 4,655.2 | 192.5 | 826.7 | 1,019.1 | 3,354.4 | 2,319.9 | 5,674.3 |
| 1987(a) | 3,196.2 | 1,511.8 | 4,708.0 | 229.7 | 917.4 | 1,147.1 | 3,425.9 | 2,429.2 | 5,855.1 |
| 1988(a) | 3,314.4 | 1,600.9 | $4,915.3$ | 221.6 | 952.9 | 1,174.5 | 3,536.0 | 2,553.8 | 6,090.0 |
| 1989(a) | 3,465.2 | 1,696.7 | 5,161.8 | 236.1 | 1,060.3 | 1,323.4 | 3,728.3 | 2,757.0 | 6,485.3 |
| 1990 | 3,467.5 | 1,732.6 | 5,200.0 | 274.5 | 1,091.1 | 1,365.5 | 3,741.9 | 2,823.7 | 6,565.6 |

(a) Prior to August 1990, the scope of the survey included persons aged 70 years and over. To enable time series comparisons, estimates from 1984 to 1989 have been revised to exclude persons aged 70 years and over.

TABLE 2. ALL EMPLOYEES: MEAN WEEKLY EARNINGS BY EMPLOYEES WORKING 35 HOURS OR MORE PER WEEK AND EMPLOYEES WORKING LESS THAN 35 HOURS PER WEEK AND STATES AND TERRITORIES, AUGUST 1984 TO AUGUST 1990 (Dollars)

|  | NSW | Vic. | Qld | SA | WA | Tas. | $N T$ | $A C T$ | Australia |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employees working 35 hours or more per week in all jobs- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1984(a) | 350 | 335 | 328 | 330 | 353 | 329 | 407 | 409 | 342 |
| 1985(a) | 370 | 364 | 358 | 355 | 375 | 340 | 432 | 433 | 367 |
| 1986(a) | 400 | 387 | 380 | 375 | 395 | 369 | 435 | 483 | 392 |
| 1987(a) | 428 | 410 | 403 | 406 | 418 | 383 | 464 | 493 | 417 |
| 1988(a) | 454 | 440 | 424 | 428 | 452 | 431 | 497 | 522 | 445 |
| 1989(a) | 491 | 479 | 469 | 465 | 502 | 459 | 564 | 564 | 485 |
| 1990 | 519 | 509 | 483 | 497 | 513 | 483 | 583 | 593 | 509 |
| Employees working less than 35 howrs per week in all jobs- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1984(a) | 156 | 138 | 132 | 132 | 128 | 125 | 151 | 169 | 142 |
| 1985(a) | 168 | 154 | 137 | 144 | 139 | 144 | 172 | 153 | 153 |
| 1986(a) | 167 | 160 | 138 | 155 | 148 | 149 | 187 | 165 | 158 |
| 1987(a) | 178 | 167 | 157 | 168 | 153 | 151 | 155 | 189 | 168 |
| 1988(a) | 186 | 193 | 160 | 181 | 170 | 153 | 232 | 185 | 181 |
| 1989(a) | 193 | 186 | 171 | 186 | 180 | 172 | 207 | 192 | 185 |
| 1990 | 213 | 193 | 184 | 193 | 189 | 190 | 213 | 195 | 198 |
| Total- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1984(a) | 318 | 302 | 296 | 292 | 312 | 292 | 374 | 362 | 308 |
| 1985(a) | 336 | 328 | 318 | 313 | 330 | 308 | 401 | 380 | 329 |
| 1986(a) | 359 | 348 | 337 | 330 | 347 | 326 | 398 | 423 | 350 |
| 1987(a) | 381 | 362 | 355 | 354 | 366 | 338 | 412 | 431 | 368 |
| 1988(a) | 405 | 393 | 372 | 375 | 394 | 371 | 458 | 453 | 394 |
| 1989(a) | 433 | 420 | 407 | 401 | 434 | 393 | 510 | 479 | 423 |
| 1990 | 459 | 444 | 417 | 428 | 440 | 419 | 512 | 518 | 444 |

(a) Prior to August 1990, the scope of the survey included persons aged 70 years and over. To enable time series comparisons, estimates from 1984 to 1989 have been revised to exclude persons aged 70 years and over.

TABLE 3. ALL EMPLOYEES: FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME EMPLOYEES IN MAIN JOB, WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB AND PERMANENT AND CASUAL EMPLOYEES IN MAIN JOB, AUGUST 1990


