# WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES (DISTRIBUTION) <br> AUSTRALIA <br> AUGUST 1992 

IAN CASTLES
Australian Statistician

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INQUIRIES • for further information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics, contact Mr Michael Jones on Canberra (06) 2526503 or Labour Force Inquiries in your ABS State office (see page 28 for contact numbers).

- for information about other ABS statistics and services please refer to the last page of this publication.

ADDITIONAL DATA The ABS offers a range of unpublished data from this survey upon request. An order form ON REQUEST can be found on page 29.

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

NOTE. Care should be exercised when comparing the means derived from distributions of earnings in this publication with estimates of average weekly eamings included in Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia (6302.0) (see paragraphs 10-12 of the Explanatory Notes, page 20) and with similar data in Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia (6306.0).

Care should also be taken when comparing the movements in mean weekly earnings between 1990, 1991 and 1992 with the movements in mean weekly earnings in previous years. There was an elapsed time of only eleven months between the conduct of the August 1990 and July 1991 surveys and thirteen months between the July 1991 and August 1992 surveys. The usual period between Weekly Earnings of Employees surveys is twelve months.

## DIAGRAM 1. MEAN WEEKLY EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME WORKERS, AUGUST 1986 TO AUGUST 1992



Source: Table 1

All employees, mean weekly earnings in all jobs, August 1986 to August 1992 - (Table 1, Diagrams 1 and 2)
Between August 1986 and August 1992, mean weekly earnings from all jobs for employees aged 15 and over increased from $\$ 350$ to $\$ 475$, an increase over this period of 5.2 per cent per annum. The increase in the thirteen months to August 1992 was $\$ 11$ ( $2.4 \%$ ). This compares to an increase in the eleven months to July 1991 of $\$ 20$ (4.5\%).

In the thirteen months to August 1992, the mean weekly earnings for full-time workers (those employees working 35 hours or more per week in all jobs) increased 4.1 per cent to $\$ 557$, while the mean weekly earnings for part-time workers increased 3.9 per cent to $\$ 214$.

Mean weekly eamings for female full-time workers have increased 6.6 per cent per annum, from $\$ 333$ in August 1986 to $\$ 489$ in August 1992. For male full-time workers mean weekly earnings have increased 5.9 per cent per annum, from $\$ 420$ to $\$ 591$.

The changing composition of the labour force is reflected in the increased proportion of employees working part-time (less than 35 hours per week in all jobs) over the past few years. In August 1986, 18 per cent of employees were working part-time, increasing to 22 per cent in July 1991 and to 24 per cent in August 1992. The proportion

## DIAGRAM 2. MEAN WEEKLY EARNINGS OF PART-TIME WORKERS, AUGUST 1986 TO AUGUST 1992



Sowre: Table 1
of females working part-time rose by 3 percentage points from 39 per cent in July 1991 to 42 per cent in August 1992. Male part-time workers rose slightly from 8 per cent to 10 per cent over the same period.

The mean weekly earnings for female part-time workers rose from \$158 in 1986 to $\$ 219$ in 1992, an increase over this period of 5.6 per cent per annum. The increase for the corresponding group of male part-time workers was 4.4 per cent per annum ( $\$ 153$ in 1986 to $\$ 198$ in 1992).

## Earnings by States and Territories by hours worked -

 (Table 2, Diagram 3)Full-time workers located in the A.C.T. received the highest mean weekly earnings (\$663). Tasmanian full-time workers recorded the lowest mean weekly earnings of any State or Territory with $\$ 527$.

Part-time workers located in the Northern Territory received the highest mean weekly earnings (\$252). Tasmanian part-time workers recorded the lowest mean weekly earnings at $\$ 194$.

## Distribution of weekly earnings in main job - <br> (Table 4)

The median weekly earnings for all employees in main job for August 1992 was $\$ 438$. Some 521,600 or 8.2 per cent of employees earned between $\$ 400$ and $\$ 440$ in their main job.


Median weekly earnings in main job
The median weekly earnings of employees in their main job in August 1992 varied according to the characteristics of workers -

- Male full-time employees: $\$ 526$
- Female full-time employees: $\$ 451$
- Male part-time employees: $\$ 148$
- Female part-time employees: \$194
- Male permanent employees: $\$ 528$
- Female permanent employees: $\$ 421$
- Male casual employees: $\$ 266$
- Female casual employees: $\$ 159$

Full-time and part-time employees, mean weekly earnings in main job
Some 75 per cent of employees worked on a full-time basis in their main job and their mean weekly eamings from that job were $\$ 555$. Males comprised 66 per cent of full-time employees in main job, with mean weekly earnings of $\$ 590$. Female full-time employees in main job received mean weekly earnings of $\$ 486$.

Some 43 per cent of female employees worked part-time in their main job compared with 11 per cent of males. Female part-time employees received mean weekly eamings of \$219 in their main job compared with $\$ 212$ for males.

DIAGRAM 4. DISTRIBUTION OF WEEKLY EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME
EMPLOYEES IN MAIN JOB, AUGUST 1992


Casual and permanent, full-time and part-time employees in main job
Overall, in August 1992, 78 per cent of all employees worked as permanent employees and 22 per cent worked as casual employees in their main job.

Of the $4,768,000$ full-time employees, $4,414,500$ (93\%) worked as permanent employees and 353,500 worked as casual full-time employees.

Some 25 per cent $(1,566,800)$ of all employees worked part-time in their main job. Females comprised the greater proportion at 76 per cent $(1,194,500)$. More people worked as casual employees in their part-time job $(1,061,500)$ than as permanent part-time employees $(505,300)$.

## Full-time employees in main job by age - (Table 8)

Full-time workers aged 35-44 years received the highest mean weekly earnings of all the age groups. The average for this group was $\$ 621$, with males earning $\$ 663$ and females \$529. Male full-time workers aged 15-19 received less than half of the mean weekly earnings received by males aged 20 and over ( $\$ 283$ compared to $\$ 604$ ). Female workers aged 15-19 earned 54 per cent of the mean weekly earnings received by females aged 20 and over (\$270 compared to \$498).

