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

## AUGUST 1987

## IAN CASTLES

## Australian Statistician

PHONE INQUIRIES • about these statistics-contact Ms Nicolle Wittmann on Canberra (062) 527361 or any ABS State office.

- about other statistics and ABS services-contact Information Services on Canberra (062) $525402,526007,526627$ or any ABS State office.
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## 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 earnings included in Average Weekly Eamings, States and Australia (6302.0) (see paragraph 13 of the Explanatory Notes, Appendix B).

Estimates from the Survey of Weekly Earnings shown in this publication enable comparisons and analyses to be made of the distribution of earnings, especially in relation to demographic characteristics such as age, sex, marital status and family status, and other characteristics such as hours paid for, full-time and part-time workers and occupation.

## FAMILIES

Estimates of weekly family earnings are included in this publication. They are calculated as the sum of the employec earnings of individual members of the family unit. Family estimates relate to those families resident in private dwellings, for whom family status could be determined (see paragraph 4 of the Explanatory Notes, Appendix B).

In August 1987 there were an estimated 4,131,800 families (for whom family status could be determined) of which $2,817,000$ ( 68.2 per cent) had at least one family member who was an employee. The mean weekly family earnings from wage and salary jobs for those families was $\$ 609$, a 6.1 per cent increase from the August 1986 estimate of $\$ 574$.

Married-couple families with two or more family members who were employees had the highest mean weekly family earnings of $\$ 808$ an increase of 6.3 per cent from that of August 1986.

Married-couple families with only one family member who was an employee and Other (non-married) families with employee members showed a much smaller increase in mean weekly family earnings from that of August 1986 (4.3 per cent to $\$ 416$ and 2.5 per cent to $\$ 417$ respectively).


For both Married-couple families and Other family types, mean weekly family earnings decreased as the number of dependents increased. For Married-couple families the mean weekly family earnings ranged from $\$ 629$ for families with one dependent to $\$ 586$ for families with three or more dependents. For Other family types the range was $\$ 356$ to $\$ 291$.

Of those families with employee members some 83.0 per cent had a total number of hours worked by employees in the family of 35 hours or more (one in three families had a total hours worked of 70 or more). Almost half ( 47.2 per cent) of families with employee members had only one family member who was an employee.

## ALL EMPLOYEES

Mean weekly earnings from all jobs for all employees increased by 5.1 per cent during the twelve months to August 1987, (compared with 6.4 per cent in the twelve months to August 1986). In the twelve months to August 1987, the increase in mean weekly earnings from all jobs for females was 5.2 per cent (to $\$ 285$ in August 1987) compared with 5.7 per cent (to $\$ 427$ ) for males.

For female full-time workers there was an estimated annual increase of 6.6 per cent in mean weckly earnings (to $\$ 355$ in August 1987) similar to that of 6.2 per cent for males (to $\$ 446$ ) over the same period.

Part-time female workers recorded mean weekly earnings of $\$ 169$ in August 1987, an increase of 7.0 per cent from that of $\$ 158$ in August 1986. Males employed on the same basis recorded an increase in mean weekly earnings of 4.6 per cent to $\$ 160$ in the same period.

DIAGRAM 2. ALL EMPLOYEES: FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WORKERS AND WEEKLY EARNINGS, AUGUST 1987 (Source of data: Table 6)


More than half ( 54.8 per cent) of the part-ime workers had weekly earnings of less than $\$ 160$ in August 1987. While one in four male part-time workers had weekly earnings of less than $\$ 40$, only one in ten female part-time workers had earnings in this range.

## FULL-TIME WORKERS

Diagram 3 illustrates the variation of mean weekly earnings of full-time workers by age as well as indicating the range of earnings of the 2nd and 3rd quartile. As can be seen 15 to 19 year olds had the lowest mean weekly earnings of $\$ 215$ ( $\$ 221$ for males and $\$ 206$ for females) as well as the smallest range for the middle quartiles (from $\$ 160$ to $\$ 239$ ). Full-time workers in the age groups 35 to 44 years and 45 to 54 years had the highest mean weekly earnings of $\$ 469$ and $\$ 465$ respectively however the 2 nd and 3rd quartiles for these age groups had the same range of $\$ 320$ to $\$ 559$.

DIAGRAM 3. FULL-TIME WORKERS: WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AGE, AUGUST 1987
(Source of data: Table 13)


For each industry group male full-time workers had a higher mean weekly earnings in their main job than fulltime female workers - the difference being most marked in the Mining industry ( $\$ 417$ for females compared with $\$ 615$ for males). The Communication industry had the smallest difference of $\$ 65$. Full-time employees in the Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting industry had the lowest mean weekly earnings for both males (\$332) and females (\$237).

Full-time workers who were Managers or administrators and those who were Professionals had the highest mean weekly earnings of $\$ 557$ and $\$ 550$ respectively.

DIAGRAM 4. FULLTTME WORKERS: MEAN WEEKLY EARNINGS AND INDUSTRY, AUGUST 1987 (Source of data: Table 14)


TABLE 1. ALL FAMILIES: FAMILY TYPE, NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN THE FAMILY, WEEKLY FAMILY EARNINGS AND NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS, AUGUST 1987


TABLE 2. FAMILIES WITH AT LEAST ONE MEMBER WHO WAS AN EMPLOYEE: MEAN WEEKLY FAMILY EARNINGS FROM MAIN JOB BY FAMILY TYPE, NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS AND HOURS WORKED IN MAIN JOB BY ALL EMPLOYEES IN THE FAMILY, AUGUST 1987 (dollars)

| Number of dependents | Hows worked in main job by all employear in the famity |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - | 1 and over |  |  |  |  | Total | Total |
|  |  |  | 35 and over |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | None | 1.34 | 35.49 | 50.79 | 80 and over | Total |  |  |
| MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| None | 578 | 335 | 447 | 728 | 943 | 708 | 663 | 660 |
| One or more | 532 | 349 | 470 | 691 | 925 | 654 | 613 | 611 |
| One | 576 | 331 | 454 | 681 | 947 | 672 | 631 | 629 |
| Two | 501 | 372 | 476 | 698 | 911 | 650 | 614 | 611 |
| Three or more | 498 | 332 | 479 | 690 | 900 | 633 | 587 | 586 |
| Total | 554 | 344 | 462 | 704 | 934 | 674 | 632 | 630 |


|  | OTHER FAMILY- WTIH FEMALE HEAD |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |


| OTHER FAMILY- TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| None | 322 | 303 | 381 | 636 | 787 | 537 | 500 | 494 |
| One or mare | 286 | 193 | 374 | 521 | 800 | 438 | 344 | 342 |
| One | 281 | 201 | 366 | 529 | 812 | 440 | 360 | 356 |
| Two | 269 | 199 | 397 | 490 | 741 | 434 | 334 | 331 |
| Three or more | 341 | 158 | 367 | 536 | 860 | 434 | 289 | 291 |
| Total | 301 | 224 | 377 | 592 | 790 | 493 | 419 | 414 |
|  |  | . |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| None | 546 | 329 | 434 | 718 | 929 | 686 | 641 | 637 |
| One or more | 493 | 312 | 458 | 684 | 922 | 639 | 587 | 585 |
| One | 509 | 286 | 435 | 670 | 941 | 643 | 587 | 585 |
| Two | 479 | 341 | 470 | 693 | 909 | 641 | 596 | 593 |
| Three or more | 480 | 306 | 475 | 686 | 900 | 627 | 573 | 571 |
| Total | 519 | 318 | 450 | 697 | 925 | 657 | 608 | 605 |

