# WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES (DISTRIBUTION) AUSTRALIA 

## AUGUST 1986

IAN CASTLES
Australian Statistician

## - Commonwealth of Australia 1987

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## EXPLANATORY NOTES

## 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 1986 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. This subset of respondents was asked about their weekly earnings and frequency of pay.

## Scope

3. The scope of this supplementary survey was the same as that used for the labour force survey (described in full in The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0)), except that it was restricted to persons who were employed as wage and salary earners ('employees') in their main job excluding persons on workers' compensation and persons who worked solely for payment in kind. Family information was derived only where complete survey information was available for all members of the family.

## Definitions

4. Weekly earnings refers 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.

## 5. 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.6. Mean weekly earnings is the amount obtained by dividing the total earnings of a group by the number of units in that group.
7. The main job is defined as the job in which most hours were usually worked. The second job is defined to include all remaining wage and salary earner jobs in which some hours were worked during the survey week (i.e. the week before the interview 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 survey week. All jobs comprise main job and second job as defined above.
8. Hours paid for refers 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 they were paid).
9. Hours worked refers 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.
10. 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.
11. The determination of family relationships and composition is complex, involving many factors. The following description outlines the major principles used for this survey. A 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 (as defined in paragraph 12) 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.
12. The family head of an other family is the parent in the case of a one-parent family or, in the case of other groups of related persons, is generally defined to be the eldest person in the family. No family head is defined for a married-couple family.
13. Dependents are defined as all family members under 15 years of age; all family members aged 15 to 19 attending school; and all family members aged 15 to 24 who are full-time students at a tertiary or further educational institution.
14. Further definitions of labour force and demographic classifications appearing in this publication are given in The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

## Results of the survey

15. 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.
16. Additional tables available but not included in this publication are listed on page 19. A preliminary publication (6309.0) containing a summary of the results of the survey was released on 19 December 1986. Please note that Table 4 of the preliminary publication contained incorrect figures. The correct figures are given in Table 13 of this publication.
17. Results of similar surveys, the first conducted in August 1975, have been given in previous issues of this publication.
18. It is proposed that this survey will next be conducted in August 1987.

## 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.

## Discontinuities in the series

20. Classification of occupation according to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO 1986) was introduced in the August 1986 survey, replacing the Classification and Classified List of Occupations (CCLO), used in previous surveys. The main difference between these classifications is that ASCO occupations are classified on the basis of the level and specialisation of skill required for the satisfactory performance of primary tasks. For a more detailed explanation of ASCO see the appendix to The Labour Force, Australia, August 1986 (6203.0).
21. To provide a link between the two classifications, a matrix has been produced and is shown in Table 41 of The Labour Force, Australia, August 1986 (6203.0). This matrix shows the relationship between ASCO and CCLO at the broadest classification level (the Major Group).

The estimates in the matrix are based on a sub-sample of respondents to the May 1986 Labour Force Survey.

## Reliability of the estimates

22. Estimates in this publication are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. For further information refer to the Technical Note.

## Related publications

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

The Labour Force, Australia (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

Income of Individuals, Australia, 1981-82 (6502.0)
Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia, (6312.0)-issued monthly
24. 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 (1 105.0) 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 on page 20
. . not applicable
n.e.c. not elsewhere classified
$r$ revised

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

## Electronic services

26. VIATEL. Key*656\# for selected current economic, social and demographic statistics.
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## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

NOTE. Estimates from the Survey of Weekly Earnings shown in this publication enable valuable comparisons and a nalyses 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. net rather than gross earnings being reported), 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.

## Families

This publication contains data published for the first time at the family level for this supplementary survey. Family weekly earnings have been calculated as the sum of the wage and salary incomes of individual members of the family unit. The composition of the family unit is described in paragraph 11 of the Explanatory Notes.

In August 1986 it is estimated that there were 4.059,500 families of which $1,283,500$ ( 31.6 per cent) contained no wage and salary earners. The average fa mily weekly earnings for the remaining $2,776,000$ ( 68.4 per cent) families from all wage and salary jobs was $\$ 574$. This amount varied markedly according to family type and number of wage and salary earners within the family. Married couple families with only one wage and salary earner and all non-married couple families (referred to as 'other' families) had relatively low average family earnings ( $\$ 399$ and $\$ 407$ respectively) when compared with married couple families with two or more wage and salary earners (\$760).