Occupation and Industry - (Tables 5 and 6, Diagram 5)
Mean weekly earnings of male and female full-time employees varied across occupations -

- Managers and administrators: Males $\mathbf{\$ 7 6 9}$, Females \$597
- Professionals: Males $\$ 768$, Females $\$ 645$
- Salespersons and personal service workers: Males \$539, Females \$419
- Labourers and related workers: Males \$459, Females \$376
and by industry divisions -
- Mining: Males \$915, Females \$555
- Finance, property and business services: Males \$704, Females \$486
- Recreation, personal and other services: Males \$516, Females \$435
- Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting: Males $\$ 390$, Females $\$ 298$
dIAGRAM 5. MEAN WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB OF FULL-TIME AND TOTAL EMPLOYEES IN MAIN JOB BY INDUSTRY, AUGUST 1992



## Size of location - (Table 9)

The median weekly earnings of male and female full-time employees increased according to the size of the location (number of employees) at which they worked in their main job. For males, the median weekly earnings at locations with less than 10 employees was $\$ 453$ while for those at locations with 100 or more employees the estimated median weekly earnings was $\$ 586$. Equivalent estimates for females were $\$ 398$ and $\$ 492$ respectively.

Employees' median weekly earnings in a second job (Table 10)
In August 1992 an estimated 186,600 or 2.9 per cent of all employees worked in a second wage or salary job during the reference week. There were 87,000 male employees with a second job, for which the median earnings from that job was $\$ 101$. Some 99,600 females had a second wage or salary job, and their median weekly eamings was $\$ 96$.

TABLE 1. ALL EMPLOYEES: MEAN WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL JOBS OF FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WORKERS, AUGUST 1986 TO AUGUST 1992

|  | Full-time workers |  |  | Part-time workers |  |  | Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons |
| MEAN WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL JOBS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -dollars- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1986 | 420 | 333 | 392 | 153 | 158 | 157 | 404 | 271 | 350 |
| 1987 | 446 | 355 | 417 | 162 | 169 | 168 | 427 | 285 | 368 |
| 1988 | 477 | 379 | 445 | 167 | 185 | 181 | 457 | 306 | 394 |
| 1989 | 521 | 411 | 485 | 170 | 189 | 185 | 495 | 325 | 423 |
| 1990(a) | 546 | 435 | 509 | 180 | 202 | 198 | 520 | 345 | 444 |
| 1991(b) | 571 | 465 | 535 | 196 | 208 | 206 | 541 | 365 | 464 |
| 1992 | 591 | 489 | 557 | 198 | 219 | 214 | 553 | 376 | 475 |
| EMPLOYEES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -'000- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1986 | 3,162.6 | 1,495.0 | 4,657.6 | 198.4 | 827.3 | 1,025.7 | 3,361.0 | 2,322.4 | 5,683.4 |
| 1987 | 3,200.3 | 1,513.8 | 4,714.0 | 233.2 | 919.4 | 1,152.6 | 3,433.4 | 2,433.2 | 5,866.6 |
| 1988 | 3,317.8 | 1,603.1 | 4,920.9 | 225.7 | 955.3 | 1,181.0 | 3,543.5 | 2,558.4 | 6,101.9 |
| 1989 | 3,468.5 | 1,698.1 | 5,166.6 | 268.8 | 1,062.0 | 1,330.8 | 3,737.3 | 2,760.1 | 6,497.4 |
| 1990(a) | 3,467.5 | 1,732.6 | 5,200.0 | 274.5 | 1,091.1 | 1,365.5 | 3,741.9 | 2,823.7 | 6,565.6 |
| 1991(b) | 3,269.2 | 1,681.1 | 4,950.3 | 283.9 | 1,083.0 | 1,366.9 | 3,553.1 | 2,764.1 | 6,317.3 |
| 1992 | 3,199.3 | 1,622.8 | 4.822 .0 | 337.4 | 1,175.4 | 1,512.8 | 3,536.7 | 2,798.1 | 6,334.8 |

(a) The August 1990 survey excluded all persons aged 70 and over. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 13 regarding the discontinuities in the series. (b) The 1991 survey was conducted in July. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 14 regarding the discontinuities in the series.

TABLE 2. ALL EMPLOYEES: MEAN WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL JOBS OF FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WORKERS, AUGUST 1986 TO AUGUST 1992
(Dollars)

|  | NSW | Vic. | Qld | SA | WA | Tas. | NT | $A C T$ | Australia |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Full-time workers- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1986 | 400 | 387 | 380 | 375 | 395 | 369 | 435 | 483 | 392 |
| 1987 | 428 | 410 | 403 | 406 | 419 | 383 | 465 | 494 | 417 |
| 1988 | 454 | 440 | 425 | 428 | 452 | 431 | 497 | 522 | 445 |
| 1989 | 491 | 479 | 469 | 465 | 502 | 459 | 563 | 564 | 485 |
| 1990(a) | 519 | 509 | 483 | 497 | 513 | 483 | 583 | 593 | 509 |
| 1991(b) | 548 | 533 | 506 | 507 | 554 | 508 | 562 | 625 | 535 |
| 1992 | 568 | 551 | 531 | 530 | 577 | 527 | 590 | 663 | 557 |
| Part-time workers- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1986 | 167 | 160 | 138 | 154 | 147 | 149 | 187 | 165 | 157 |
| 1987 | 178 | 167 | 157 | 168 | 152 | 151 | 156 | 189 | 168 |
| 1988 | 186 | 194 | 160 | 181 | 170 | 152 | 232 | 185 | 181 |
| 1989 | 193 | 185 | 171 | 186 | 180 | 171 | 207 | 192 | 185 |
| 1990(a) | 213 | 193 | 184 | 193 | 189 | 190 | 213 | 195 | 198 |
| 1991(b) | 214 | 212 | 186 | 202 | 202 | 206 | 182 | 217 | 206 |
| 1992 | 232 | 213 | 201 | 205 | 199 | 194 | 252 | 204 | 214 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1986 | 359 | 348 | 337 | 329 | 347 | 325 | 398 | 423 | 350 |
| 1987 | 380 | 362 | 354 | 354 | 366 | 338 | 412 | 432 | 368 |
| 1988 | 405 | 393 | 372 | 375 | 393 | 371 | 458 | 453 | 394 |
| 1989 | 433 | 419 | 407 | 401 | 434 | 393 | 510 | 479 | 423 |
| 1990(a) | 459 | 444 | 417 | 428 | 440 | 419 | 512 | 518 | 444 |
| 1991(b) | 481 | 463 | 434 | 434 | 469 | 432 | 504 | 550 | 464 |
| 1992 | 491 | 469 | 451 | 445 | 485 | 436 | 531 | 559 | 475 |