TABLE 3. FAMILIES WITH AT LEAST ONE MEMBER WHO WAS AN EMPLOYEE: MEAN WEEKLY FAMILY EARNINGS FROM MAIN JOBS BY NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS, NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN THE FAMILY AND STATES AND TERRITORIES, AUGUST 1987

| Number of employees in the family | N.S.W. | Vic. | Qld | SA. | W. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | Tas. | N.T. | A.C.T. | Australia |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TWO FAMLY MEMBERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| One | 387 | 381 | 373 | 358 | 392 | 334 | * | 435 | 380 |
| Two | 819 | 771 | 731 | 762 | 786 | 738 | 879 | 852 | 785 |
| Total | 598 | 569 | 533 | 557 | 589 | 527 | 753 | 653 | 576 |
| THREE FAMILY MEMBERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Onc | 386 | 388 | 361 | 356 | 397 | 362 | 520 | 389 | 381 |
| Two | 783 | 688 | 676 | 667 | 654 | 647 | 867 | 937 | 719 |
| Three | 1,037 | 987 | 921 | 909 | 909 | 875 | * | 1.190 | 987 |
| Total | 608 | 566 | 522 | 535 | 557 | 538 | 769 | 738 | 573 |
| FOUR OR MORE FAMILY MEMBERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| One | 420 | 413 | 410 | 391 | 447 | 384 | 499 | 527 | 418 |
| Two | 733 | 680 | 663 | 652 | 671 | 620 | 802 | 876 | 697 |
| Three or more | 1,051 | 1.023 | 937 | 986 | 945 | 937 | * | 1,228 | 1,013 |
| Total | 660 | 648 | 586 | 597 | 621 | 563 | 714 | 825 | 638 |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| One | 401 | 397 | 386 | 371 | 419 | 364 | 491 | 463 | 397 |
| Two | 772 | 710 | 689 | 696 | 709 | 664 | 841 | 881 | 731 |
| Three or more | 1.048 | 1.016 | 934 | 967 | 937 | 923 | 1,064 | 1,220 | 1,008 |
| Total | 630 | 608 | 555 | 570 | 597 | 547 | 738 | 755 | 605 |

TABLE 4. FAMILIES WTTH AT LEAST ONE MEMBER WHO WAS AN EMPLOYEE: NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN THE FAMILY, MEAN WEEKLY FAMILY EARNINGS FROM MAIN JOB, HOURS WORKED IN MAIN JOB BY ALL EMPLOYEES IN THE FAMILY AND NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS, AUGUST 1987

| Hours worked in main job by all employees in the family | Number of family members |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Two | Three | Fow | Five or more |  |
| ONE EMPLOYEE IN THE FAMILY |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | -'00 |  |  |  |  |
| Nane | 25.3 | 19.3 | 15.8 | 6.7 | 67.2 |
| 1-19 | 43.3 | 30.3 | 31.4 | 23.3 | 128.2 |
| 20-29 | 30.3 | 22.4 | 26.0 | 123 | 91.0 |
| 30.34 | 41.9 | 32.6 | 27.9 | 18.1 | 120.5 |
| 35 and over | 270.5 | 230.5 | 252.3 | 170.7 | 924.0 |
| $35 \cdot 39$ | 86.5 | 70.5 | 69.6 | 423 | 269.0 |
| 40-49 | 146.7 | 127.4 | 132.2 | 92.5 | 498.8 |
| 50-59 | 22.3 | 21.0 | 32.1 | 22.5 | 97.8 |
| 60-69 | 9.4 | 8.1 | 11.9 | 9.8 | 39.2 |
| 70 and over | 5.6 | * | 6.5 | 3.6 | 19.1 |
| Total | 4113 | 335.0 | 353.4 | 231.1 | 1330.9 |


| TWO OR MORE EMPLOYEES IN THE FAMILT |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | -'000- |  |  |  |  |
| None | - 9.4 | 4.1 | - | * | 16.3 |
| 1-19 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 6.1 | 5.0 | 21.0 |
| 20-29 | 3.5 | 4.7 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 19.2 |
| 30-34 | 5.1 | 3.5 | 4.6 | * | 16.6 |
| 35 and over | 361.9 | 300.1 | 448.2 | 302.9 | 1,413.0 |
| 35-39 | 6.2 | 9.2 | 11.7 | 5.3 | 32.5 |
| 40.49 | 27.8 | 30.1 | 45.2 | 27.2 | 130.4 |
| 50.59 | 31.0 | 37.6 | 56.8 | 37.5 | 162.9 |
| 60.69 | 53.8 | 40.8 | 68.5 | 34.9 | 198.0 |
| 70.79 | 104.9 | 57.9 | 86.8 | 45.4 | 294.9 |
| 80-89 | 89.3 | 54.7 | 69.4 | 41.4 | 254.9 |
| 90 and over | 48.8 | 69.7 | 109.8 | 111.1 | 339.5 |
| Total | 3849 | 317.4 | 465.6 | 3182 | 1.486.1 |
|  | TOTAL |  |  |  |  |
|  | -'000- |  |  |  |  |
| None | 34.7 | 23.4 | 17.2 | 8.1 | 83.5 |
| 1-19 | 48.3 | 35.2 | 37.4 | 28.2 | 149.2 |
| 20-29 | 33.8 | 27.1 | 31.3 | 17.9 | 110.2 |
| 30-34 | 47.0 | 36.0 | 32.5 | 21.6 | 137.1 |
| 35 and over | 632.4 | 530.5 | 700.5 | 473.6 | 2,337.0 |
| 35.39 | 92.7 | 79.8 | 81.4 | 47.7 | 301.5 |
| 40.49 | 174.6 | 157.5 | 177.4 | 119.7 | 629.2 |
| 50-59 | 53.3 | 58.6 | 88.9 | 60.0 | 260.7 |
| 60.69 | 63.3 | 48.9 | 80.4 | 44.7 | 237.2 |
| 70-79 | 107.3 | 59.7 | 91.3 | 47.6 | 306.0 |
| 80-89 | 90.9 | 55.9 | 70.4 | 42.4 | 259.5 |
| 90 and over | 50.4 | 70.2 | 110.7 | 111.6 | 342.9 |
| Total | 796.3 | 652.4 | 818.9 | 549.3 | 2,817.0 |