| PART-TIME EMPLOYEES IN MALN JOB |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - '000 - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weekly earnings in main jab (\$)- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 and under 80 | *2.8 | 13.7 | 16.5 | 55.5 | 126.1 | 181.7 | 58.3 | 139.9 | 198.2 |
| 80 " 120 | *2.6 | 24.3 | 26.8 | 31.1 | 101.3 | 132.5 | 33.7 | 125.6 | 159.3 |
| $120 \quad$ " 160 | * 1.8 | 40.1 | 41.8 | 22.5 | 92.3 | 114.8 | 24.2 | 132.4 | 156.6 |
| 160 " 200 | *3.2 | 42.6 | 45.8 | 14.0 | 74.2 | 88.2 | 17.2 | 116.7 | 134.0 |
| 200 " 240 | 5.0 | 57.0 | 62.0 | 13.4 | 66.0 | 79.4 | 18.5 | 123.0 | 141.5 |
| 240 " 280 | 3.6 | 56.1 | 59.8 | 12.7 | 47.6 | 60.3 | 16.4 | 103.7 | 120.1 |
| 280 " 320 | *2.0 | 47.3 | 49.3 | 9.9 | 33.6 | 43.5 | 11.9 | 80.9 | 92.8 |
| 320 " 360 | *3.3 | 29.7 | 32.9 | 5.9 | 22.1 | 28.0 | 9.2 | 51.8 | 61.0 |
| 360 " 400 | *2.5 | 23.5 | 26.1 | 6.0 | 11.8 | 17.8 | 8.5 | 35.4 | 43.9 |
| 400 " 440 | *2.7 | 15.1 | 17.8 | 5.4 | 12.1 | 17.5 | 8.1 | 27.2 | 35.3 |
| 440 " 480 | - 2.1 | 11.6 | 13.7 | *3.4 | 5.3 | 8.7 | 5.5 | 16.9 | 22.4 |
| $480 \quad \cdots \quad 520$ | * 1.8 | 7.1 | 9.0 | *3.1 | *2.9 | 6.0 | 4.9 | 10.0 | 14.9 |
| 520 " 560 | * 1.4 | 6.5 | 7.9 | * 1.5 | *2.2 | 3.7 | -2.8 | 8.8 | 11.6 |
| 560 " 600 | * 1.2 | *2.3 | 3.6 | *2.2 | *2.1 | 4.3 | *3.4 | 4.5 | 7.8 |
| 600 and over | *2.8 | 8.0 | 10.9 | 4.6 | 5.6 | 10.2 | 7.4 | 13.6 | 21.1 |
| Total | 41.1 | 387.9 | $\begin{gathered} 429.0 \\ \text { tollars } \end{gathered}$ | 235.0 | 6912 | 926.2 | 276.1 | 1,079.1 | 1,3553 |
| Median weekly earnings in main job | 272 | 250 | 251 | 103 | 134 | 127 | 120 | 178 | 169 |
| Mean weekly eamings in main job | 321 | 266 | 271 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 184 | 198 | 195 |

TABLE 3. ALL EMPLOYEES: FUIL.TIME AND PART-TIME EMPLOYEES IN MAIN JOB, WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB AND PERMANE.NT AND CASUAL EMPLOYEES IN MAIN JOB, AUGUST 1990 -conlinued

(a) Includes 41,000 persons whose full-timepart-ime status in main job could not be determined.

TABLE 4. ALL EMPLOYEES: WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB, FULL-TIME AND TOTAL EMPLOYEES
IN MAIN JOB AND OCCUPATION, AUGUST 1990


TABLE 4. ALL EMPLOYEES: WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB, FULL-TIME AND TOTAL EMPLOYEES
IN MAIN JOB AND OCCUPATION, AUGUST 1990 -continued

|  |  |  | Occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Managers and adminstrators | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pro- } \\ & \text { fessionals } \end{aligned}$ | Para-professionals | Tradespersons | Clerks | espersons and personal service workers | Plant and machine operators, and drivers | Labourers and related workers | Total |
| TOTAL (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weekly earnings in main job (\$)- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 160 |  |  | 16.8 | 46.9 | 15.7 | 44.8 | 99.0 | 299.7 | 16.8 | 224.0 | 763.8 |
| 160 and under 200 |  |  | 3.6 | 10.4 | 9.3 | 33.5 | 53.7 | 67.6 | 5.7 | 51.3 | 235.2 |
| 200 | " | 240 | 12.2 | 20.9 | 13.9 | 43.3 | 69.6 | 66.4 | 13.2 | 60.6 | 300.2 |
| 240 | " | 280 | 9.5 | 15.6 | 14.8 | 43.4 | 75.9 | 68.4 | 15.5 | 62.9 | 306.0 |
| 280 | " | 320 | 12.7 | 16.9 | 20.2 | 52.5 | 88.9 | 78.7 | 30.9 | 89.2 | 390.0 |
| 320 | $\cdots$ | 360 | 20.4 | 26.2 | 22.3 | 82.2 | 107.6 | 88.9 | 55.5 | 123.4 | 526.4 |
| 360 | " | 400 | 17.7 | 28.9 | 27.0 | 74.9 | 146.4 | 76.9 | 60.5 | 125.2 | 557.5 |
| 400 | " | 440 | 25.8 | 34.7 | 30.0 | 105.2 | 137.9 | 60.6 | 61.7 | 107.7 | 563.7 |
| 440 | " | 480 | 17.1 | 45.1 | 38.5 | 92.2 | 105.9 | 46.1 | 45.5 | 63.8 | 454.3 |
| 480 | " | 520 | 34.0 | 71.0 | 45.6 | 97.6 | 104.7 | 45.2 | 38.9 | 49.0 | 486.0 |
| 520 | $\cdots$ | 560 | 26.0 | 76.3 | 43.1 | 74.1 | 68.6 | 32.7 | 27.9 | 30.7 | 379.4 |
| 560 | " | 600 | 22.0 | 70.7 | 35.9 | 46.8 | 39.1 | 19.2 | 23.2 | 20.5 | 277.3 |
| 600 | " | 640 | 25.5 | 63.7 | 31.9 | 38.3 | 34.2 | 14.4 | 18.0 | 18.8 | 244.8 |
| 640 | " | 680 | 19.6 | 66.1 | 21.8 | 26.3 | 21.8 | 12.3 | 11.2 | 9.0 | 188.1 |
| 680 | " | 720 | 26.3 | 59.0 | 19.0 | 23.8 | 16.0 | 12.7 | 11.7 | 11.0 | 179.5 |
| 720 | " | 760 | 28.2 | 41.5 | 14.5 | 14.0 | 11.6 | 6.6 | 9.1 | 8.8 | 134.3 |
| 760 | $\cdots$ | 800 | 41.7 | 58.1 | 15.8 | 23.6 | 17.1 | 11.3 | 14.3 | 9.8 | 191.6 |
| 800 | $\cdots$ | 840 | 17.0 | 25.3 | 3.5 | 6.3 | *3.1 | * 3.2 | 4.8 | *3.1 | 66.3 |
| 840 | $\cdots$ | 880 | 10.5 | 16.3 | *2.4 | 4.6 | *3.4 | *2.8 | *2.7 | *2.6 | 45.4 |
| 880 | $\cdots$ | 920 | 10.0 | 11.4 | *3.0 | 6.9 | *2.7 | * 1.6 | 3.7 | *2.2 | 41.4 |
| 920 | $\cdots$ | 960 | 8.6 | 7.0 | *3.2 | 3.6 | *1.6 | *1.7 | *2.7 | *2.4 | 30.8 |
| 960 | " | 1000 | 5.7 | 8.9 | *1.4 | *2.3 | *1.2 | *1.9 | *1.9 | *1.7 | 24.9 |
| 1000 | do |  | 50.4 | 58.6 | 8.4 | 17.7 | 9.1 | 10.5 | 14.8 | 9.3 | 178.9 |
| Total |  |  | 461.4 | 879.7 | 441.3 | 957.7 | 1,219.1 | 1,029.3 | 490.2 | 1,087.0 | 6,565.6 |
| - dollars - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Median weekly earnings in main job - 650 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mal |  |  | 650 | 653 | 556 | 454 | 483 | 410 | 460 | 384 | 479 |
|  |  |  | 493 | 517 | 434 | 310 | 367 | 228 | 329 | 235 | 333 |
| Per |  |  | 620 | 586 | 505 | 439 | 391 | 286 | 431 | 338 | 414 |
| Mean weekly earnings in main job- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Males |  |  | 693 | 690 | 574 | 471 | 500 | 434 | 511 | 390 | 517 |
| Females |  |  | 530 | 497 | 431 | 309 | 364 | 241 | 316 | 235 | 341 |
| Persons |  |  | 662 | 608 | 509 | 456 | 397 | 308 | 477 | 335 | 442 |