DIAGRAM 1. ALL FAMILIES WITH EMPLOYED FAMILY MEMBERS:
FAMILY EARNINGS, TYPE OF FAMILY, AND NUMBER OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN FAMILY
(Source of data: Table 1)


Family eamings (\$)
Average family weekly earnings also varied according to the number of dependents. Overall the average family weekly earnings dropped with each additional dependent, from $\$ 611$ for all families with no dependents to $\$ 532$ for all families with three or more dependents, a range of $\$ 79$. This difference increased for married couple families (\$93) from $\$ 633$ for families with no dependents to $\$ 540$ for families with three or more dependents. 'Other' families recorded the greatest range of average weekly earnings (\$164), with 'Other' families with female heads also having the lowest average earnings of $\$ 449$ for those with no dependents and $\$ 298$ for those with three or more dependents, a range of $\$ 151$.

DIAGRAM 2. ALL FAMILIES WITH EMPLOYED FAMILY MEMBERS:
TYPE OF FAMILY, NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS IN FAMILY AND AVERAGE FAMILY EARNINGS, AUGUST 1986
(Source of data: Table 3)


Individuals
Mean weekly earnings from all jobs for all employees increased by 6.4 per cent during the twelve months to August 1986, comparable with movements recorded in each of the last three years. In the twelve months to August 1986, the increase in mean weekly earnings from all jobs for females was 8.0 per cent (to $\$ 271$ at August 1986) compared with 5.8 per cent (to \$404) for males.

For full-time employed females there was an estimated annual increase of 9.2 per cent in mean weekly earnings (to $\$ 333$ at August 1986) compared with 6.3 per cent for males (to $\$ 420$ ) over the same period.

Females employed on a part-time basis recorded mean weekly earnings of $\$ 158$ at August 1986 (an increase of 4.3 per cent since August 1985) compared with $\$ 153$ for males.

DIAGRAM 3. ALL EMPLOYEES:
DISTRIBUTION OF WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL JOBS, AUGUST 1986
(Source of data: Table 6)


The distribution of weekly earnings in August 1986 not only differed according to sex and full-time or part-time status but also according to family status and whether there were dependents present. The presence of dependents in married couple families coincided with an increase in the husband's mean weekly earnings from all jobs (from $\$ 434$ for husbands without dependents present to $\$ 460$ for those with dependents present), and a decrease in the wife's mean weekly earnings (from $\$ 306$ to $\$ 248$ respectively). The mean weekly earnings from all jobs for wives with dependents present was only higher than one other family status group, that of female full-time students aged 15 to 24 ( $\$ 51$ ), reflecting the extent of part-time work in these two categories.

DIAGRAM 4. HUSBANDS AND WIVES:
DISTRIBUTION OF WEEKKI.Y EARNINGS IN AI.I. JOBS, AUGUST 1986


For male full-time employees, mean weekly earnings from their main job was $\$ 420$, and for females it was $\$ 330$ ( 78.6 per cent of the males mean earnings). Both the mean earnings of both sexes and the proportion of the males weekly earnings that the females weekly earnings represent varied according to the industry of employment. The Mining industry had the highest mean earnings for males with $\$ 601$ compared with the Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting industries which had the lowest mean of $\$ 293$ per week. The range of mean earnings for females was not as great with those in Community services receiving $\$ 383$ having the highest mean, and those employed in the Wholesale and Retail trade industries receiving the lowest mean of $\$ 282$.

The variation in mean earnings of the sexes was least in the Recreation, personal and other services and Communication industries, where females earned, on average, 83.6 and 83.0 per cent of the male weekly earnings. The Finance, property and business services industry had the greatest difference between mean earnings, with females receiving, on average, only 67.6 per cent of the males weekly earnings.


[^0]TABLE 1. ALL FAMILIES : FAMILY TYPE, NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS, NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS WHO WERE WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS AND TOTAL FAMILY WEEKLY EARNINGS OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, AUGUST 1986


TABLE 2. FAMILIES WITH AT LEAST ONE MEMBER WHO WAS A WAGE AND SALARY EARNER IN THEIR MAIN JOB : MEAN FAMILY EARNINGS BY FAMILY TYPE, NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS AND TOTAL HOURS WORKED IN MAIN JOB IN FAMILY, AUGUST 1986 (dollars)