(a) The August 1990 survey excluded all persons aged 70 and over. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 13 regarding the discontinuities in the series. (b) The 1991 survey was conducted in July. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 14 regarding the discontinuities in the series.

TABLE 3. ALL EMPLOYEES: FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WORKERS, WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL JOBS AND MARITAL STATUS, AUGUST 1992

|  |  |  | Married |  |  | Not-married |  |  | Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Males | males | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Eemales | Persons |
|  |  |  | FULL-TIME WORKERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | '000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weekly earnings in all jobs(\$)- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under |  |  | 10.5 | 4.1 | 14.5 | 6.0 | 3.7 | 9.7 | 16.5 | 7.7 | 24.2 |
| 80 | " | 160 | 13.4 | 8.8 | 22.1 | 17.0 | 11.0 | 28.0 | 30.4 | 19.8 | 50.2 |
| 160 | " | 200 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 15.8 | 28.0 | 12.9 | 40.9 | 36.0 | 20.7 | 56.7 |
| 200 | " | 240 | 17.6 | 15.0 | 32.6 | 38.9 | 24.1 | 63.0 | 56.5 | 39.1 | 95.6 |
| 240 | " | 280 | 24.6 | 17.7 | 42.2 | 44.4 | 35.0 | 79.4 | 69.0 | 52.7 | 121.7 |
| 280 | " | 320 | 45.9 | 43.8 | 89.7 | 62.4 | 49.3 | 111.7 | 108.2 | 93.2 | 201.4 |
| 320 | " | 360 | 78.9 | 78.5 | 157.5 | 85.0 | 63.9 | 148.9 | 163.9 | 142.4 | 306.4 |
| 360 | " | 400 | 134.7 | 109.5 | 244.3 | 98.0 | 88.5 | 186.5 | 232.7 | 198.0 | 430.8 |
| 400 | " | 440 | 178.4 | 110.8 | 289.2 | 110.9 | 77.4 | 188.4 | 289.3 | 188.3 | 477.6 |
| 440 | $\cdots$ | 480 | 171.5 | 84.4 | 255.9 | 91.9 | 63.1 | 155.0 | 263.4 | 147.5 | 410.9 |
| 480 | " | 520 | 201.8 | 79.7 | 281.5 | 91.7 | 67.0 | 158.7 | 293.5 | 146.7 | 440.2 |
| 520 | " | 560 | 182.7 | 74.2 | 256.8 | 77.7 | 58.3 | 136.0 | 260.4 | 132.5 | 392.9 |
| 560 | $\cdots$ | 600 | 140.0 | 47.2 | 187.2 | 49.3 | 33.5 | 82.8 | 189.4 | 80.7 | 270.0 |
| 600 | $\cdots$ | 640 | 130.6 | 44.1 | 174.7 | 48.9 | 31.6 | 80.5 | 179.4 | 75.8 | 255.2 |
| 640 | $\cdots$ | 680 | 101.0 | 31.9 | 132.9 | 31.1 | 24.2 | 55.3 | 132.1 | 56.1 | 188.1 |
| 680 | " | 720 | 96.3 | 25.2 | 121.5 | 27.8 | 20.8 | 48.6 | 124.1 | 46.0 | 170.2 |
| 720 | " | 760 | 88.0 | 22.9 | 110.9 | 25.0 | 15.9 | 40.9 | 112.9 | 38.9 | 151.8 |
| 760 | " | 800 | 78.4 | 21.9 | 100.3 | 21.7 | 17.7 | 39.4 | 100.0 | 39.6 | 139.6 |
| 800 | " | 840 | 63.1 | 15.0 | 78.1 | 17.4 | 8.4 | 25.8 | 80.5 | 23.4 | 103.9 |
| 840 | " | 880 | 50.7 | 9.4 | 60.0 | 11.1 | 4.5 | 15.6 | 61.7 | 13.9 | 75.6 |
| 880 | " | 920 | 39.3 | 5.6 | 44.9 | 9.1 | 5.1 | 14.2 | 48.4 | 10.7 | 59.1 |
| 920 | " | 960 | 44.6 | 6.9 | 51.5 | 7.1 | 6.0 | 13.1 | 51.8 | 12.9 | 64.7 |
| 960 | " | 1000 | 36.0 | 4.0 | 40.0 | 8.6 | *2.5 | 11.1 | 44.5 | 6.5 | 51.0 |
| 1000 | " | 1040 | 42.3 | 3.6 | 45.9 | 9.0 | * 2.4 | 11.4 | 51.3 | 6.0 | 57.3 |
| 1040 | " | 1080 | 48.4 | 4.6 | 53.0 | 8.6 | 4.1 | 12.7 | 57.1 | 8.6 | 65.7 |
| 1080 and over |  |  | 123.3 | 6.9 | 130.3 | 22.9 | 8.0 | 30.9 | 146.2 | 15.0 | 161.2 |
| Total |  |  | 2,149.9 | 8835 | 3,033.3 <br> dollars | 1,049.4 | 739.3 | 1,788.7 | 3,199.3 | 1,622.8 | 4,822.0 |
| Median weekly eamings in all jobs |  |  | 562 | 462 | 530 | 455 | 442 | 450 | 526 | 453 | 501 |
| Mean weekly earnings in all jobs |  |  | 636 | 499 | 596 | 497 | 479 | 489 | 591 | 489 | 557 |
| PART-TIME WORKERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | - '000 - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weekly earnings in all jobs(\$)- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unde | 40 |  | 4.3 | 23.9 | 28.1 | 40.9 | 62.2 | 103.1 | 45.1 | 86.1 | 131.2 |
| 40 and | und | 80 | 10.3 | 55.8 | 66.1 | 54.1 | 90.7 | 144.9 | 64.4 | 146.6 | 211.0 |
| 80 | " | 120 | 11.2 | 73.3 | 84.4 | 35.5 | 58.4 | 93.9 | 46.7 | 131.7 | 178.4 |
| 120 | " | 160 | 10.2 | 84.2 | 94.4 | 27.6 | 36.7 | 64.3 | 37.8 | 120.9 | 158.7 |
| 160 | " | 200 | 10.3 | 89.4 | 99.7 | 13.4 | 30.9 | 44.3 | 23.7 | 120.3 | 144.0 |
| 200 | " | 240 | 6.6 | 85.7 | 92.3 | 10.5 | 29.8 | 40.3 | 17.1 | 115.5 | 132.6 |
| 240 | " | 280 | 9.1 | 90.3 | 99.4 | 9.2 | 24.3 | 33.5 | 18.3 | 114.6 | 132.9 |
| 280 | " | 320 | 9.1 | 73.2 | 82.3 | 9.8 | 22.2 | 32.0 | 18.9 | 95.4 | 114.3 |
| 320 | " | 360 | 7.9 | 56.7 | 64.5 | 6.3 | 11.9 | 18.1 | 14.1 | 68.5 | 82.7 |
| 360 | " | 400 | 5.2 | 40.4 | 45.6 | 4.8 | 10.1 | 14.9 | 10.0 | 50.5 | 60.5 |
| 400 | " | 440 | 4.0 | 27.8 | 31.8 | * 3.4 | 7.6 | 11.0 | 7.4 | 35.4 | 42.8 |
| 440 | " | 480 | 4.4 | 19.6 | 24.0 | *2.1 | 3.6 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 23.2 | 29.7 |
| 480 | " | 520 | *2.5 | 14.5 | 17.0 | *2.2 | *2.5 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 17.1 | 21.7 |
| 520 | " | 560 | *2.1 | 9.3 | 11.3 | *2.0 | * 1.8 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 11.0 | 15.1 |
| 560 | " | 600 | *1.4 | 6.7 | 8.1 | * 1.1 | *1.6 | *2.7 | *2.6 | 8.2 | 10.8 |
| 600 | " | 640 | *2.7 | 5.9 | 8.6 | * 1.4 | *1.3 | *2.7 | 4.1 | 7.2 | 11.3 |
| 640 and over |  |  | 8.4 | 16.9 | 25.3 | 3.7 | 6.3 | 10.0 | 12.1 | 23.2 | 35.4 |
| Total |  |  | 109.6 | 773.4 | 883.0 | 227.8 | 402.0 | 629.8 | 337.4 | 1,175.4 | 1,512.8 |
|  |  |  |  |  | dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Median weekly eamings in all jobs |  |  | 248 | 228 | 230 | 101 | 113 | 109 | 133 | 194 | 181 |
| Mean weekly earnings in all jobs |  |  | 295 | 249 | 255 | 151 | 161 | 157 | 198 | 219 | 214 |