(a) Includes $1,355,300$ employces who worked on a pan-ime basis in their main job and 41,000 persons whose full-timepar-time status in main job could not be determined.

TABLE 5. ALL EMPLOYEES: WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB, FULL-TIME AND TOTAL
EMPLOYEES IN MAIN JOB AND INDUSTRY, AUGUST 1990


TABLE 5. ALL EMPLOYEES: WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB, FULL-TIME AND TOTAL
EMPLOYEES IN MAIN JOB AND INDUSTRY, AUGUST 1990 -continued

(a) Includes $1,355,300$ employees who worked on a par-time besis in their main job and 41,000 persons whose full-ime/part-ime status in main job could nox be determined.

TABLE 6. ALL EMPLOYEES: WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB AND HOURS PAID FOR IN MAIN JOB, AUGUST 1990


TABLE 6. ALL EMPLOYEES: WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB AND HOURS PAID FOR IN MAIN JOB, AUGUST 1990
-continued

|  |  |  | Hours paid for in main job |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1.19 | 20.29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40 | 41.44 | $45-4849$ and over |  |  |
| PERSONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | '000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weekly earnings in main job (\$)- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unde | 160 |  | 626.0 | 42.0 | 10.3 | 29.5 | 27.9 | *2.3 | 5.0 | 20.7 | 763.8 |
| 160 | und | 200 | 91.3 | 49.1 | 7.2 | 33.4 | 38.0 | 5.9 | *3.3 | 7.0 | 235.2 |
| 200 | $\cdots$ | 240 | 55.0 | 89.4 | 15.3 | 56.6 | 54.3 | 7.2 | 4.8 | 17.6 | 300.2 |
| 240 | $\cdots$ | 280 | 28.8 | 86.4 | 23.5 | 72.5 | 66.7 | 8.3 | 6.7 | 13.0 | 306.0 |
| 280 | $\cdots$ | 320 | 22.4 | 60.3 | 34.4 | 118.3 | 111.9 | 11.4 | 7.2 | 24.0 | 390.0 |
| 320 | $\cdots$ | 360 | 13.1 | 33.8 | 39.3 | 202.7 | 179.4 | 22.7 | 15.0 | 20.5 | 526.4 |
| 360 | " | 400 | 10.8 | 26.8 | 27.2 | 231.8 | 186.5 | 26.3 | 22.2 | 26.0 | 557.5 |
| 400 | $\cdots$ | 440 | 9.3 | 20.3 | 18.4 | 238.0 | 181.8 | 32.5 | 28.7 | 34.8 | 563.7 |
| 440 | " | 480 | 7.6 | 11.4 | 17.5 | 187.5 | 142.9 | 28.3 | 29.1 | 30.1 | 454.3 |
| 480 | " | 520 | 6.7 | 13.8 | 15.8 | 189.3 | 151.0 | 36.4 | 31.8 | 41.3 | 486.0 |
| 520 | $\cdots$ | 560 | 4.5 | 8.1 | 15.8 | 151.8 | 108.5 | 24.8 | 27.5 | 38.4 | 379.4 |
| 560 | " | 600 | *3.2 | 5.7 | 12.9 | 100.9 | 71.2 | 23.5 | 25.4 | 34.4 | 277.3 |
| 600 | " | 640 | *3.3 | 4.9 | 10.3 | 87.5 | 63.0 | 19.1 | 22.7 | 34.1 | 244.8 |
| 640 | " | 680 | *3.0 | 4.2 | 9.1 | 73.3 | 40.3 | 13.6 | 16.6 | 28.0 | 188.1 |
| 680 | " | 720 | *2.3 | *3.1 | 5.8 | 65.5 | 34.5 | 12.5 | 22.9 | 32.9 | 179.5 |
| 720 | " | 760 | *2.1 | *2.3 | 4.5 | 48.4 | 29.8 | 10.4 | 11.7 | 25.1 | 134.3 |
| 760 | $\cdots$ | 800 | *2.2 | *2.6 | 7.0 | 63.7 | 33.8 | 13.8 | 21.5 | 47.1 | 191.6 |
| 800 | $\cdots$ | 840 | *0.8 | * 1.3 | *2.0 | 23.1 | 11.0 | 4.0 | 7.3 | 16.7 | 66.3 |
| 840 | $\cdots$ | 880 | * 1.0 | * 1.4 | *0.5 | 15.4 | 7.8 | *2.7 | 5.1 | 11.5 | 45.4 |
| 880 | " | 920 | *0.2 | * 1.3 | *1.1 | 10.8 | 5.5 | 3.6 | 5.8 | 13.1 | 41.4 |
| 920 | " | 960 | *0.0 | *0.3 | * 0.2 | 9.4 | 4.1 | *2.2 | 3.6 | 11.0 | 30.8 |
| 960 | " | 1000 | * 0.0 | * 0.0 | * 1.0 | 4.9 | 5.4 | *2.2 | 3.9 | 7.5 | 24.9 |
| 1000 and over |  |  | * 1.6 | * 1.8 | *2.8 | 40.9 | 21.3 | 8.2 | 23.9 | 78.5 | 178.9 |
| Total |  |  | 895.2 | 470.4 | 281.8 | 2,055.0 | 1,576.5 | 321.9 | 351.7 | 613.2 | 6,565.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  | dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Median weekly eamings in main job |  |  | 109 | 265 | 376 | 450 | 427 | 498 | 552 | 599 | 414 |
| Mean weekly eamings in main job |  |  | 143 | 302 | 421 | 486 | 455 | 526 | 613 | 668 | 442 |