| Number of dependents | Total hours worked in main job by all wage and salary earners in family |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 and over |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |
|  | None |  | 35 and over |  |  |  | Total |  |
|  |  | $1-34$ | 35-49 | 50-79 | $\begin{array}{r} 80 \\ \text { or more } \end{array}$ | Total |  |  |
| MARRIED COUPLE FAMILY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| None | 593 | 326 | 426 | 695 | 905 | 674 | 634 | 633 |
| One or more | 506 | 338 | 453 | 648 | 863 | 611 | 573 | 572 |
| One | 485 | 343 | 433 | 655 | 874 | 633 | 600 | 597 |
| Two | 540 | 345 | 458 | 651 | 875 | 610 | 572 | 572 |
| Three or more | 479 | 323 | 466 | 635 | 811 | 584 | 541 | 540 |
| Total | 545 | 334 | 444 | 665 | 883 | 635 | 596 | 595 |
| OTHER FAMILY-WITH FEMALE HEAD |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| None | 347 | 231 | 348 | 592 | 752 | 495 | 453 | 449 |
| One or more | 321 | 183 | 350 | 510 | 619 | 404 | 317 | 317 |
| One | 332 | 203 | 345 | 521 | 631 | 408 | 342 | 341 |
| Two | 228 | 166 | 354 | 490 | 529 | 383 | 281 | 279 |
| Three or more | 497 | 152 | 386 | 440 | 700 | 463 | 285 | 298 |
| Total | 332 | 195 | 349 | 564 | 713 | 453 | 379 | 378 |
| OTHER FAMILY-TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| None | 372 | 241 | 359 | 614 | 744 |  | 477 | 474 |
| One or more | 324 | 189 | 367 | 536 | 674 668 | 427 | 341 | 341 |
| One | 312 | 208 174 | 366 | 535 554 | 668 678 | 428 | 363 309 | 361 309 |
| Two Three or more | 289 497 | 174 156 | 360 412 | 554 440 | 678 700 | 417 462 | 309 300 | 369 310 |
| Total | 346 | 204 | 363 | 588 | 728 | 479 | 410 | 407 |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| None | 561 | 311 | 414 | 685 | 890 | 653 | 612 | 611 |
| One or more | 481 | 307 | 443 | 644 | 857 | 599 | 553 | 551 |
| One | 452 | 299 | 418 | 645 | 865 | 607 | 563 | 560 |
| Two | 510 | 313 | 451 | 649 | 872 | 601 | 555 | 554 |
| Three or more | 480 | 307 | 464 | 634 | 809 | 582 | 533 | 532 |
| Total | 517 | 309 | 433 | 660 | 874 | 620 | 576 | 574 |

TABLE 3. FAMILIES WITH AT LEAST ONE MEMBER WHO WAS A WAGE AND SALARY EARNER IN THEIR MAIN JOB : MEAN FAMILY EARNINGS BY NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS WHO WERE WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS AND NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS, AUGUST 1986
(dollars)

| Number of wage and salary earners | N.S.W. | Vic. | Qld | S.A. | W.A. | Tas. | N.T. | A.C.T. | Australia |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TWO FAMILY MEMBERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| One | 367 | 366 | 342 | 358 | 390 | 333 | 396 | 459 | 365 |
| Two | 768 | 765 | 718 | 699 | 760 | 711 | 801 | 886 | 754 |
| Total | 567 | 570 | 519 | 528 | 557 | 523 | 615 | 719 | 558 |
| THREE FAMILY MEMBERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| One | 372 | 369 | 373 | 333 | 366 | 343 | 489 | 445 | 368 |
| Two | 697 | 666 | 664 | 628 | 627 | 668 | 790 | 817 | 674 |
| Three | 1.010 | 869 | 888 | 877 | 861 | 868 | 1.179 | 930 | 918 |
| Total | 552 | 532 | 520 | 498 | 516 | 512 | 714 | 676 | 536 |
| FOUR OR MORE FAMILY MEMBERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| One | 410 | 403 | 394 | 387 | 407 | 371 | 495 | 482 | 404 |
| Two | 667 | 670 | 626 | 637 | 635 | 598 | 803 | 813 | 659 |
| Three or more | 1.039 | 953 | 897 | 850 | 945 | 905 | 1,138 | 1,079 | 969 |
| Toral | 622 | 607 | 555 | 571 | 593 | 533 | 711 | 714 | 601 |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| One | 388 | 384 | 374 | 363 | 392 | 354 | 467 | 467 | 384 |
| Two | 707 | 700 | 667 | 656 | 678 | 652 | 800 | 843 | 694 |
| Three or more | 1,034 | 937 | 896 | 858 | 927 | 898 | 1,149 | 1,037 | 959 |
| Total | 591 | 580 | 537 | 540 | 565 | 526 | 686 | 707 | 574 |



TABLE 5. ALL EMPLOYEES: FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME STATUS AND MEAN WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL JOBS, AUGUST 1980 TO AUGUST 1986 (dollars)