| MEAN WEEKLY FAMILY EARNINGS FROM MAIN JOB |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | -dollars- |  |  |  |  |
| None | 565 | 498 | 472 | 478 | 519 |
| 1.19 | 187 | 173 | 221 | 196 | 194 |
| 20.29 | 328 | 362 | 379 | 437 | 368 |
| 30-34 | 397 | 388 | 474 | 396 | 413 |
| 35 and over | 633 | 627 | 673 | 702 | 657 |
| 35-39 | 417 | 421 | 443 | 430 | 427 |
| 40-49 | 449 | 451 | 476 | 469 | 461 |
| 50.59 | 589 | 611 | 610 | 605 | 605 |
| 60-69 | 722 | 692 | 716 | 707 | 711 |
| 70-79 | 788 | 762 | 748 | 745 | 764 |
| 80-89 | 820 | 797 | 819 | 800 | 812 |
| 90 and over | 932 | 972 | 1,021 | 1,062 | 1,011 |
| Total | 576 | 573 | 629 | 652 | 605 |

TABLE 5. ALL EMPLOYEES: MEAN WEEKLY EARNINGS BY FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WORKERS AND STATES AND TERRITORIES, AUGUST 1981 TO AUGUST 1987 (dollars)

|  | N.S.W. | Vic. | Qld | S.A. | W.A. | Tas. | N.T. | A.C.T. | Australia |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time workers - 282 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1981 1982 | 282 328 | 273 317 335 | 271 315 | 259 304 | 328 | 296 | 375 | 334 394 | 327 |
| 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 |
| 1987 | 458 | 438 | 431 | 430 | 452 | 404 | 508 | 541 | 446 |
| Part-time workers - $129 \quad 99$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1981 | 129 | 99 138 | 107 | 93 93 | 104 | 88 153 |  | 110 127 | 112 142 |
| 1982 | 166 | 138 | 112 | 93 144 | 148 125 | 153 141 |  | 127 | 142 156 |
| 1983 | 177 | 147 | 145 | 144 137 | 125 | 141 |  | 186 | 156 163 |
| 1984 | 188 | 147 | 155 132 | 137 140 | 135 | 179 170 | * | 186 | 163 164 |
| 1985 | 185 | 177 | 132 | 144 | 149 | 152 | r210 | 169 | 164 |
| 1986 | 180 172 | 148 | 117 153 | 170 | 147 | 151 | r210 179 | 199 | 160 |
| Toral- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
| 1987 | 439 | 419 | 411 | 415 | 431 | 391 | 477 | 515 | 427 |
|  |  |  | EMA |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1981 1982 | 220 | 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 |
| 1987 | 364 | 352 | 341 | 349 | 345 | 331 | 390 | 414 | 355 |
| Part-time workers - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
| 1987 | 179 | 171 | 158 | 168 | 153 | 150 | 145 | 186 | 169 |
| Total - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | 219 234 |
| 1984 | 245 | 233 | 219 | 222 | 229 | 207 | 278 | 265 | 234 |
| 1985 | 261 | 250 | 232 | 238 | 243 | 237 | 305 <br> 317 | 292 309 | 251 271 |
| 1986 | 280 297 | 275 284 | 257 272 | 253 269 | 254 271 | 246 258 | 317 321 | 309 335 | 271 285 |
| PERSONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time workers- 250 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1981 1982 | 264 304 | 255 | 255 293 | 246 | 263 | 251 277 | 318 <br> 346 | 310 360 | 259 299 |
| 1983 | 321 | 314 | 315 | 305 | 323 | 305 | 369 | 377 | 318 |
| 1984 | 350 | 335 | 328 | 330 | 352 | 329 | 407 | 409 | 342 |
| 1985 | 370 | 364 | 358 | 355 | 375 | 340 | 432 | 433 | 367 |
| 1986 | 400 | 387 | 380 | 375 | 395 | 369 | 435 | 483 | 392 |
| 1987 | 428 | 410 | 403 | 406 | 419 | 383 | 465 | 493 | 417 |
| $\begin{array}{ccccccll}\text { Part-time workers- } & 117 & 104 & 105 & 100 & 101\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1982 | 134 | 122 | 117 | 112 | 118 | 114 | 148 150 | 145 | 125 |
| 1983 | 142 | 128 | 131 | 134 | 116 | 127 125 | 150 151 | 169 | 142 |
| 1984 1985 | 156 | 138 | 132 | 132 | 128 | 144 | 172 | 153 | 153 |
| 1985 1986 | 168 | 154 | 137 138 1 | 144 | 147 | 149 | 187 | 165 | 157 |
| 1986 | 167 178 | 160 167 | 138 157 | 154 168 | 145 | 149 150 | 185 155 | 188 | 168 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
| 1987 | 380 | 362 | 355 | 354 | 366 | 338 | 412 | 432 | 368 |

TABLE 6. ALL EMPLOYEES: FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WORKERS, WEEKLY EARNINGS




TABLE 7. ALL EMPLOYEES: WEEKLY EARNINGS AND FAMILY STATUS, AUGUST 1987

( a ) Excludes persons aged 20-24 attending school.

TABLE 8. ALL EMPLOYEES: FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WORKERS, WEEKLY EARNINGS AND STATES AND TERRITORIES, AUGUST 1987
NS.W. Vic. Qld $\quad S A$ FULL-TIME WORKERS