TABLE 7. FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES IN MAIN JOB: WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB AND AGE, AUGUST 1990


| FEMALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | '000 - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weekly earnings in main job (\$)- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Und |  |  | 16.0 | 4.0 | 8.6 | 7.3 | 4.5 | * 1.3 | *0.5 | 26.2 | 42.3 |
| 160 | un | 200 | 26.3 | 5.9 | *3.4 | 5.0 | *3.3 | *0.2 | *0.8 | 18.6 | 44.8 |
| 200 | " | 240 | 37.3 | 11.2 | 8.1 | 6.6 | 6.8 | * 1.8 | *1.1 | 35.6 | 72.9 |
| 240 | " | 280 | 32.3 | 18.8 | 11.8 | 12.7 | 10.0 | * 0.9 | *1.3 | 55.6 | 87.9 |
| 280 | " | 320 | 20.4 | 45.2 | 30.3 | 28.5 | 21.0 | 4.3 | *1.3 | 130.6 | 151.0 |
| 320 | " | 360 | 10.1 | 62.1 | 54.0 | 49.1 | 33.2 | 9.0 | 4.5 | 211.9 | 222.0 |
| 360 | " | 400 | 3.7 | 62.2 | 58.6 | 48.0 | 32.5 | 7.6 | 3.9 | 212.8 | 216.4 |
| 400 | " | 440 | 4.1 | 44.1 | 50.1 | 44.5 | 27.8 | 6.2 | 3.6 | 176.3 | 180.4 |
| 440 | " | 480 | * 1.4 | 33.6 | 44.7 | 34.4 | 23.7 | 4.5 | *1.3 | 142.3 | 143.7 |
| 480 | " | 520 | *1.6 | 30.1 | 52.9 | 31.9 | 22.9 | *2.2 | *1.5 | 141.5 | 143.1 |
| 520 | " | 560 | * 0.5 | 13.9 | 42.3 | 27.2 | 12.3 | *2.2 | *1.5 | 99.4 | 00.9 |
| 560 | " | 600 | *0.0 | 8.7 | 31.4 | 19.0 | 12.1 | - 2.6 | *1.5 | 75.3 | 75.3 |
| 600 | " | 640 | *0.6 | 5.1 | 25.7 | 24.7 | 10.2 | * 0.8 | * 0.4 | 66.8 | 67.4 |
| 640 | " | 680 | *0.0 | * 2.9 | 15.1 | 18.6 | 10.1 | *0.6 | *0.5 | 47.9 | 47.9 |
| 680 | $\cdots$ | 720 | *0.0 | *2.5 | 15.2 | 14.3 | 6.4 | *0.9 | *0.7 | 40.0 | 40.0 |
| 720 | $\cdots$ | 760 | *0.0 | * 0.9 | 7.1 | 9.3 | 3.8 | *0.8 | *0.5 | 22.4 | 22.4 |
| 760 | " | 800 | *0.0 | * 1.3 | 10.2 | 11.0 | 4.2 | *0.2 | *0.4 | 27.3 | 27.3 |
| 800 | $\cdots$ | 840 | *0.0 | *0.5 | 3.7 | 4.8 | * 1.6 | -0.6 | *0.2 | 11.4 | 11.4 |
| 840 | " | 880 | *0.2 | * 0.1 | * 2.0 | * 1.7 | * 1.1 | *0.1 | *0.0 | 5.0 | 5.2 |
| 880 | " | 920 | *0.0 | *0.0 | * 0.4 | *0.7 | *0.5 | *0.1 | *0.1 | * 1.9 | * 1.9 |
| 920 | " | 960 | *0.0 | * 0.0 | -1.1 | *1.1 | *0.5 | *0.1 | *0.0 | -2.8 | - 2.8 |
| 960 | " | 1000 | *0.3 | ${ }^{*} 0.0$ | * 0.8 | * 0.4 | * 0.5 | *0.3 | *0.0 | *2.0 | *2.3 |
| 1000 and over |  |  | * 0.0 | *1.2 | 6.7 | 5.9 | * 1.0 | *0.5 | *0.1 | 15.5 | 15.5 |
| Total |  |  | 154.7 | 354.4 | $4843$ | 406.7 | 250.1 | 47.8 | 25.7 | 1.569.1 | 1,723.8 |
| Median weekly eamings in main job |  |  | 238 | 379 | 455 | 442 | 420 | 395 | 393 | 421 | 405 |
|  |  |  | 249 | 393 | 476 | 478 | 444 | 428 | 419 | 450 | 432 |