|  | N.S.W. | Vic. | Qld | S.A. | W.A. | Tas. | N.T. | A.C.T. | Australia |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
| 1985 | 399 | 392 | 389 | 378 | 403 | 358 | 471 | 482 | 395 |
| 1986 | 427 | 415 | 407 | 399 | 429 | 389 | 474 | 545 | 420 |
| Part-time - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1980 | 108 | 102 | 109 | 84 | 121 | 116 | * | 101 | 106 |
| 1981 | 129 | 99 | 107 | 93 | 104 | 88 | - | 110 | 112 |
| 1982 | 166 | 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 |
| 1985 | 185 | 177 | 132 | 140 | 142 | 170 |  | 115 | 164 |
| 1986 | 180 | 139 | 117 | 144 | 149 | 152 | + | 169 | 153 |
| 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 |
| 1985 | 387 | 380 | 373 | 365 | 388 | 350 | 463 | 456 | 382 |
| 1986 | 412 | 399 | 389 | 384 | 412 | 376 | 451 | 515 | 404 |
| FEMALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time- | 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 |
| 1985 | 309 | 303 | 287 | 303 | 312 | 295 | 352 | 355 | 305 |
| 1986 | 343 | 331 | 319 | 322 | 323 | 317 | 365 | 378 | 333 |
| Part-time - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
| 1985 | 164 | 148 | 139 | 144 | 138 | 139 | 175 | 162 | 151 |
| 1986 | 164 | 164 | 144 | 157 | 147 | 148 | 176 | 164 | 158 |
| Total- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
| 1985 | 261 | 250 | 232 | 238 | 243 | 237 | 305 | 292 | 251 |
| 1986 | 280 | 275 | 257 | 253 | 254 | 246 | 317 | 309 | 271 |
| PERSONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1980 | 238 | 228 | 226 | 224 | 236 | 224 | 281 318 | 273 310 |  |
| 1981 | 264 | 255 | 255 | 246 | 263 | 251 | 318 <br> 346 | 310 360 | 259 |
| 1982 | 304 <br> 321 | 294 314 | 293 315 | 285 305 | 302 | 277 | 346 | 360 377 | 299 318 |
| 1983 | 321 350 | 314 335 | 315 <br> 328 | 305 330 | 323 <br> 352 | 305 329 | 369 407 | 377 409 | 318 342 |
| 1984 1985 | 370 | 364 | 358 | 355 | 375 | 340 | 432 | 433 | 367 |
| 1986 | 400 | 387 | 380 | 375 | 395 | 369 | 435 | 483 | 392 |
| Part-time - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
| 1985 | 168 | 154 | 137 | 144 | 138 | 144 | 172 | 153 | 153 |
| 1986 | 167 | 160 | 138 | 154 | 147 | 149 | 187 | 165 | 157 |
| Total - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
| 1985 | 336 | 328 | 318 | 313 | 330 | 307 | 401 | 380 | 329 |
| 1986 | 359 | 348 | 337 | 329 | 347 | 325 | 398 | 423 | 350 |

TABLE 6. ALL EMPLOYEES: WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL JOBS, MARITAL STATUS
AND FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME STATUS, AUGUST 1986

(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 7. ALL EMPLOYEES: WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL JOBS AND FAMILY STATUS, AUGUST 1986


TABLE 8. ALL EMPLOYEES: WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB AND HOURS PAID FOR, AUGUST 1986


TABLE 9. FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES : DECILES(a) OF WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL JOBS, AUGUST 1986

| Per cent of individuals earnings below the levels shown | Aged 20 and over |  |  | Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons |
|  | 260222 -dollars- 230 - 218 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | 260 | 222 | 246 | 230 | 185 | 211 |
| 20 | 299 | 257 | 284 | 283 | 234 | 262 |
| 30 | 330 | 281 | 311 | 316 | 262 | 295 |
| 40 | 359 | 302 | 339 | 347 | 287 | 324 |
| 50 | 394 | 324 | 369 | 382 | 310 | 355 |
| 60 | 434 | 351 | 407 | 422 | 337 | 392 |
| 70 | 486 | 386 | 455 | 474 | 371 | 439 |
| 80 | 548 | 437 | 517 | 538 | 422 | 506 |
| 90 | 661 | 517 | 619 | 647 | 505 | 606 |

(a) Calculated from group data using linear interpolation.

TABLE 10. FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES : WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL JOBS AND AGE, AUGUST 1986



TABLE 11. FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES IN MAIN JOB: WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB AND INDUSTRY, AUGUST 1986-continued
FEMALES