TABLE 3. ALL EMPLOYEES: FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WORKERS, WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL JOBS AND MARITAL


TABLE 4. ALL EMPLOYEES: FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME, WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB AND PERMANENT AND CASUAL EMPLOYEES IN MAIN JOB, AUGUST 1992


PART-TIME EMPLOYEES IN MAIN JOB

| - '000- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Weekly earnings in main job (\$)- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 40 | *2.8 | *3.2 | 5.9 | 43.8 | 84.5 137.9 | 128.2 | 64.8 | 148.6 | 213.5 |
| 40 and under 80 | 4.0 | 10.7 | 14.8 | 60.8 | 137.9 | 198.7 | 64.8 472 | 148.6 | 2180.8 |
| 80 " 120 | 4.3 | 22.9 | 27.2 | 42.8 | 110.7 | 153.6 | 47.2 393 | 124.3 | 180.8 163.6 |
| 120 " 160 | 5.6 | 37.8 | 43.4 | 33.7 | 86.5 | 120.2 | 39.3 23.8 | 124.3 122.2 | 163.6 146.0 |
| 160 " 200 | 5.8 | 41.0 | 46.9 | 18.0 | 81.2 | 99.2 | 23.8 | 117.1 | 138.3 |
| 200 " 240 | 4.4 | 51.8 | 56.1 | 16.8 | 65.4 | 87.2 | 20.6 | 111.1 | 131.7 |
| 240 " 280 | 5.4 | 59.2 | 64.7 | 15.1 | 51.8 | 67.0 | 23.6 | 94.2 |  |
| 280 " 320 | 7.3 | 55.2 | 62.5 | 15.7 | 39.0 | 54.7 | 23.0 | 94.2 | 117.2 |
| $320 \quad$ " 360 | 6.9 | 37.2 | 44.1 | 12.1 | 32.6 | 44.7 | 19.0 | 69.8 | 88.7 |
| 360 " 400 | 4.9 | 30.7 | 35.6 | 8.2 | 25.7 | 33.9 | 13.1 | 56.4 | 69.6 |
| 400 " 440 | 4.4 | 24.3 | 28.6 | 8.1 | 13.9 | 22.1 | 12.5 | 38.2 | 50.7 |
| 440 ". 480 | 3.6 | 15.1 | 18.7 | 6.1 | 7.9 | 14.0 | 9.7 | 23.0 | 32.7 |
| 480 " 520 | - 2.5 | 11.3 | 13.8 | 4.9 | 6.9 | 11.8 | 7.4 | 18.1 | 25.5 |
| 520 " 560 | *1.3 | 9.5 | 10.9 | *3.2 | 5.8 | 9.1 | 4.6 | 15.4 | 20.0 |
| 560 " 600 | * 0.9 | 5.9 | 6.8 | *1.9 | *2.5 | 4.4 | *2.7 | 8.4 | 11.2 |
| 600 " 640 | *1.2 | 5.0 | 6.2 | *3.3 | * 1.7 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 6.7 | 11.2 |
| 640 and over | 5.0 | 14.2 | 19.1 | 7.4 | 5.5 | 12.9 | 12.4 | 19.7 | 32.0 |
| Total | 70.3 | 435.0 |  | 302.0 | 759.5 | 1.061 .5 | 372.3 | 1,194.5 | 1,566.8 |
|  | - dollars - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Median weekly eamings in main job | 296 | 273 | 276 | 124 | 142 | 137 | 148 | 194 | 185 |
| Mean weekly earnings in main job | 319 | 297 | 300 | 187 | 173 | 177 | 212 | 219 | 217 |