| FULI-TIME WORKERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Weethy earnings (\$)- --000- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 120 |  | 19.6 | 14.3 | 7.0 | 3.5 | 8.4 | * | * | * | 55.2 |
| 120 and under 160 |  | 27.5 | 27.7 | 18.4 | 8.4 | 13.6 | 3.0 | - | 21 | 101.6 |
| 160 | $\cdots 200$ | 46.9 | 37.6 | 26.5 | 14.2 | 15.9 | 5.5 | * | 1.4 | 148.7 |
| 200 | .- 240 | 73.1 | 67.1 | 38.2 | 18.3 | 18.1 | 8.4 | * | 22 | 226.6 |
| 240 | - 280 | 126.6 | 108.5 | 62.0 | 30.3 | 31.5 | 12.2 | 24 | 5.5 | 379.0 |
| 280 | - 320 | 175.5 | 169.6 | 93.3 | 48.6 | 47.4 | 15.8 | 5.1 | 6.6 | 561.8 |
| 320 | 360 | 191.6 | 175.4 | 101.4 | 49.9 | 54.4 | 16.7 | 5.3 | 9.0 | 603.8 |
| 360 | 400 | 179.3 | 135.7 | 73.6 | 44.1 | 47.4 | 13.3 | 4.2 | 8.6 | 506.1 |
| 400 | - 440 | 157.3 | 116.7 | 67.6 | 33.3 | 35.2 | 10.8 | 4.4 | 6.8 | 432.1 |
| 440 | -. 480 | 115.7 | 71.6 | 46.6 | 22.6 | 24.6 | 7.5 | 3.0 | 7.0 | 298.5 |
| 480 | . 520 | 114.7 | 86.5 | 44.7 | 24.4 | 27.6 | 6.7 | 5.5 | 6.9 | 316.9 |
| 520 | - 560 | 95.4 | 74.8 | . 33.3 | 19.4 | 23.8 | 6.8 | 3.8 | 8.2 | 265.5 |
| 560 | " 600 | 68.2 | 50.0 | 17.2 | 12.2 | 15.0 | 4.3 | 28 | 6.2 | 175.8 |
| 600 | " 640 | 48.8 | 39.9 | 15.7 | 9.6 | 129 | 3.1 | 23 | 5.0 | 137.4 |
| 640 | $\cdots 680$ | 38.7 | 22.3 | 11.2 | 8.0 | 8.9 | 20 | * | 3.8 | 96.6 |
| 680 | - 720 | 29.6 | 23.6 | 11.2 | 6.0 | 8.9 | 1.3 |  | 29 | 85.0 |
| 720 | - 760 | 27.4 | 15.0 | 7.9 | 4.6 | 7.1 | * | * | 1.8 | 65.7 |
| 760 | $\cdots 800$ | 38.6 | 18.8 | 7.9 | 5.2 | 8.0 | 1.0 | * | 3.7 | 84.8 |
| 800 and over |  | 48.1 | 33.6 | 22.5 | 8.5 | 15.0 | 1.8 | * | 6.2 | 137.5 |
| Total |  | 1,622. | 1288.8 | 7062 | 3708 | 423.8 | 122.1 | 49.8 | 94.8 | 4.678 .7 |
|  |  |  |  | -dalla |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Median weeckly eamingsMean weecly camings |  | 394 | 373 | 363 | 371 | 379 | 357 | 441 | 464 | 381 |
|  |  | 428 | 410 | 403 | 406 | 419 | 383 | 465 | 493 | 417 |


| PART-TIME WORKERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Weekly earnings (\$)- - $000-$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.7 | 157.7 |
| 40 | nd under 80 | 46.9 | 46.5 | 25.7 | 13.3 | 16.5 | 5.4 | 20 | 28 | 159.1 |
| 80 | . 120 | 46.4 | 42.7 | 24.1 | 14.8 | 14.1 | 4.3 | * | 20 | 149.9 |
| 120 | 160 | 54.9 | 40.0 | 22.8 | 14.7 | 16.5 | 3.7 | * | 3.4 | 157.6 |
| 160 | 200 | 43.0 | 42.1 | 20.8 | 13.2 | 10.6 | 3.5 | * | 22 | 136.8 |
| 200 | $\cdots \quad 240$ | 41.1 | 30.0 | 16.6 | 10.3 | 10.6 | 3.2 | * | 28 | 115.8 |
| 240 | - 280 | 33.2 | 21.8 | 12.5 | 8.8 | 6.5 | 24 | * | 23 | 88.4 |
| 280 | 320 | 25.0 | 17.0 | 7.9 | 6.1 | 3.8 | 1.8 | * | - | 63.0 |
| 320 | 360 | 12.3 | 9.0 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 23 | - | * | * | 32.7 |
| 360 | - 400 | 7.2 | 6.3 | * | 1.8 | * | * | * | * | 20.9 |
| 400 | - 440 | 5.7 | 4.8 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14.5 |
| 440 | $\cdots 480$ | * | - | * | - | * | - | * | * | 9.7 |
| 480 | $\cdots \quad 520$ | 4.4 | * | * | - | * | * | * | - | 11.4 |
| 520 | - 560 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | - | 8.8 |
| 560 and over |  | 4.9 | - | * | - | * | * | * | - | 12.6 |
| Total |  | 3778 | 315.9 | 172.6 | 1042 | 104.9 | 29.4 | 10.3 | 23.9 | 1,1389 |
|  |  | 156 | 145 | -dolla | 150 | 129 | 134 | 137 | 160 | 146 |
| Median weekly eamings | weakly eamings | 178 | 167 | 157 | 168 | 152 | 150 | 155 | 188 | 168 |



TABLE 9. ALL EMPLOYEES: WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB AND HOURS PAID FOR IN MAIN JOB, AUGUST 1987


TABLE 10. ALL EMPLOYEES: INDUSTRY AND FREQUENCY OF PAY IN MAIN JOB, AUGUST 1987

| Industry | Frequency of pay in main job |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Weekly |  | Fortnightly |  | Monthly |  | Total (a) |  |
|  | ('000) | (Per cent) | ('000) | (Per cent) | ('000) | (Per cent) | ('000) | (Per cent) |
| MALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting | 34.7 | 40.8 | 29.6 | 34.7 | 13.4 | 15.7 | 85.2 | 100.0 |
| Mining | 35.8 | 42.0 | 36.1 | 42.4 | 12.3 | 14.4 | 85.2 | 100.0 |
| Manufacturing | 594.1 | 74.9 | 112.3 | 14.1 | 81.7 | 10.3 | 793.4 | 100.0 |
| Electricity, gas and water | 42.6 | 40.6 | 61.6 | 58.8 | * | * | 104.8 | 100.0 |
| Construction | 208.5 | 77.0 | 41.8 | 15.4 | 17.6 | 6.5 | 270.9 | 100.0 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 466.8 | 75.6 | 55.6 | 9.0 | 89.3 | 14.5 | 617.4 | 100.0 |
| Transport and storage | 104.5 | 42.1 | 126.7 | 51.1 | 13.1 | 5.3 | 248.1 | 100.0 |
| Communication | * | * | 100.1 | 97.8 | * | * | 102.4 | 100.0 |
| Finance, property and business services | 74.2 | 23.9 | 167.1 | 53.9 | 62.7 | 20.2 | 310.0 | 100.0 |
| Public administration and defence | 61.4 | 28.1 | 154.8 | 70.8 | * | * | 218.5 | 100.0 |
| Community services | 45.0 | 11.0 | 336.2 | 82.1 | 23.6 | 5.8 | 409.6 | 100.0 |
| Recreation, personal and oher services | 115.5 | 75.2 | 25.8 | 16.8 | 9.3 | 6.0 | 153.6 | 100.0 |
| Total | 1,784.7 | 525 | 1,247.7 | 36.7 | 326.3 | 9.6 | 3,399.2 | 100.0 |