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

[^1]TABLE 12. FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES IN MAIN JOB: WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB AND OCCUPATION, AUGUST 1986


| FEMALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Weekly earnings (\$)- <br> Under 120 | * |  | -000- |  |  | 4.5 | * | 3.9 | 23.5 |
|  | * | * | * | * | 5.7 |  |  |  |  |
| 120 and under 160 |  | * | * | 4.1 | 14.5 | 22.1 |  | 4.2 | 50.1 |
| 160 ." 200 | \} 3.7 \{ | 4.8 \{ | 5 | 4.8 | 29.6 | 24.9 | * | 4.0 | 70.8 |
| $200 \quad$ ". 240 |  | 4.8 \{ | 5.5 | 6.5 | 37.1 | 24.8 | 12.2 | 19.9 | 110.0 |
| 240 " 280 |  | 5.6 | 6.2 | 11.5 | 62.8 | 43.7 | 19.3 | 31.9 | 183.4 |
| 280 " 320 | 5.4 \{ | 7.3 | 13.3 | 10.1 | 98.3 | 36.9 | 8.1 | 26.0 | 203.0 |
| 320 " 360 | 4.8 | 10.4 | 13.0 | 3.9 | 82.3 | 19.9 | 5.4 | 11.3 | 151.0 |
| 360 " 400 | 4.9 | 21.0 | 11.6 | 4.1 | 45.2 | 13.9 | * | 4.9 | 106.0 |
| $400 \quad \because \quad 440$ | ) 4.5 \{ | 23.1 | 10.8 | * | 25.2 | 6.9 | * |  | 75.2 |
| 440 ". 480 | \} 4.5 \{ | 23.3 | 8.0 | * | 16.9 | * | * | \} 4.2 | 55.0 |
| 480 ") 520 | \} 5.0 \{ | 29.3 | 5.9 | * | 7.9 | \} 3.8 | * | * | 49.3 |
| 520 ". 560 | \} 5.0 \{ | 20.9 | , | * | 6.0 | \} 3.8 |  |  | 34.3 |
| 560 " 600 |  | 13.7 | 5.4 | * | * | \} * | * | * | 22.7 |
| 600 and over | 6.6 | 21.2 | 5.4 | * | 6.6 | * | * | * | 41.1 |
| Total | 39.8 | 183.3 | 87.8 | 51.2 | 439.7 | 207.9 | 53.7 | 111.9 | 1,175.2 |
|  |  |  |  |  | lars- |  |  |  |  |
| Median earnings | 395 | 469 | 363 | 265 | 309 | 265 | 260 | 270 | 310 |
| Mean earnings | 424 | 465 | 372 | 267 | 315 | 272 | 268 | 274 | 330 |

PERSONS

| Weekly earnings (\$)- |  |  |  |  | -.000- |  |  | 6.4 | * | 13.1 | 55.5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 5.6 | 5.2 |  | 12.5 | 7.8 |  |  |  |  |
| 120 | und | 160 | 5.2 | * | 5.9 | 33.0 | 16.9 | 28.2 | 4.7 | 17.8 | 111.4 |
| 160 | , | 200 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 29.7 | 37.4 | 33.4 | 5.7 | 21.3 | 140.3 |
| 200 | " | 240 | 7.1 | 5.6 | 8.6 | 38.0 | 49.0 | 38.7 | 25.7 | 54.4 | 227.0 |
| 240 | " | 280 | 9.1 | 13.0 | 13.8 | 60.5 | 81.8 | 64.5 | 47.2 | 97.4 | 387.3 |
| 280 | " | 320 | 17.0 | 22.3 | 24.9 | 93.3 | 126.4 | 63.7 | 58.5 | 117.0 | 523.1 |
| 320 | " | 360 | 19.9 | 24.8 | 23.2 | 103.1 | 113.9 | 52.6 | 58.2 | 87.1 | 482.7 |
| 360 | $"$ | 400 | 24.5 | 41.3 | 28.6 | 94.1 | 78.3 | 37.2 | 38.6 | 44.2 | 386.7 |
| 400 | " | 440 | 24.5 | 50.5 | 28.8 | 72.0 | 50.9 | 29.5 | 25.9 | 27.9 | 309.9 |
| 440 | " | 480 | 20.7 | 52.0 | 24.1 | 41.7 | 37.2 | 16.3 | 22.3 | 16.9 | 231.2 |
| 480 | " | 520 | 23.8 | 68.8 | 25.5 | 36.1 | 23.1 | 13.1 | 16.0 | 10.5 | 216.9 |
| 520 | $\cdots$ | 560 | 22.6 | 59.4 | 21.8 | 22.0 | 14.6 | 8.4 | 13.5 | 10.0 | 172.4 |
| 560 | $"$ | 600 | 21.8 | 40.4 | 10.3 | 13.6 | 7.6 | 4.9 | 5.6 | 9.2 | 113.3 |
| 600 | $\ddot{\square}$ | 640 | 19.3 | 39.9 | 9.2 | 10.3 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 6.4 | 7.0 | 102.2 |
| 640 | " | 680 | 14.2 | 18.8 | 3.7 | 7.3 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 6. | * | 57.2 |
| 680 | " | 720 | 13.3 | 19.9 | 6.2 | 7.4 | 3.8 |  | 4.2 | 3.8 | 60.9 |
| 720 | , | 760 | 8.4 | 14.0 |  | 4.3 |  |  | * |  | 37.4 |
| 760 | " | 800 | 15.5 | 20.0 | \} 5.4 | 6.2 | \} 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.9 | \} 4.9 | 58.7 |
| 800 | ove |  | 23.0 | 27.2 | 5.5 | 7.8 | * | 4.1 | 5.0 | * | 78.8 |
| Total |  |  | 299.9 | 530.0 | 249.3 | 692.9 | 666.8 | 415.1 | 350.6 | 548.5 | 3,752.9 |
| -dollars-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Median earnings |  |  | 500 | 505 | 422 | 351 | 325 | 303 | 342 | 304 | 356 |
| Mean earnings |  |  | 534 | 522 | 438 | 366 | 340 | 325 | 375 | 323 | 392 |