TABLE 4. ALL EMPLOYEES: FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME, WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB AND
PERMANENT AND CASUAL EMPLOYEES IN MAIN JOB, AUGUST 1992-continued


TABLE 5. ALL EMPLOYEES: WEEKLY EARNINGS, OCCUPATION AND FULL-TIME
AND TOTAL EMPLOYEES IN MAIN JOB, AUGUST 1992


TABLE 5. ALL EMPLOYEES: WEEKLY EARNINGS, OCCUPATION AND FULL-TIME
AND TOTAL EMPLOYEES IN MAIN JOB, AUGUST 1992 continued


TABLE 6. ALL EMPLOYEES: WEEKLY EARNINGS, INDUSTRY AND FULL-TIME
AND TOTAL EMPLOYEES IN MAIN JOB, AUGUST 1992


TABLE 6. ALL EMPLOYEES: WEEKLY EARNINGS, INDUSTRY AND FULL-TIME
AND TOTAL EMPLOYEES IN MAIN JOB, AUGUST 1992-continued

|  |  |  | Agriculture, forestry, fishing hunting |  |  |  |  | Ind | ciry |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Mining | Manu facturins | Electricity, <br> gas <br> and water | Construction | Wholesale and retail trade | Transport and storage | Communication | Finance, <br> property and business services | Public administration and defence | Community services | Recreaation, personal and other services | Total |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weetly earnings in main job (\$)_ - 000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 80 |  | 80 and under 160 | 11.1 | *0.2 | 17.6 | *0.4 | 6.0 | 171.3 | 4.1 | *0.3 | 22.6 | 6.6 | 59.6 | 74.3 | 374.1 |
| 160 | " | 200 | 12.3 | *0.7 | 20.7 | *0.4 | 9.6 | 133.5 | 8.0 | * 1.3 | 37.5 | 8.8 | 90.5 | 73.9 | 397.1 |
| 160 |  | 200 | 8.2 | *0.5 | 18.8 | *0.5 | 8.5 | 62.0 | *2.5 | *0.9 | 17.9 | 3.9 | 54.3 | 26.7 | 204.8 |
| 200 | " | 240 | 13.6 | *0.4 | 22.9 | *1.8 | 10.3 | 58.8 | 6.1 | * 1.9 | 24.8 | 4.7 | 57.4 | 29.5 | 232.0 |
| 240 | $\cdots$ | 280 | 8.1 | *0.1 | 30.8 | * 1.5 | 10.9 | 60.8 | 9.4 | *1.4 | 28.8 | 10.2 | 61.0 | 30.1 | 253.0 |
| 280 | $\cdots$ | 320 | 12.6 | *0.3 | 45.5 | *3.3 | 14.7 | 68.2 | 12.1 | 3.5 | 38.8 | 10.2 | 77.4 | 29.7 | 316.5 |
| 320 | $\cdots$ | 360 | 16.1 | *2.0 | 93.8 | *2.7 | 14.9 | 80.8 | 14.5 | 5.2 | 43.3 | 16.1 | 74.9 | 32.2 | 396.3 |
| 360 | $\cdots$ | 400 | 8.8 | *2.4 | 108.3 | 7.2 | 16.1 | 116.3 | 19.9 | 6.7 | 54.7 | 27.1 | 93.8 | 31.8 | 493.1 |
| 400 | " | 440 | 7.4 | *2.8 | 105.4 | 12.1 | 26.7 | 114.3 | 22.4 | 12.1 | 63.1 | 34.4 | 86.2 | 34.7 | 521.6 |
| 440 | " | 480 | 6.7 | *2.6 | 90.5 | 9.2 | 22.3 | 84.0 | 26.5 | 9.4 | 48.9 | 27.6 | 81.6 | 26.0 | 435.2 |
| 480 | $\because$ | 520 | 9.8 | 3.7 | 93.5 | 11.9 | 29.6 | 72.2 | 27.8 | 16.7 | 52.5 | 31.2 | 91.0 | 23.2 | 463.0 |
| 520 | $\because$ | 560 | 3.5 | 5.5 | 69.1 | 9.8 | 24.6 | 63.0 | 24.6 | 11.8 | 47.5 | 33.9 | 93.7 | 21.3 | 408.2 |
| 560 | $\cdots$ | 600 | *2.6 | *3.4 | 50.3 | 8.2 | 19.5 | 37.6 | 17.3 | 7.1 | 35.3 | 18.7 | 65.0 | 11.2 | 276.3 |