FEMALES

| Agriculture, forestry, fishing and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| hunting | 10.7 | 52.9 | 5.7 | 28.1 | $*$ | $*$ | 20.3 | 100.0 |
| Mining | $*$ | $*$ | 3.7 | 38.8 | $*$ | 9.5 | 100.0 |  |
| Manufacturing | 235.0 | 84.4 | 25.2 | 9.0 | 15.8 | 5.7 | 278.4 | 100.0 |
| Electricity, gas and water | 4.9 | 36.7 | 8.3 | 61.5 | $*$ | $*$ | 13.5 | 100.0 |
| Construction | 21.8 | 70.7 | 5.9 | 19.1 | $*$ | $*$ | 30.8 | 100.0 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 431.7 | 85.9 | 42.0 | 8.4 | 24.4 | 4.9 | 502.5 | 100.0 |
| Transport and storage | 25.2 | 45.2 | 25.6 | 46.0 | 4.0 | 7.1 | 55.7 | 100.0 |
| Communication | $*$ | $*$ | 32.1 | 96.2 | $*$ | $*$ | 33.3 | 100.0 |
| Finance, property and business services | 96.6 | 29.9 | 192.7 | 59.6 | 30.6 | 9.5 | 323.2 | 100.0 |
| Public administration and defence | 20.6 | 16.1 | 105.5 | 82.2 | $*$ | 128.3 | 100.0 |  |
| Community services | 109.9 | 13.8 | 649.4 | 81.5 | 26.9 | 3.4 | 796.6 | 100.0 |
| Recreation, personal and other services | 193.5 | 85.5 | 24.1 | 10.7 | 5.0 | 2.2 | 226.2 | 100.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 117.8 | 4.9 | 2.418 .4 |
| Total | $1,152.9$ | 47.7 | $1,120.1$ | 46.3 | 100.0 |  |  |  |


(a) Includes persons paid at intervals other than those indicated.

TABLE 11. ALL EMPLOYEES: OCCUPATION AND FREQUENCY OF PAY IN MAIN JOB, AUGUST 1987

| Occupation | Frequency of pay in main job |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Weekly |  | Forinightly |  | Monthly |  | Total(a) |  |
|  | ('000) | (Per cent) | ('000) | (Per cent) | ('000) | (Per cent) | ('000) | (Per cent) |
| MALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Managers and administrators | 110.1 | 35.3 | 98.2 | 31.5 | 96.1 | 30.8 | 311.8 | 100.0 |
| Professionals | 72.1 | 16.5 | 264.0 | 60.3 | 94.9 | 21.7 | 437.7 | 100.0 |
| Para-professionals | 53.8 | 23.4 | 155.6 | 67.8 | 18.8 | 8.2 | 229.7 | 100.0 |
| Tradespersons | 596.8 | 75.0 | 174.7 | 21.9 | 18.6 | 2.3 | 796.0 | 100.0 |
| Clerks | 70.2 | 23.5 | 203.1 | 68.0 | 23.5 | 7.9 | 298.6 | 100.0 |
| Salespersons and personal service workers | 191.0 | 64.4 | 57.0 | 19.2 | 44.9 | 15.1 | 296.7 | 100.0 |
| Plant and machine operators, and drivers | 262.0 | 66.8 | 115.7 | 29.5 | 9.5 | 2.4 | 392.3 | 100.0 |
| Labourers and related workers | 428.6 | 67.3 | 179.4 | 28.2 | 20.1 | 3.2 | 636.5 | 100.0 |
| Total | 1.784 .7 | 52.5 | 1,247.7 | 36.7 | 326.3 | 9.6 | 3,3992 | 100.0 |
| FEMALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Managers and administrators | 25.2 | 42.2 | 21.4 | 35.8 | 11.9 | 19.9 | 59.8 | 100.0 |
| Professionals | 35.7 | 11.3 | 243.1 | 77.3 | 27.2 | 8.6 | 314.4 | 100.0 |
| Para-professionals | 18.1 | 9.7 | 161.9 | 87.1 | 5.6 | 3.0 | 185.8 | 100.0 |
| Tradespersons | 66.0 | 83.5 | 11.9 | 15.0 | * | ${ }^{*}$ | 79.0 | 100.0 |
| Clerks | 340.3 | 42.4 | 402.9 | 50.2 | 54.4 | 6.8 | 802.7 | 100.0 |
| Salespersons and personal service workers | 403.7 | 73.0 | 130.1 | 23.5 | 11.7 | 2.1 | 553.0 | 100.0 |
| Plant and machine operators, and drivers | 74.4 | 87.1 | 8.4 | 9.8 | 58 | 17 | 85.5 3382 | 100.0 |
| Labourers and related workers | 189.5 | 56.0 | 140.5 | 41.6 | 5.8 | 1.7 | 338.2 | 100.0 |
| Total | 1.152.9 | 47.7 | 1,120.1 | 463 | 117.8 | 4.9 | 2,418.4 | 100.0 |
| PERSONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Managers and administrators | 135.4 | 36.4 | 119.5 | 32.2 | 108.0 | 29.1 | 371.6 | 100.0 |
| Professionals | 107.7 | 14.3 | 507.2 | 67.4 | 122.0 | 16.2 | 752.1 | 100.0 |
| Para-professionals | 71.9 | 17.3 | 317.5 | 76.4 | 24.3 | 5.9 | 415.5 | 100.0 |
| Tradespersons | 662.8 | 75.7 | 186.6 | 21.3 | 19.1 | 2.2 | 875.0 | 100.0 |
| Clerks | 410.5 | 37.3 | 606.1 | 55.0 | 77.9 | 7.1 | 1,101.3 | 100.0 |
| Salespersons and personal service workers | 594.7 | 70.0 | 187.0 | 22.0 | 56.6 | 6.7 | 849.7 | 100.0 |
| Plant and machine operators, and drivers | 336.5 | 70.4 | 124.1 | 26.0 | 10.3 | 2.2 | 477.8 | 100.0 |
| Labourers and related workers | 618.1 | 63.4 | 319.9 | 32.8 | 25.8 | 2.6 | 974.7 | 100.0 |
| Total | 2,937.6 | 50.5 | 2,367.9 | 40.7 | 444.1 | 7.6 | 5,817.6 | 100.0 |

(a ) Includes persons paid at intervals ocher than those indicated.