TABLE 13. EMPLOYEES WHO WORKED IN A SECOND JOB : WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB
AND WEEKLY EARNINGS IN SECOND JOB, AUGUST 1986

|  | Males |  |  |  | Fem̈ales |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Weekly earnings in second job |  |  | Mean weekly earnings in second job | Weekly earnings in second job |  |  | Mean weekly earnings in second job |
|  | Under \$60 | $\$ 60$ and over | Total |  | Under \$60 | S60 and over | Total |  |
| Weekly earnings in <br> main job (\$)- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 120 | 4.2 | * | 6.9 | r53 | 13.4 | 5.8 | 19.2 | rSS |
| 120 and under 200 |  | 4.2 | 6.4 | r96 | 4.9 | 8.3 | 13.2 | r95 |
| 200 ". 280 | \} 5.4 | * | 6.6 | r87 | ) 5.4 | 6.1 | 8.2 | rlll |
| $280 \quad \cdots 360$ | 4.1 | 10.3 | 14.4 | 100 | \} 5.4 | 4.2 | 7.6 | r88 |
| 360 " 480 | 4.1 | 10.8 | 14.9 | r107 | * |  | 5.3 | 97 |
| 480 and over | 4.3 | 7.7 | 12.1 | r115 | * | \} 5.8 | * | * |
| Total | 22.1 | 39.2 | 61.3 | 97 | 26.4 | 30.3 | 56.6 | 85 |
|  | -dollars- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Median earnings in main job | 304 | 353 | 341 | $\cdots$ | 119 | 211 | 176 | . |
| Mean earnings in main job | 322 | 386 | 363 | $\ldots$ | 169 | 249 | 212 | $\ldots$ |

NOTE: The figures published in the corresponding table in the preliminary (6309.0) to this publication were incorrect.
TABLE 14. ALL EMPLOYEES : OCCUPATION AND FREQUENCY OF PAY, AUGUST 1986