| 600 | " | 640 | *2.3 | 4.5 | 41.9 | 6.6 | 17.1 | 36.1 | 17.8 | 10.8 | 32.2 | 19.3 | 66.6 | 9.1 | 264.1 |
| 640 | " | 680 | * 1.2 | 4.8 | 31.1 | 6.3 | 10.8 | 20.0 | 10.1 | 6.3 | 23.8 | 15.2 | 52.8 | 7.2 | 189.5 |
| 680 | $\cdots$ | 720 | *1.4 | *3.1 | 27.5 | 3.9 | 9.4 | 16.8 | 12.2 | *3.4 | 20.5 | 18.3 | 50.2 | 5.4 | 172.0 |
| 720 | $\cdots$ | 760 | *0.7 | *3.1 | 26.4 | 3.7 | 5.0 | 17.9 | 9.1 | 3.8 | 15.0 | 7.5 | 59.0 | 6.4 | 157.5 |
| 760 | $\cdots$ | 800 | *0.2 | 3.8 | 21.1 | *2.4 | 4.3 | 15.3 | 7.4 | 4.1 | 15.9 | 9.7 | 54.4 | 4.5 | 143.1 |
| 800 | $\cdots$ | 840 | *0.3 | *2.7 | 19.0 | * 1.9 | 5.5 | 9.0 | 6.5 | * 1.4 | 13.4 | 5.6 | 35.3 | 4.0 | 104.7 |
| 840 | " | 880 | *0.1 | * 3.0 | 14.1 | *2.3 | 4.4 | 7.2 | 3.7 | *1.0 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 22.8 | *2.0 | 75.9 |
| 880 | $\cdots$ | 920 | *0.9 | *2.2 | 10.3 | *1.2 | *3.0 | 5.0 | +3.0 | *0.8 | 8.7 | 6.4 | 14.5 | *2.1 | 58.2 |
| 920 | $\cdots$ | 960 | *0.4 | 3.7 | 12.8 | *1.3 | 3.8 | 8.3 | 3.7 | *0.6 | 12.1 | *3.0 | 13.3 | *1.8 | 64.8 |
| 960 | $\cdots$ | 1000 | *0.8 | 3.9 | 10.7 | *1.8 | *3.1 | 5.1 | *2.3 | *0.6 | 9.2 | 3.5 | 8.6 | *1.3 | 50.8 |
| 1000 | $\cdots$ | 1040 | *1.5 | *3.2 | 9.2 | *0.8 | 5.1 | 6.4 | 3.7 | *0.7 | 9.4 | 4.7 | 10.1 | *2.8 | 57.6 |
| 1040 | $\cdots$ | 1080 | *0.5 | 4.0 | 10.6 | * 1.4 | *2.3 | 8.0 | 4.4 | *1.6 | 13.6 | 5.1 | 14.9 | *1.1 | 67.3 |
| 1080 and over |  |  | *0.5 | 18.2 | 24.8 | *2.1 | 5.3 | 18.3 | 11.4 | * 1.4 | 38.3 | 7.4 | 26.0 | 4.3 | 158.0 |
| Total |  |  | 131.3 | 84.4 | 1,026.6 | 104.7 | 292.6 | 1,296.1 | 290.5 | 114.9 | 735.6 | 346.8 | 1,414.8 | 496.5 | 6,334.8 |
| Median weekly earnings in main job - - dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Males |  |  | 343 | 832 | 495 | 538 | 503 | 433 | 528 | 535 | 587 | 537 | 588 | 400 | 504 |
| Females |  |  | 215 | 519 | 377 | 461 | 356 | 258 | 417 | 461 | 399 | 464 | 405 | 234 | 361 |
| Pers |  |  | 319 | 784 | 462 | 526 | 489 | 364 | 509 | 515 | 470 | 511 | 466 | 298 | 438 |
| Mean weekly earnings in main job - 36450450 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Males |  |  | 376 | 909 | 549 | 582 | 526 | 455 | 583 | 569 | 665 | 585 | 613 | 410 | 550 |
| Females |  |  | 232 | 488 | 397 | 448 | 350 | 275 | 439 | 479 | 414 | 468 | 425 | 267 | 372 |
| Persons |  |  | 338 | 871 | 509 | 565 | 505 | 371 | 554 | 542 | 535 | 542 | 487 | 327 | 471 |

TABLE 7. ALL EMPLOYEES: WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS PAID FOR IN MAIN JOB, AUGUST 1992


TABLE 7. ALL EMPLOYEES: WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS PAID FOR IN MAIN JOB, AUGUST 1992-continued