TABLE 12. FULL-TIME WOṘERS: DECILES OF WEEKLY EARNINGS, AUGUST 1987

| Per cent of individuals earning below the levels shown | (dollars) |  |  | Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Aged 20 and over |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons |
| 10 | 281 | 241 | 260 | 249 | 204 | 229 |
| 20 | 320 | 272 | 300 | 302 | 250 | 282 |
| 30 | 351 | 297 | 331 | 337 | 280 | 315 |
| 40 | 384 | 320 | 360 | 371 | 305 | 346 |
| 50 | 420 | 346 | 395 | 407 | 332 | 381 |
| 60 | 466 | 376 | 434 | 452 | 361 | 421 |
| 70 | 518 | 415 | 489 | 507 | 400 | 475 |
| 80 | 583 | 471 | 548 | 571 | 455 | 537 |
| 90 | 703 | 545 | 656 | 691 | 535 | 641 |





|  |  |  | Occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Managers and admini. strators | Profes. sionals | Para-profassionals | Trades. persons | Clerks | Sales. persons and personal service workers | Plant and machine operators, and drivers | Labowrers and related workers |  |
| MALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weekly earnings in main job (\$)-Under 120 |  |  | -'000- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 4.6 | * | * | 9.5 | * | * | * | 11.3 | 33.7 |
| 120 and under 160 |  |  | * | * | * | 27.7 | 4.4 | 5.1 | * | 14.5 | 58.3 |
| 160 | " | 200 | * | * | * | 28.2 | 7.4 | 8.5 | 5.0 | 21.1 | 76.6 |
| 200 | $\cdots$ | 240 | 7.9 | 4.2 | * | 37.9 | 13.6 | 125 | 6.6 | 27.2 | 112.8 |
| 240 | $\cdots$ | 280 | 6.8 | 6.2 | 7.1 | 46.3 | 14.8 | 20.1 | 21.4 | 64.4 | 187.1 |
| 280 | $\cdots$ | 320 | 13.2 | 12.3 | 10.3 | 72.9 | 324 | 27.6 | 51.8 | 103.2 | 323.7 |
| 320 | $\because$ | 360 | 15.2 | 15.7 | 15.0 | 107.4 | 420 | 32.5 | 66.3 | 1005 | 394.7 |
| 360 | $\cdots$ | 400 | 18.9 | 19.9 | 19.1 | 113.8 | 33.1 | 30.9 | 55.9 | 65.4 | 357.1 |
| 400 | $\cdots$ | 440 | 29.1 | 25.5 | 20.4 | 99.0 | 36.4 | 25.5 | 35.6 | 40.6 | 312.0 |
| 440 | $\cdots$ | 480 | 20.5 | 29.0 | 18.7 | 59.9 | 28.4 | 17.8 | 23.5 | 24.0 | 221.7 |
| 480 | $\cdots$ | 520 | 27.1 | 41.5 | 32.0 | 53.2 | 24.4 | 13.4 | 22.6 | 18.9 | 233.2 |
| 520 | $\cdots$ | 560 | 21.4 | 48.1 | 29.9 | 33.5 | 18.7 | 13.2 | 25.7 | 14.4 | 204.8 |
| 560 | $\cdots$ | 600 | 17.3 | 38.4 | 17.2 | 21.6 | 10.5 | 5.9 | 10.5 | 9.4 | 131.0 |
| 600 | $\cdots$ | 640 | 18.9 | 34.8 | 11.9 | 14.7 | 7.4 | 5.3 | 11.7 | 6.7 | 111.5 |
| 640 | $\cdots$ | 680 | 13.5 | 28.1 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 4.0 | - | 8.4 | 6.4 | 80.0 |
| 680 | $\cdots$ | 720 | 15.1 | 23.2 | 6.7 | 10.8 | - | - | 7.1 | 7.4 | 74.7 |
| 720 | $\cdots$ | 760 | 13.4 | 14.6 | 4.9 | 9.7 | - | - | 6.2 | 3.7 | 58.5 |
| 760 | $\cdots$ | 800 | 20.2 | 25.1 | 6.0 | 9.1 | - | 3.7 | 8.3 | 5.0 | 78.3 |
| 800 and over |  |  | 39.1 | 39.5 | 7.6 | 11.3 | - | 7.0 | 9.6 | 6.3 | 1205 |
| Toual |  |  | 307.4 | 412.1 | 220.3 | 7748 | 287.0 | 239.9 | 380.4 | 550.2 | 3.1722 |
|  |  |  |  |  | -dolla |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Medisn weekly eamings in main job |  |  | 530 | 558 | 498 | 380 | 393 | 375 | 385 | 333 | 405 |
| Mean weekly camings in main job |  |  | 573 | 583 | 504 | 395 | 405 | 404 | 432 | 360 | 444 |
| FEMALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weekly earnings in main job (\$)Under 120 |  |  |  |  | -'000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | * | * | - | * | 6.0 | 6.5 | * | 5.7 | 24.8 |
| 120 and under 160 |  |  | * | * | * | 6.3 | 13.4 | 17.0 | * | 5.6 | 46.9 |
| 160 | - | 200 | * | 3.9 | - | 5.4 | 29.2 | 22.6 | * | 6.6 | 74.4 |
| 200 | $\cdots$ | 240 | - | - | - | 8.1 | 44.6 | 25.6 | 10.3 | 20.8 | 118.1 |
| 240 | $\cdots$ | 280 | - | 4.9 | 8.1 | 10.9 | 65.9 | 39.6 | 27.6 | 37.2 | 196.5 |
| 280 | $\cdots$ |  | 4.4 | 7.6 | 10.4 | 12.0 | 108.0 | 49.2 | 12.1 | 37.5 | 241.2 |
| 320 | $\cdots$ | 360 | 4.6 | 11.7 | 124 | 6.5 | 1126 | 34.3 | 7.1 | 20.4 | 209.7 |
| 360 | $\cdots$ | 400 | 5.0 | 18.9 | 16.1 | 6 | 79.4 | 18.5 | * | 8.4 | 1520 |
| 400 | $\cdots$ | 440 | 4.8 | 22.5 | 17.1 | 3.8 | 54.2 | 8.4 | - | 6.1 | 118.3 |
| 440 | $\cdots$ | 480 | * | 23.4 | 12.2 | - | 26.9 | 4.9 | - | - | 75.4 |
| 480 | $\cdots$ | 520 | 5.4 | 38.0 | 11.3 | * | 18.8 | 4.5 | * | - | 80.8 |
| 520 | $\cdots$ | 560 | - | 30.5 | 9.9 | * | 14.5 | - | - | * | 60.4 |
| 560 | $\cdots$ | 600 | * | 24.7 | 6.6 | * | 4.9 | * | * | * | 41.2 |
|  | $\cdots$ | 640 | - | 12.2 | * | - | * | - | - | - | 2.3 |
|  | $\cdots$ | 680 | * | 6.3 | * | - | * | * | * | * | 11.6 |
| 680 and over |  |  | 6.6 | 14.7 | * | - | 4.4 | * | * | * | 33.0 |
| Total |  |  | 49.6 | 224.5 | 1205 | 59.6 | 586.5 | 239.9 | 69.7 | 156.2 | 1.506. |
| Medien weekly eamings in main job |  |  | 427 | 495 | -dolla |  | 329 |  | 268 | 282 | 330 |
| Mean weckly camings in main job |  |  | 459 | 490 | 419 | 266 | 336 | 293 | 280 | 291 | 353 |
| PERSONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | -'000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weetly earnings in main job ( $\$$ )- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 120 and under 160 |  |  | . | 3. | * | 34.1 | 17.7 | 221 | 4.9 | 20.1 | 105.2 |
|  | $\cdots$ | 200 | 4.0 | 6.3 | 4.0 | 33.6 | 36.5 | 31.1 | 7.9 | 27.6 | 151.0 |
| 200 | $\cdots$ | 240 | 10.5 | 7.6 | 5.7 | 46.0 | 58.2 | 38.0 | 17.0 | 48.0 | 230.9 |
| 240 | $\cdots$ | 280 | 9.0 | 11.2 | 15.2 | 57.2 | 80.7 | 59.7 | 49.0 | 101.6 | 383.6 |
| 280 | $\cdots$ | 320 | 17.6 | 19.8 | 20.7 | 85.0 | 140.4 | 76.8 | 63.9 | 140.7 | 564.9 |
| 320 | $\cdots$ | 360 | 19.8 | 27.4 | 27.4 | 114.0 | 154.6 | 66.9 | 73.4 | 120.9 | 604.4 |
| 360 | $\cdots$ | 400 | 23.9 | 38.8 | 35.2 | 116.2 | 112.5 | 49.4 | 59.3 | 73.8 | 509.1 |
| 400 | $\cdots$ | 440 | 33.9 | 47.9 | 37.5 | 102.8 | 90.6 | 33.9 | 37.0 | 46.7 | 430.4 |
| 440 | $\cdots$ | 480 | 23.8 | 52.4 | 30.9 | 59.9 | 55.3 | 22.7 | 25.2 | 26.9 | 297.1 |
| 480 | $\cdots$ | 520 | 32.5 | 79.5 | 43.3 | 54.1 | 43.3 | 17.9 | 228 | 20.5 | 314.0 |
| 520 | $\cdots$ | 560 | 23.3 | 78.5 | 39.8 | 34.0 | 33.2 | 15.4 | 26.1 | 14.9 | 265.2 |
| 560 | $\cdots$ | 600 | 19.9 | 63.2 | 23.9 | 21.7 | 15.5 | 7.4 | 10.6 | 10.1 | 1721 |
| 600 | $\cdots$ | 640 | 21.3 | 47.1 | 15.2 | 15.0 | 9.7 | 6.7 | 11.7 | 7.1 | 133.7 |
| 640 | $\cdots$ | 680 | 14.4 | 34.4 | 10.3 | 8.3 | 5.4 | 3.9 | 8.4 | 6.5 | 91.6 |
| 680 | $\cdots$ | 720 | 16.7 | 28.3 | 7.2 | 10.8 | * |  | 7.1 | 7.6 | 83.6 |
| 720 | $\cdots$ | 760 | 14.5 | 18.3 | 5.6 | 9.7 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 6.2 | 3.8 | 65.4 |
| 760 | $\cdots$ | 800 | 21.4 | 27.2 | 6.6 | 9.1 | - | 4.3 | 8.3 | 5.0 | 83.4 |
| 800 and over |  |  | 42.0 | 43.3 | 8.6 | 11.3 | 4.0 | 8.2 | 9.7 | 7.5 | 134.6 |
| Total |  |  | 357.0 | 636.7 | 3408 | 834.4 | 873.5 | 479.8 | 450.1 | 7063 | 4,678.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  | -dolle |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 514 | 531 | 467 | 372 | 345 | 322 | 365 | 319 | 379 |
| Median weckly camings in main job Mean weakly earmings in main job |  |  | 557 | 550 | 474 | 386 | 359 | 349 | 409 | 344 | 415 |