TABLE 7. FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES IN MAIN JOB: WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB AND AGE, AUGUST 1990 -continued


TABLE 8. FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES IN MAIN JOB: WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB AND SIZE OF LOCATION, AUGUST 1990


TABLE 9. EMPLOYF.FS WHO WORKED IN A SECOND JOB: WEEKLY EARNINGS IN SECOND JOB AND WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB, AUGUST 1990

|  | Weekly earnings in main job (\$) |  |  |  |  |  | Median weekly earnings in main job | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Mean } \\ \text { weekly } \\ \text { carnings } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { main iob } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Under } \\ 160 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 160 and under 280 | $\begin{array}{r} 280 \text { and } \\ \text { under } 400 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 400 \text { and } \\ \text { under } 520 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 520 and $\qquad$ | Total |  |  |
| MALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | - '000 | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weekly earnings in second job (\$)- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 60 | 4.0 | *2.6 | 4.6 | 7.5 | 10.8 | 26.4 | 429 | 448 |
| 60 and under 120 | *2.3 | *2.6 | 4.2 | 6.9 | 10.0 | 22.1 | 448 | 452 |
| 120 and over | *1.4 | *2.4 | 6.5 | 11.8 | 15.7 | 33.0 | 472 | 518 |
| Total | 7.7 | $\begin{gathered} 7.5 \\ - \\ - \end{gathered}$ | - 15.3 | 26.2 | 36.5 | 81.4 | 454 | 477 |
| Median weekly eamings in second job | 59 | 79 | 105 | 107 | 103 | 102 | . | .. |
| Mean weekly eamings in second job | 79 | 103 | 113 | 118 | 121 | 114 | . | . |
| FEMALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | - '000 | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weekly earnings in second job (\$)- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 60 | 13.4 | 10.1 | 4.7 | 5.5 | 4.2 | 35.3 | 202 | 239 |
| 60 and under 120 | 7.0 | 7.9 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 4.1 | 28.4 | 272 | 292 |
| 120 and over | 7.6 | 8.6 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 31.6 | 268 | 307 |
| Total | 28.1 | $\begin{gathered} 26.7 \\ \text { - dollar } \end{gathered}$ | $\mathrm{rs}-17.4$ | 18.6 | 13.9 | 95.4 | 238 | 278 |
| Median weekly earnings in second job | 64 | 81 | 89 | 89 | 120 | 83 | .. |  |
| Mean weekly eamings in second job | 85 | 97 | 100 | 111 | 117 | 99 | $\cdots$ | . |
| PERSONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | - '000 | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weekly earnings in second job (\$)- 17.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 60 | 17.4 | 12.7 | 9.3 | 13.0 | 14.9 | 61.7 | 287 | 328 |
| 60 and under 120 | 9.3 | 10.4 | 11.2 | 13.6 | 14.1 | 50.5 | 346 | 362 |
| 120 and over | 9.1 | 11.0 | 12.2 | 18.2 | 21.3 | 64.6 | 400 | 415 |
| Total | 35.8 | $\begin{gathered} 34.2 \\ - \text { dollar } \end{gathered}$ | - 32.7 | 44.8 | 50.4 | 176.8 | 349 | 369 |
| Median weekly earnings in second job | 63 | 80 | 102 | 104 | 105 | 87 | . | . |
| Mean weekly eamings in second job | 84 | 98 | 106 | 115 | 120 | 106 | . | . |

TABLE 10. POPULATIONS BY STATE AND EMPLOYEES ('000)

|  | New South Wales | Victoria | Queensland | South Australia | Western Australia | Tasmania | Northern Territory | Australian Capital Territory | Australig |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Population 1: <br> All employees in main job | 2,212.2 | 1,764.3 | 1,066.6 | 543.5 | 617.7 | 163.0 | 64.0 | 134.3 | 6,565.6 |
| Population 2 : <br> All employees in main job who worked full-time in their main job | 1,791.1 | 1,387.4 | 823.7 | 410.4 | 472.0 | 124.7 | 51.4 | 108.6 | 5,169.3 |
| Population 3 : <br> All employees in main job who worked full-time in all jobs | 1,778.8 | 1,402.9 | 833.4 | 419.4 | 477.3 | 127.4 | 51.7 | 109.1 | 5,200.0 |
| Population 4 : <br> All employees in main job who worked full-time in their main job who were bom overseas | 511.7 | 424.5 | 147.7 | 104.9 | 167.5 | 15.4 | 12.0 | 26.4 | 1,410.1 |
| Population S: <br> All employees in main job who worked in the reference week in their second job as an employee | 56.3 | 53.6 | 27.1 | 15.2 | 16.4 | 4.7 | *0.7 | 2.9 | 176.8 |

TABLE 11. POPULATIONS BY STATE AND EMPLOYEES' MEAN WEEKLY EARNINGS
(Dollars)

|  | New South Wales | Victoria | Queensland | South Australia | Western Australia | Tasmania | Northern Territory | Australian Capital Terrilory | Australia |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Population 1: <br> All employees in main job | 456 | 441 | 415 | 425 | 437 | 416 | 511 | 516 | 442 |
| Population 2 : <br> All employees in main job who worked full-time in their main job | 515 | 508 | 483 | 496 | 511 | 482 | 580 | 588 | 507 |
| Population 3 : <br> All employees in main job who worked full-time in all jobs | 516 | 506 | 480 | 494 | 511 | 480 | 581 | 591 | 507 |
| Population 4 : <br> All employees in main job who worked full-ime in their main job who were bom overseas | 530 | 505 | 503 | 533 | 545 | 565 | 670 | 603 | 525 |
| Population 5 : <br> All employees in main job who worked in the reference week in their second job as an employee | 383 | 387 | 339 | 351 | 333 | 330 | *377 | 422 | 369 |

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

Note: The scope of this survey was restricted to persons aged 15-69 years. See paragraphs 3 and 12.