| Occupation | Frequency of pay |  |  |  |  |  | Total(a) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Weekly |  | Fortnightly |  | Monthly |  |  |  |
|  | ('000) | (Per cent) | ('000) | (Per cent) | ('000) | (Per cent) | (000) | (Per cent) |
| MALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Managers and administrators | 96.1 | 32.8 | 85.4 | 29.2 | 103.3 | 35.3 | 292.9 | 100.0 |
| Professionals | 59.5 | 14.0 | 260.9 | 61.6 | 96.6 | 22.8 | 423.6 | 100.0 |
| Para-professionals | 51.8 | 23.8 | 146.3 | 67.3 | 17.6 | 8.1 | 217.4 | 100.0 |
| Tradespersons | 604.4 | 73.3 | 188.9 | 22.9 | 21.9 | 2.7 | 824.5 | 100.0 |
| Clerks | 75.5 | 24.9 | 206.3 | 68.0 | 20.4 | 6.7 | 303.3 | 100.0 |
| Salespersons and personal service workers | 184.8 | 64.9 | 55.3 | 19.4 | 40.1 | 14.1 | 284.9 | 100.0 |
| Plant and machine operators, and drivers | 254.6 | 67.4 | 109.0 | 28.8 | 10.8 | 2.9 | 377.9 | 100.0 |
| Labourers and related workers | 417.2 | 65.5 | 184.9 | 29.0 | 24.3 | 3.8 | 636.6 | 100.0 |
| Total | 1.743 .9 | 51.9 | 1.237 .2 | 36.8 | 335.0 | 10.0 | 3,361.0 | 100.0 |
| FEMALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Managers and administrators | 21.0 | 39.9 | 18.9 | 35.9 | 10.7 | 20.3 | 52.6 | 100.0 |
| Professionals | 27.7 | 9.2 | 238.9 | 79.1 | 25.8 | 8.5 | 302.2 | 100.0 |
| Para-professionals | 17.4 | 10.2 | 147.2 | 86.1 | 4.7 | 2.8 | 170.9 | 100.0 |
| Tradespersons | 69.7 | 80.3 | 13.1 | 15.1 | * | - | 86.8 | 100.0 |
| Clerks | 338.5 | 43.4 | 381.3 | 48.8 | 54.3 | 7.0 | 780.6 | 100.0 |
| Salespersons and personal service workers | 385.2 | 73.1 | 120.7 | 22.9 | 11.5 | 2.2 | 526.6 | 100.0 |
| Plant and machine operators, and drivers | 71.7 | 85.4 | 9.1 | 10.8 | 1. | 2. | 84.0 | 100.0 |
| Labourers and related workers | 176.2 | 55.3 | 131.2 | 41.2 | 6.0 | 1.9 | 318.8 | 100.0 |
| Total | 1.107.6 | 47.7 | 1.060 .5 | 45.7 | 116.8 | 5.0 | 2,322.4 | 100.0 |
| PERSONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Managers and administrators | 117.2 | 33.9 | 104.4 | 30.2 | 114.0 | 33.0 | 345.4 | 100.0 |
| Professionals | 87.2 | 12.0 | 499.9 | 68.9 | 122.4 | 16.9 | 725.8 | 100.0 |
| Para-professionals | 69.2 | 17.8 | 293.5 | 75.6 | 22.3 | 5.7 | 388.3 | 100.0 |
| Tradespersons | 674.1 | 74.0 | 202.0 | 22.2 | 23.6 | 2.6 | 911.2 | 100.0 |
| Clerks | 414.0 | 38.2 | 587.6 | 54.2 | 74.7 | 6.9 | 1,083.9 | 100.0 |
| Salespersons and personal service workers | 570.0 | 70.2 | 176.0 | 21.7 | 51.6 | 6.4 | 811.4 | 100.0 |
| Plant and machine operators, and drivers | 326.3 | 70.6 | 118.1 | 25.6 | 12.8 | 2.8 | 461.9 | 100.0 |
| Labourers and related workers | 593.5 | 62.1 | 316.0 | 33.1 | 30.3 | 3.2 | 955.4 | 100.0 |
| Total | 2,851.5 | 50.2 | 2,297.6 | 40.4 | 451.7 | 7.9 | 5,683.4 | 100.0 |

TABLE 15. ALL EMPLOYEES : INDUSTRY AND FREQUENCY OF PAY, AUGUST 1986

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

## ADDITIONAL TABLES

The following is a list of additional tables of results from this survey which are available to users on request. These tables show a selection of estimates on an Australia-wide basis. Tables disaggregated by State/Territory and other tables may also be available. Most tables are dissected by sex.

## Employed wage and salary earners in main job

Weekly earnings in all jobs-
A1
A2
A3
A4
A5
Birthplace and year of arrival and age
Birthplace and year of arrival and family status
Birthplace and year of arrival and occupation in main job
Birthplace and year of arrival and industry in main job
Birthplace and year of arrival and hours worked in all jobs
Family status, age and full-time or part-time status in all jobs
Weekly earnings in main job-
Marital status and full-time or part-time status in main job
A7
A8
A9
A 10
Al
Al2
Al3
Al
Average hours worked in main job, occupation and industry of main job and age
Average weekly earnings in main job-
A15 Occupation and industry of main job and age
A16 Birthplace, occupation in main job and full-time or part-time status in all jobs
Employees who worked full-time in their main job
Weekly earnings in main job-
Al 7
Sector and age
Al8
Industry of main job and age

## 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 error: 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 applicable to persons estimates 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.
4. An example of the calculation and the use of standard errors in relation to estimates of persons is as follows. From Table 6 on page 10, the estimated number of females who, in August 1986, were part-time employees is 827,300 . Since this estimate is between 500,000 and $1,000,000$ in Table A, the standard error for Australia will be between 7,500 and 9,700 and can be approximated as 8,900 (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 818,800 to 835,800 and about nineteen chances in twenty that the value will fall within the range 809,900 to 844,700 . This example is illustrated in the following diagram.

5. 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 (see Table A) and then multiplying the figure by the following relevant factors:

Mean weekly earnings

| -Part-time employees | 1.0 |
| :--- | :--- |
| -Full-time employees | 0.7 |
| -All employees | 0.9 |

Median weekly earnings

| -Part-time employees | 1.4 |
| :--- | :--- |
| -Full-time employees | 0.7 |
| -All employees | 1.0 |