TABLE 16. EMPLOYEES WHO WORKED IN A SECOND JOB: WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB AND WEEKLY EARNINGS IN SECOND JOB, AUGUST 1987

|  | AND WEEKLY EARNINGS IN SECOND JOB, AUGUST 1987 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## APPENDIX A

## GLOSSARY

Deciles of weekly earnings : divide the distribution of individuals into 10 equal groups each having weekly earnings lower than the amount shown as the decile of weeky earnings. For example, 10 per cent of full-time workers earned less than the first decile of weekly earnings (\$229), a further 10 per cent earned between that and the second decile of weekly earnings (\$282) etc. Deciles were calculated from grouped data. Linear interpolation was used within the class interval in which the decile of weekly earnings fell.

Dependents : 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 were full-time students at a tertiary or further educational institution.

Employee : employed persons 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.

Family : 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) 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.

Family head: the parent in the case of a one parent family or, in the case of other groups of related persons, generally the eldest person in the family.

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).

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

Married couple families : contain no more than two married persons, and contain two married persons only if these persons are husband and wife. Persons are classified as married if they are reported as being married (including defacto) and their spouse was a usual resident of the household at the time of the survey.

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

Median weekly earnings: 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.

Other families : families other than married-couple families. The heads of other families must, by definition, be not married. In addition to one-parent families, this category includes families in which there is no parent, for example a family head living with a brother or sister.

Quartiles of weekly earnings : divide the distribution of individuals into four equal groups in the same manner as deciles of weekly earnings.

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 week.

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

Weekly family earnings: the sum of all family members weekly earnings from wage and salary jobs.

## APPENDIX B

## 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 1987 labour force survey conducted throughout Australia.
2. Of the respondents to the labour force survey, those who fell within the scope of the supplementary survey were asked additional questions. They were asked about their weekly earnings and frequency of pay.

## Scope

3. The scope of this supplementary survey was the same as that used for the labour force survey (described in full in The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0)), except that it was restricted to persons who were employed as wage and salary earners ('employees') in their main job excluding persons on workers' compensation and persons who worked solely for payment in kind.
4. Family information was only derived where survey schedules were fully completed by all members of the family and was not collected for the following persons (identified in tables as "family status not determined'):
(a) all persons enumerated in non-private dwellings (including hotels, motels, hospitals and other institutions);
(b) persons enumerated as visitors to, rather than usual residents of, private dwellings; and
(c) where it was not possible to obtain family information relating to all the usual residents of a household, e.g. where one member of the family was a member of the permanent defence forces and therefore outside the scope of the survey.