|  |  |  | Hours paid for in main iob |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1-19 | 20-29 | 30.34 | 35.39 | 40 | 41.44 | 45-4849 and over |  |  |
|  |  |  | PERSONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | - 000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weekly earnings in main job (\$)- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unde |  |  | 341.1 | 7.1 | 5.2 | 3.7 | 4.9 | *0.4 | * 1.8 | 9.9 | 374.1 |
| 80 an | un | 160 | 315.3 | 36.4 | 6.5 | 12.0 | 13.0 | *0.6 | * 1.9 | 11.4 | 397.1 |
| 160 | $\cdots$ | 200 | 106.5 | 41.0 | 7.0 | 21.4 | 18.5 | *2.0 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 204.8 |
| 200 | $\cdots$ | 240 | 65.2 | 71.7 | 12.5 | 32.6 | 29.7 | *3.4 | 4.7 | 12.3 | 232.0 |
| 240 | $\cdots$ | 280 | 38.0 | 87.9 | 18.7 | 44.8 | 37.3 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 16.5 | 253.0 |
| 280 | $\cdots$ | 320 | 27.9 | 71.1 | 35.9 | 82.9 | 73.3 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 11.7 | 316.5 |
| 320 | " | 360 | 16.6 | 47.7 | 39.2 | 146.6 | 110.3 | 9.6 | 11.6 | 14.8 | 396.3 |
| 360 | $\cdots$ | 400 | 17.3 | 30.1 | 36.1 | 212.0 | 149.2 | 17.6 | 9.0 | 21.7 | 493.1 |
| 400 | " | 440 | 13.3 | 23.5 | 23.7 | 219.9 | 172.1 | 24.8 | 20.1 | 24.2 | 521.6 |
| 440 | " | 480 | 8.9 | 16.7 | 17.7 | 174.4 | 141.9 | 31.8 | 20.1 | 23.8 | 435.2 |
| 480 | $\cdots$ | 520 | 6.5 | 15.3 | 15.8 | 191.9 | 137.7 | 31.9 | 29.1 | 34.9 | 463.0 |
| 520 | $\cdots$ | 560 | 6.7 | 12.7 | 14.6 | 167.9 | 112.0 | 31.0 | 26.9 | 36.5 | 408.2 |
| 560 | " | 600 | 4.9 | 9.4 | 7.8 | 113.7 | 70.1 | 19.8 | 24.1 | 26.5 | 276.3 |
| 600 | $\cdots$ | 640 | 5.8 | 6.9 | 10.8 | 98.2 | 66.6 | 18.1 | 20.9 | 36.8 | 264.1 |
| 640 | " | 680 | *1.6 | 4.9 | 8.9 | 73.1 | 46.3 | 14.5 | 15.5 | 24.7 | 189.5 |
| 680 | $\cdots$ | 720 | * 1.8 | 4.1 | 5.3 | 71.2 | 34.2 | 13.4 | 14.9 | 27.1 | 172.0 |
| 720 | " | 760 | 3.7 | *3.1 | 8.2 | 58.3 | 36.0 | 10.8 | 16.9 | 20.7 | 157.5 |
| 760 | " | 800 | *2.7 | *3.2 | 7.2 | 52.9 | 31.5 | 12.2 | 14.5 | 18.8 | 143.1 |
| 800 | " | 840 | * 1.0 | * 1.7 | 5.1 | 34.0 | 20.9 | 4.9 | 11.3 | 25.7 | 104.7 |
| 840 | " | 880 | *2.0 | *0.6 | 3.8 | 27.6 | 14.0 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 16.1 | 75.9 |
| 880 | " | 920 | *0.8 | *0.7 | * 1.7 | 21.1 | 11.6 | *3.0 | 6.4 | 12.9 | 58.2 |
| 920 | " | 960 | *1.3 | *0.3 | *1.8 | 21.7 | 11.9 | 4.8 | 8.4 | 14.6 | 64.8 |
| 960 | " | 1000 | *0.1 | *0.4 | * 1.3 | 14.7 | 6.9 | 5.0 | 6.7 | 15.7 | 50.8 |
| 1000 | $\cdots$ | 1040 | *1.0 | *1.1 | *0.7 | 12.2 | 11.7 | 3.7 | 8.5 | 18.7 | 57.6 |
| 1040 | " | 1080 | *1.9 | * 0.6 | * 1.1 | 19.5 | 9.4 | 5.3 | 6.7 | 22.8 | 67.3 |
| 1080 and over |  |  | *1.6 | 4.1 | *2.7 | 33.9 | 15.8 | 13.0 | 20.5 | 66.3 | 158.0 |
| Total |  |  | 993.5. | 502.4 | $299.2$ - dollars | $1,962.1$ | 1,386.9 | 298.3 | 322.9 | 569.5 | 6,334,8 |
| Median weekly earnings in main job Mean weekly earnings in main job |  |  | 116 | 284 | 387 | 486 | 464 | 541 | 593 | 639 | 438 |
|  |  |  | 157 | 327 | 439 | 527 | 500 | 601 | 654 | 730 | 471 |

TABLE 8. FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES IN MAIN JOB: WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AGE, AUGUST 1992


TABLE 8. FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES IN MAIN JOB: WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AGE, AUGUST 1992-continued


TABLE 9. FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES IN MAIN JOB: WEEKLY EARNINGS AND SIZE OF LOCATION, AUGUST 1992


TABLE 10. EMPLOYEES WHO WORKED IN A SECOND JOB: WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB AND WEEKLY EARNINGS IN SECOND JOB, AUGUST 1992


TABLE 11. POPULATIONS BY STATE OR TERRITORY OF USUAL RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYEES

|  | New South Wales | Victoria | Oueensland | South <br> Australia | Western Ausiralia | Tasmania | Northern <br> Territory | Australian Capital Territory | Australia |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Population 1: <br> All employees in main job | 2,159.2 | 1,623.1 | 1,074.4 | 508.9 | 611.8 | 155.3 | 64.9 | 137.1 | 6,334.8 |
| Population 2 : <br> All employees in main job who worked full-time in their main job | 1,666.7 | 1,216.9 | 793.1 | 364.3 | 457.8 | 111.8 | 52.2 | 105.2 | 4,768.0 |
| Population 3 : <br> All employees in main job who were full-time workers | 1,665.1 | 1,230.7 | 813.0 | 375.7 | 464.3 | 113.6 | 53.6 | 106.2 | 4.822.0 |
| Population 4 : <br> All employees in main job who worked full-time in their main job who were born overseas | 439.7 | 348.4 | 141.2 | 88.7 | 153.5 | 13.1 | 13.0 | 27.1 | 1,224.7 |
| Population 5 : <br> All employees in main job who worked as an employee in the reference week in their second job | 59.6 | 47.9 | 32.9 | 16.0 | 17.7 | 5.2 | 2.4 | 4.9 | 186.6 |

TABLE 12. POPULATIONS BY STATE OR TERRITORY OF USUAL RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYEES' MEAN WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)

|  | New South Wales | Victoria | Queensland | South Australia | Western Australia | Tasmania | Northern Territory | Australian Capital Territory | Australia |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Population 1: <br> All employees in main job | 487 | 466 | 447 | 440 | 482 | 434 | 526 | 555 | 471 |
| Population 2 : <br> All employees in main job who worked full-time in their main job | 563 | 550 | 532 | 529 | 576 | 526 | 591 | 660 | 555 |
| Population 3 : <br> All employees in main job who were full-time workers | 568 | 551 | 531 | 530 | 577 | 527 | 590 | 663 | 557 |
| Population 4 : <br> All employees in main job who worked full-time in their main job who were born overseas | 588 | 546 | 563 | 545 | 586 | 596 | 648 | 713 | 573 |
| Population 5 : <br> All employees in main job who worked as an employee in the reference week in their second job | 425 | 373 | 375 | 419 | 314 | 338 | *366 | 371 | 387 |

## 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 1992 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 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 wage and salary earners ('employees') in their main job excluding persons on workers' compensation, and persons who worked solely for payment in kind.