## Introduction

The monthly population survey (which is described in The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0)) comprises the monthly labour force survey and supplementary topics. This publication contains some results of a supplementary survey run in association with the August 1990 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 aged 15 to 69 and employed as wage and salary carners ('employees') in their main job excluding persons on workers' compensation and persons who worked solely for payment in kind.
4. In the tables "All Employees" refers to all wage and salary earners within the scope of the survey.

## Coverage

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

## Definitions

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

## Results of the survey

8. The estimates in this publication refer to information collected in the survey month and, due to seasonal factors, may not be representative of other months of the year.
9. Results of similar surveys, conducted annually since August 1975, have been given in previous issues of this publication.
[^0]
## Comparison with Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia (6302.0)

11. The survey was conducted primarily to obtain statistics on the distribution of earnings of employees classified by characteristics such as marital status, gender, 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 weckly 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 employecs' 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 explain the differences between the results of the two surveys.

## Discontinuities in the series

12. The estimates for this survey are not strictly comparable with those obtained from previous surveys. The scope of surveys run prior to August 1990 included persons aged 15 and over. In August 1990 the survey was restricted to exclude all persons aged 70 and over (see paragraph 3). Historical estimates contained in this publication have been revised to enable comparisons of estimates from this survey with those from surveys conducted prior to August 1990.

## Estimation procedure

13. The estimates of employces aged 15 to 69 years 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, gender and labour force status, rather than to the corresponding distribution within the sample itself.

## Reliability of the estimates

14. Estimates in this publication are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. For more information refer to the Technical Note, Page 20.

## Related publications

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

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

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

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

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

Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia (6312.0)—issued monthly
16. Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the Catalogue of Publications and Products, Australia (1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a Publications Advice (1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the following few days. The Catalogue and Publications Advice are available from any ABS Office.

## Symbols and other usages

* subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses. See the Technical Note, Page 20
. not applicable
$r$ revised

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

## Electronic services

DISCOVERY. Key *656\# for selected current economic, social and demographic statistics.

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- text and tables for selected Main Economic Indicator publications. Further information is available on (06) 2525405.


## Floppy disk service

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## TECHNICAL NOTE

Since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings, they are subject to sampling variability, that is, they may differ from those that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings was included. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the number that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included, and about ninetcen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. Another measure of the likely difference is the relative standard error, which is obtained by expressing the standard error as a percentage of the estimate.
2. Space does not allow for the separate indication of the standard errors of all estimates in this publication. A table of standard errors applicable to persons estimates is given on the following page. Since they are averages based on calculations for a limited number of past surveys over a wide range of labour force characteristics these numbers will not give a precise measure of the standard error of a particular estimate but they will provide an indication of its magnitude.
3. An example of the calculation and the use of standard crrors in relation to estimates of persons is as follows. Table 3 shows the estimated number of females who in August 1990, were part-time workers was $1,079,100$. Since this estimate is between $1,000,000$ and $2,000,000$ the standard error for Australia will be between 11,100 and 14,300 in the standard error table and can be approximated as 11,400 (rounded to the nearest 100). Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the value that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey will fall in the range $1,067,700$ to $1,090,500$ and about nincteen chances in twenty that the value will fall within the range $1,056,300$ to $1,101,900$. This example is illustrated in the following diagram.
('000)

4. 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 the figure by the following relevant factors:

## Mean weekly earnings

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

Table 3 shows the estimate of median weckly eamings of female part-time workers in August 1990 was $\$ 178$ and the estimate of total number of employees contributing to this estimate was $1,079,100$. The standard error of this estimate $(1,079,100)$ is about 11,400 so the relative standard error is about 1.1 per cent. The relative standard error of the estimate of median weekly earnings is calculated by multiplying this figure (1.1) by the appropriate factor shown in the previous paragraph (in this case 1.4): $1.1 \times$ $1.4=1.5$ per cent. The relative standard error of this estimate of median weckly earnings is therefore 1.5 per cent of $\$ 178$, i.e. about $\$ 2.70$. Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the median weekly earnings of female part-time workers would fall within the range $\$ 175.30$ to $\$ 180.70$, and about nineteen chances in twenty that they would fall within the range $\$ 172.60$ to $\$ 183.40$.
6. As can be seen from the standard error table, the smaller the estimate the higher is the relative standard error. Very small estimates are thus subject to such high standard 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, only estimates with relative standard errors of 25 per cent or less and percentages based on such estimates are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. However, estimates with larger relative standard crrors have been included and are preceded by an asterisk (e.g. *3.9) percentage to indicate they are subject to high standard errors and should be used with caution.
7. Proportions and percentages formed from the ratio of two estimates are also subject to sampling errors. The size of the error depends on the accuracy of both the numerator and the denominator. A formula to approximate the relative standard error (RSE) of a proportion is:

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

8. Considering the example from paragraph 3 above, $1,079,100$ females represented 38.2 per cent of the 2,823,700 female employees in August 1990. The standard error of $2,823,700$ is approximately 15,800 so the relative standard error is 0.6 per cent. The relative standard error for $1,079,100$ is 1.1 per cent. Applying the above formula, the relative standard error of the proportion is $\sqrt{(1.1)^{2}-(0.6)^{2}}$ or 0.9 per cent, giving a standard error for the proportion ( 38.2 per cent) of 0.3 percentage points. Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the proportion of female employees who worked on a parttime basis in August 1990 is between 37.9 per cent and 38.5 per cent and nineteen chances in twenty that the proportion is within the range 37.3 per cent to 38.8 per cent.
9. Published estimates may also be used to calculate the difference between two survey estimates (of numbers or percentages). Such an estimate is subject to sampling crror. The sampling error of the difference between two estimates depends on their standard errors and the relationship (correlation) between them. An approximate standard crror (SE) of the difference between two estimates ( $x-y$ ) may be calculated by the following formula:

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

While this formula will only be exact for differences between separate and uncorrelated characteristics or subpopulations it is expected to provide a good approximation for all differences likely to be of interest in this publication.
10. The imprecision due to sampling variability, which is measured by the standard error, should not be confused with inaccuracies that may occur because of imperfections in reporting by interviewers and respondents and errors made in coding and processing data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as the non-sampling error, and they may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and efficient operating procedures.

STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES

| Size of estimate | NSW | Vic. | Qld | SA | WA | Tas. | NT | $A C T$ | Australio |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Relative |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | standard |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | error |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (per cent) |
| 200 |  |  | 190 | 160 | 180 | 120 | 170 | 140 | 180 | 89.0 |
| 300 | 290 | 280 | 240 | 200 | 220 | 150 | 210 | 170 | 230 | 75.2 |
| 400 | 340 | 330 | 280 | 230 | 250 | 180 | 240 | 200 | $270 \%$ | 66.6 |
| 500 | 380 | 370 | 310 | 260 | 280 | 200 | 260 | 220 | 300 | 60.5 |
| 600 | 420 | 410 | 340 | 280 | 310 | 220 | 280 | 240 | 340 | 55.9 |
| 700 | 450 | 440 | 370 | 310 | 330 | 240 | 300 | 260 | 370 | 52.2 |
| 800 | 480 | 470 | 390 | 330 | 350 | 250 | 320 | 270 | 390 | 49.2 |
| 1.000 | 540 | 530 | 440 | 370 | 390 | 280 | 360 | 300 | 450 | 44.5 |
| 1,300 | 620 | 610 | 500 | 410 | 440 | 320 | 400 | 340 | 510 | 39.6 |
| 1,500 | 660 | 650 | 530 | 440 | 470 | 340 | 430 | 360 | 560 | 37.0 |
| 1.800 | 720 | 710 | 580 | 480 | 510 | 360 | 470 | 390 | 610 | 34.0 |
| 2,000 | 760 | 750 | 610 | 510 | 540 | 380 | 490 | 410 | 650 | 32.4 |
| 2,500 | 850 | 840 | 680 | 560 | 600 | 420 | 540 | 450 | 730 | 29.2 |
| 3,000 | 920 | 910 | 740 | 610 | 650 | 450 | 590 | 490 | 800 | 26.8 |
| 3,500 | 990 | 980 | 800 | 660 | 700 | 480 | 630 | 520 | 870 | 24.9 |
| 4,000 | 1,050 | 1,050 | 850 | 700 | 740 | 510 | 670 | 550 | 930 | 23.3 |
| 4,500 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 900 | 730 | 780 | 540 | 710 | 580 | 990 | 22.0 |
| 5,000 | 1,200 | 1,150 | 940 | 770 | 820 | 560 | 750 | 600 | 1,050 | 20.9 |
| 6,000 | 1,300 | 1,250 | 1,000 | 830 | 880 | 600 | 810 | 650 | 1,150 | 19.1 |
| 8,000 | 1,450 | 1,450 | 1,150 | 950 | 1,000 | 670 | 930 | 730 | 1,350 | 16.6 |
| 10,000 | 1,600 | 1,600 | 1,300 | 1,050 | 1,100 | 730 | 1,050 | 800 | 1,500 | 14.8 |
| 20,000 | 2,200 | 2,200 | 1,750 | 1.400 | 1,500 | 920 | 1,400 | 1,050 | 2,050 | 10.4 |
| 50,000 | 3,250 | 3,250 | 2,600 | 2,050 | 2,150 | 1.200 | 2,150 | 1,500 | 3,150 | 6.3 |
| 100,000 | 4,300 | 4,300 | 3,400 | 2,650 | 2,850 | 1.500 | 3,000 | 1,900 | 4,300 | 6.3 4.3 |
| 200,000 | 5,700 | 5,600 | 4,500 | 3,450 | 3,700 | 1,750 | 4,200 | 2,450 | 5,800 | 2.9 |
| 300,000 500000 | 6,600 | 6,600 | 5,200 | 3.950 | 4,300 | 1,900 |  | 2,800 | 6,900 | 2.3 |
| 500,000 $1,000,000$ | 8,000 10,300 | $\begin{array}{r}7.900 \\ \hline 10.100\end{array}$ | 6,300 | 4,750 | 5,200 | 2,100 |  | 3,300 | 8,400 | 1.7 |
| 1,000,000 | 10,300 | 10,100 | 8,100 10300 | 6,000 | 6,600 |  |  |  | 11,100 | 1.1 |
| $2,000,000$ $5,000,000$ | 13,000 | 12,800 | 10,300 | 7,500 | 8,400 |  |  |  | 14,300 | 0.7 |
| 5,000,000 | 17,600 | 17,100 | 13,900 |  |  |  |  |  | 19,700 | 0.4 |
| 10,000,000 | 21,800 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 24,800 | 0.2 |

## GLOSSARY

All employees: employed persons aged 15-69 years who worked for an employer for wages or salary or in their own business, either with or without employees, if that business was a limited liability company.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hours paid for in main job: the number of hours for which employees were paid, not necessarily the number of hours actually worked (e.g. an employee on paid leave for the week was asked to report the number of hours for which they were paid).

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

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

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

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

Median weekly earnings: the amount which divides the distribution of employees into two equal groups, one having earnings above and the other below that amount. Medians were calculated from grouped data, the class intervals in some cases being finer than those published in the tables. Linear interpolation was used within the class interval in which the median fell.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## SPECIAL DATA SERVICES

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

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

This section specifics the data items, categories and populations which relate to the survey and includes an order form for special tables.