## Coverage

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

## Definitions

6. Definitions of labour force and demographic classifications 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. A publication Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia, August 1987, Summary (6309.0) containing a summary of the results of the survey was released on 15 January 1988.
10. Results of similar surveys, the first conducted in August 1975, have been given in previous issues of this publication.
11. It is proposed that this survey will be conducted next in August 1988.

## Unpublished tables

12. In some cases, the ABS can also make available information which is not published. This information may be made available in one or more of the following forms: microfiche, photocopy, data tape, computer printout, manually-extracted tabulation. In general, a charge is made for providing unpublished information. Inquiries should be made to the officer whose name appears in the Phone Inquiries section at the front of this publication, or to Information Services in the nearest ABS Office.

## Comparability of series

13. 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 (averages) in this publication with estimates of average weekly earnings included in the quarterly publication Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia (6302.0) which are compiled from a survey of employers. There are important differences in the scope of, and methodology used in, the two surveys. The quarterly survey of average weekly earnings excludes employees in the industries of Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting (ASIC Division A) and Private Households Employing Staff (ASIC Sub-division 94) both of which are included in the August household survey. Data from the quarterly survey of average weekly earnings are collected from employers who fill in a mailed questionnaire giving details of their employees' weekly earnings. For the August household survey, respondents are either interviewed personally at their dwelling or another adult member of their household responds on their behalf. The methodology used in this household survey is associated with sources of non-sample error not found in surveys of employers which may also explain the differences between the results of the two surveys.

## Discontinuities in the series

14. Respondents have been asked to indicate the a mount of earnings in terms of ranges, with the highest range being $\$ 600$ or more for some years. In August 1986 six additional ranges were introduced, the highest being $\$ 800$ or more. This may have affected estimates of the distribution of persons receiving $\$ 600$ or more per week.
15. Estimates contained in this publication are based on a revised labour force questionnaire introduced in April 1986. The definition of employment was expanded, resulting in decreases in the estimates of unemployed persons and persons not in the labour force. Further information is contained in The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0) and in an information paper Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey (6232.0).
16. Classification of occupation according to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) 1986 was introduced in the August 1986 labour force 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 more detailed explanation of ASCO see the appendix to The Labour Force, Australia, August 1986 (6203.0).
17. 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). It shows the relationship bet ween 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.
18. The family status classification varies from that shown in the August 1985 issue of this publication. Dependents are now identified rather than children aged 0 to 14. Dependents comprise 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.

## Reliability of the estimates

19. Estimates in this publication are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. For more information refer to the Technical Note, Appendix C.

## Related publications

20. 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

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
21. Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the Catalogue of Publications, Australia (1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a Publications Advice (1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the following few days. The Catalogue and Publications Advice are available from any ABS Office.

## Symbols and other usages

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

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

## Electronic services

VIATEL. Key*656\# for selected current economic, social and demographic statistics.
AUSSTATS. Thousands of up-to-date time series are available on this ABS on-line service through CSIRONET.
For further information phone the AUSSTATS Help Desk on (062) 526017.

TELESTATS. This service provides foreign trade statistics tailored to users' requirements.

Further information is available on (062) 525404.

## Floppy disk service

Selected ABS statistics are available on floppy disk. Further information is available on (062) 526684.

## APPENDIX C

## TECHNICAL NOTE

## Estimation procedure

The estimates are derived from the population survey by use of a ratio estimation procedure which ensures that the estimates conform to an independently estimated distribution of the population for each capital city and remainder of State by age and sex, rather than to the corresponding distribution within the sample itself.

## Reliability of the estimates

2. Since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings, they are subject to sampling variability; that is, . they may differ from 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 nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. Another measure of the likely difference is the relative standarderror, 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. 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. Standard errors of estimates of numbers of families are approximately the same as those for numbers of persons.
4. An example of the calculation and the use of standard errors in relation to estimates of persons is as follows. Table 6 shows the estimated number of females who, in August 1987, were part-time workers was $911,900$. Since this estimate is between 500,000 and $1,000,000$, the standard error for Australia will be between 7,500 and 9,700 and can be approximated as 9,300 (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 902,600 to 921,200 and about nineteen chances in twenty that the value will fall within the range 893,300 to 930,500 . 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 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-time workers 1.4
-Full-time workers 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:

Table 6 shows the estimate of median weekly earnings of female part-time workers in August 1987 was $\$ 154$ and the estimate of total number of employees contributing to this estimate was 911,900 . The standard error of this estimate $(911,900)$ is about 9,300 so the relative standard error is about 1.0 per cent. The relative standard error of the estimate of median weekly earnings is calculated by multiplying this figure (1.0) by the appropriate factor shown in the previous paragraph (in this case 1.4) : 1.0 x $1.4=1.4$ per cent. The standard error of this estimate of median weekly earnings is therefore 1.4 per cent of $\$ 154$, i.e. about $\$ 2.16$. Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the median weekly earnings of female part-time workers would fall within the range $\$ 151.84$ to $\$ 156.16$, and about nineteen chances in twenty that they would fall within the range $\$ 149.68$ to $\$ 158.32$.
7. As can be seen from the standard error table, the smaller the estimate the higher is the relative standard error. Very small estimates are thus subject to such high standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable uses. In the tables in this publication, estimates less than the lowest levels shown in the standard error table have not been published. Although, in some cases, estimates for these small components can be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable.
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. A formula to approximate the relative standard error (RSE) of a proportion is:

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

9. Considering the example from paragraph 4, the 911,900 female part-time workers represented 37.7 per cent of all $2,418,400$ female employees in August 1987. The standard error of $2,418,400$ is approximately 12,900 so the relative standard error is 0.5 per cent. The relative standard error for 911,900 is 1.0 per cent. Applying the above formula, the relative standard error of the proportion is $\sqrt{(1.0)^{2}-(0.5)^{2}}$ or 0.9 per cent, giving a standard error for the proportion ( 37.7 per cent) of 0.3 percentage points. Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the proportion of females who were part-time
workers is between 37.4 per cent and 38.0 per cent and nineteen chances in twenty the proportion is within the range 37.1 per cent to 38.3 per cent.
10. 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 error. The sampling error of the difference between two estimates depends on their standard errors and the relationship (correlation) between them. An approximate standard error (SE) of the difference between two estimates ( $x-y$ ) may be calculated by the following formula:

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

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.
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 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 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