6. An example of the calculation of standard errors by the use of the above factors is as follows:

From Table 6 on page 10, the estimate of median weekly earnings of female part-time employees in August 1986 was $\$ 142$ and the estimate of total number of employees contributing to this estimate was 827,300 . From Table A, the standard error of this figure $(827,300)$ is about 8,900 and therefore a relative standard error of 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 ) : $1.1 \times 1.4=1.54$ per cent. The standard error of this estimate of median weekly earnings is therefore 1.54 per cent of $\$ 142$, i.e. about $\$ 2.20$. Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the median weekly earnings of female part-time employees would fall within the range $\$ 139.80$ to $\$ 144.20$, and about nineteen chances in twenty that they would fall within the range $\$ 137.60$ to $\$ 146.40$.
7. 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 which have a relative standard error larger than 25 per cent 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.
8. 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:

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

9. Considering the example from paragraph 4, the 827,300 females employed part-time represented 35.6 per cent of all 2,322,400 female employees in August 1986. The standard error of $2,322,400$ is approximately 12,600 so the relative standard error is 0.5 per cent. The relative standard error for 827,300 is 1.1 per cent. Applying the above formula, the relative standard error of the proportion is $\sqrt{(1.1)^{2}-(0.5)^{2}}$ or 1.0 per cent, giving a standard error for the proportion ( 35.6 per cent) of 0.4 percentage points. Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the proportion of females who were part-time
employees is between 35.2 per cent and 36.0 per cent and nineteen chances in twenty the proportion is within the range 34.8 per cent to 36.4 per cent.
10. Published figures may also be used to estimate the difference between two survey estimates (of numbers or percentages). Such a figure is itself an estimate and is therefore subject to sampling error. The sampling error of the difference between two estimates depends on their standard errors and the relationship (correlation) between them. An approximate standard error (SE) of the difference between two estimates ( $\mathrm{x}-\mathrm{y}$ ) may be calculated by the following formula:

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

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.
11. 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. Every effort is made to reduce non-sampling errors to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and efficient operating procedures.

TABLE A.-STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES

| Size of estimate (persons) | N.S.W. | Vic. | Qld | S.A. | W.A. -number- | Tas. | N.T. | A.C.T | Australia |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Per cent of estimate |
| 1,000 |  |  |  |  |  | 250 |  |  |  |  |
| 1,300 |  |  |  |  |  | 280 |  | 310 |  |  |
| 1,500 |  |  |  |  |  | 300 |  | 330 |  |  |
| 1,800 |  |  |  | 430 |  | 330 | 410 | 350 |  |  |
| 2,000 |  |  |  | 460 | 480 | 340 | 430 | 370 |  |  |
| 2,500 |  |  |  | 500 | 530 | 380 | 470 | 400 |  |  |
| 3,000 |  |  | 690 | 550 | 580 | 410 | 500 | 430 |  |  |
| 3,500 |  |  | 750 | 590 | 620 | 440 | 530 | 450 | 820 | 23.4 |
| 4,000 | 950 | 960 | 800 | 620 | 660 | 460 | 560 | 470 | 880 | 21.9 |
| 4,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 840 | 650 | 690 | 480 | 590 | 500 | 930 | 20.7 |
| 5,000 | 1,050 | 1,050 | 880 | 690 | 720 | 500 | 610 | 510 | 980 | 19.6 |
| 6,000 | 1,150 | 1,150 | 960 | 740 | 780 | 540 | 650 | 550 | 1,100 | 17.9 13.9 |
| 10,000 | 1,450 | 1,450 | 1,200 | 920 | 970 | 660 | $\begin{array}{r}790 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 650 | 1,400 | 13.9 |
| 20,000 | 2,000 | 1,950 | 1,650 | 1,200 | 1,300 | 860 | 1,050 | 810 | 1,950 | 9.7 |
| 50,000 | 2,900 | 2,850 | 2,350 | 1,700 | 1,800 | 1,150 | 1,450 | 1,050 | 2,950 | 5.9 |
| 100,000 | 3,850 | 3,700 | 3,050 | 2,200 | 2,300 | 1,450 |  | 1,250 | 3,950 | 4.0 |
| 200,000 | 5,100 | 4,750 | 3,950 | 2,750 | 2,950 | 1,750 |  |  | 5,300 | 2.6 |
| 300,000 | 5,900 | 5,500 | 4,500 | 3,100 | 3,350 |  |  |  | 6,200 | 2.1 |
| 500,000 | 7,200 | 6,500 | 5,300 | 3,650 | 3,900 |  |  |  | 7,500 | 1.5 |
| 1,000,000 | 9,200 | 8,100 | 6,600 |  |  |  |  |  | 9,700 12300 | 1.0 |
| 2,000,000 | 11,600 | 9,900 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12,300 | 0.6 |
| 5,000,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 16,500 20,300 | 0.3 0.2 |
| 10,000,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20,300 | 0.2 |


[^0]:    (a) Subject to sampling error too high for most practical uses

[^1]:    (a) Comprises agriculture, forestry, fishing. etc.; mining: electricity, gas and water: and construction.