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

## POPULATIONS

POPULATION 1: All cmployces in main job (excluding persons on workers' compensation)
POPULATION 2: All employces in main job who worked full-time in their main job (excluding persons on workers' compensation)

POPULATION 3: All employces in main job who worked full-time hours in all jobs (excluding persons on workers' compensation)

POPULATION 4: All employces in main job who worked full-time in their main job who were born overseas (excluding persons on workers' compensation)

POPULATION 5: All employecs in main job who worked in survey week in their second job as an employee (excluding persons on workers' compensation)

| DATA ITEM |  | POPULATIONS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | STATE | ALL |
|  | New South Wales |  |
|  | Victoria |  |
|  | Queensland |  |
|  | South Australia |  |
|  | Western Australia |  |
|  | Tasmania |  |
|  | Northern Territory |  |
|  | Australian Capital Territory |  |
|  | Australia |  |
| 2 | AREA | ALL |
|  | Mctropolitan |  |
|  | Non-metropolitan |  |
| 3 |  | ALL |
|  | Standard labour force dissemination regions |  |
| 4 | GENDER | ALL |
|  | Males |  |
|  | Females |  |
| 5 | marital status | ALL |
|  | Married |  |
|  | Not-married |  |
| $6 \Lambda$ | FAMILY Status (1) | ALL |
|  | Member of a family |  |
|  | Husband or wife |  |
|  | With dependents present |  |
|  | Without dependents present |  |
|  | Sole parent |  |
|  | Other family head |  |
|  | Full-lime student aged 15-24(a) |  |
|  | Other child(b) of married couple or | family head |
|  | Other relative of married couple or | family head |

## DATA ITEM <br> Not a member of a family <br> Living alone <br> Not living alone <br> Family status not determined

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

6B FAMILY STATUS (2)
ALL
Member of a family Husband or wife
With children aged 0-14 present Without children aged 0-14 present Sole parent

With children aged 0-14 present
Without children aged $0-14$ present
Other family head
Full-time student aged 15-24(a)
Other child(b) of married couple or family head Other relative of married couple or family head
Not a member of a family Living alone Not living alone
Family status not determined
(a) Excludes persons aged 20-24 attending school.
(b) Aged 15 and over.

7A BIRTHPLACE AND PERIOD OF ARRIVAL ALL Born in Australia
Born outside Australia Arrived before 1961 Arrived 1961-1970 Arived 1971-1980 Arived 1981-1990

## DATA ITEM

POPULATIONS

7B BIRTHPLACE (1)
Born in Australia
Born outside Australia
Born in main English speaking countries(a)
Born in other countries
(a) Comprises UK, Ireland, Canada, South Africa, USA and New Zealand.

7C BIRTHPLACE (2)
Born in Australia
Born outside Australia
Africa
America
Asia
Lebanon
Vict Nam
Other countries in Asia
Europe
Germany
Grecce
Italy
Malta
Netherlands
Poland
United Kingdom and Ircland
Yugoslavia
Other countries in Europe
Oceania
New Zealand
Other countries in Oceania
At Sea etc
8 AGE
15-19
20-24
$25-34$
35-44
45-54
55-59
60-64
65-69
9 FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME
EMPLOYEES IN MAIN JOB
Full-time employees in main job
Part-time employees in main job
Varicd/don't know
10 FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME EMPLOYEES IN ALL JOBS
Full-time employecs
Part-time employecs
11 OCCUPATION
Managers and administrators
Professionals
Para-professionals
Tradespersons
Clerks
Salespersons and personal service workers
Plant and machine operators and drivers
Labourers and related workers

12 INDUSTRY
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting Mining
Manufacturing
Electricity, gas and water
Construction
Wholesale and retail trade
Transport and storage
Communication
Finance, property and business services
Community services
Recreation, personal and other services
Other
13 HOURS WORKED IN MAN JOB
0 or less than 1 hour
$1-14$
15-19
20-24
25-29
30-34
35
36-39
40
41-44
45-48
49 and over
14 HOURS WORKED IN SECOND JOB
0 or less than 1 hour
1.4

5-9
10 and over
15 HOURS WORKED IN ALL JOBS
0 or less than 1 hour
1-14
15-19
20-24
25-29
30-34
35
36-39
40
41-44
45-48
49 and over
16 HOURS PAID FOR IN MAIN JOB
1-19
20-29
30.34

35-39
40
41-44
45-48
49 and over
17 SECTOR

Public
Private
Don't know


[^1]
## SPECIAL DATA REQUEST ORDER FORM

## WEEKLY EARNINGS, AUGUST 1990

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

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

| No. of data items |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| (excluding populations) | Cost per table (\$) |
| 2 | 120 |
| 3 | 150 |
| 4 | 210 |
| 5 | 310 |
| 6 or more | negotiable |

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

Assistant Director
Labour Force Supplementary Surveys
Australian Burcau of Statistics
PO Box 10
Belconnen ACT 2616
OR
Facsimile No. (06) 2526530
4. The invoiced cost is payable in full within 28 days of supply.
5. Any inquiries about this order should be directed to Mr Michacl Jones on (06) 2526503.
$8<$
ADDRESS ADVICE - DETACH AND FORWARD TOGETHER WITH YOUR COMPLETED ORDER FORM.

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

Weckly Earnings, August 1990

Weckly Earnings, August 1990

## SPECIAL DATA REQUESTS

|  | TABLE NO. | DATA ITEM NO. | TABLE POPULATION | COST(S) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Examplc: | 1. | 4 (Gender) $\times 5$ (Marital status) $\times 8$ (Agc) | 2 | 150 |
|  |  |  |  |  |

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[^0]:    10. It is proposed that this survey will be conducted next in July 1991.
[^1]:    NOTE: More detailed breakdowns of some data items are available