## Coverage

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

## Definitions

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

## Results of the survey

7. 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.
8. Results of similar surveys, conducted annually since August 1975, have been given in previous issues of this publication.
9. It is proposed that this survey will be conducted next in August 1993.

## Comparison with Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia (6302.0)

10. 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 eamings came from the main job or a 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 and methodology of the two surveys.
11. 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 this household survey. Data from the quarterly survey of average weekly earmings are collected from employers who fill in a mailed questionnaire giving details of their employees' weekly earnings. For this household survey, respondents are either interviewed personally at their dwelling or another adult member of their household responds on their behalf.
12. 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 some of the differences between the results of the two surveys.

## Discontinuities in the series

13. The estimates for this survey are not strictly comparable with those obtained from the August 1990 survey. In August 1990, the survey excluded persons aged 70 and over. The scope of the 1991 and 1992 surveys and surveys run prior to August 1990, included all persons aged 15 and over.
14. Care should be taken when comparing the movements in mean weekly earnings between 1990 and 1991, and between 1991 and 1992 contained in this publication with annual movements in previous publications. There was an elapsed time of eleven months (August 1990 to July 1991) and thirteen months (July 1991 to August 1992) between repeats of the survey. The usual period between surveys is twelve months.

## Estimation procedure

15. The estimates of employees aged 15 years and over 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, sex and labour force status, rather than to the corresponding distribution within the sample itself.

## Reliability of the estimates

16. Estimates in this publication are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. For more information refer to the Technical Notes, Page 22.
17. Care should be exercised with regard to the estimates of weekly earnings provided in this publication. The collection methodology used may have had some effect on the reporting of weekly earnings information. In particular, the apparent irregularity in the numbers of persons reporting weekly earnings in the range of $\$ 1040$ to $\$ 1080$ may be due to the data collection technique used.

## Related publications

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

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

Average Weekly Earnings, Australia, 1941-1990 (6350.0)-issued irregularly

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

1986 Income Distribution Survey, Persons with Earned Income, Australia (6546.0)-issued irregularly

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

Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia (6312.0)-issued monthly

Employment Benefits, Australia (6334.0)-issued annually
Trade Union Members, Australia (6325.0)-issued two yearly
19. Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the Catalogue of Publications and Products, Australia (1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a Publications Advice (1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the following few days. The Catalogue and Publications Advice are available from any ABS office.

## Symbols and other usages

* subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses. See the Technical Notes, Page 22
. . not applicable

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

## TECHNICAL NOTES

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 standard error, which is obtained by expressing the standard error as a percentage of the estimate.
2. Space does not allow for the separate indication of the standard errors of all estimates in this publication. A table of standard errors applicable to persons estimates is given on the following page. Since they are averages based on calculations for a limited number of past surveys over a wide range of labour force characteristics these numbers will not give a precise measure of the standard error of a particular estimate but they will provide an indication of its magnitude.
3. An example of the calculation and the use of standard errors in relation to estimates of persons is as follows. Table 4 shows the estimated number of females who in August 1992, were part-time workers in main job was $1,194,500$. Since this estimate is between $1,000,000$ and $2,000,000$, the table below shows that the standard error for Australia will be between 11,100 and 14,300 in the standard error table and can be approximated by interpolation as 11,700 (rounded to the nearest 100). Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the value that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey will fall in the range $1,182,800$ to $1,206,200$ and about nineteen chances in twenty that the value will fall within the range $1,171,100$ to $1,217,900$. This example is illustrated in the following diagram.

4. The relative standard errors of estimates of mean and median weekly earnings are obtained by first finding the relative standard error of the estimate of the total number of persons contributing to the estimate and then multiplying the figure by the following relevant factors:

Mean weekly eamings

- Part-time workers 1.0
- Full-time workers 0.7
- All employees 0.9


## Median weekly eamings

- Part-time workers 1.4
- Full-time workers 0.7
- All employees 1.0

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

Table 4 shows the estimate of median weekly eamings of female part-time workers in August 1992 was $\$ 219$ and the estimate of total number of employees contributing to this estimate was $1,194,500$. The standard error of this estimate $(1,194,500)$ is about 11,700 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 relative standard error of this estimate of median weekly earnings is therefore 1.4 per cent of $\$ 219$, i.e. about $\$ 3.07$. Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the median weekly earnings of female part-time workers would fall within the range $\$ 215.93$ to $\$ 222.07$, and about nineteen chances in twenty that they would fall within the range $\$ 212.86$ to \$225.14.
6. As can be seen from the standard error table, the smaller the estimate the higher is the relative standard error. Very small estimates are thus subject to such high standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable uses. In the tables in this publication, only estimates with relative standard errors of 25 per cent or less and percentages based on such estimates are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. However, estimates with larger relative standard errors have been included and are preceded by an asterisk (e.g. *3.5) percentage to indicate they are subject to high standard errors and should be used with caution.
7. Proportions and percentages formed from the ratio of two estimates are also subject to sampling errors. The size of the error depends on the accuracy of both the numerator and the denominator. A formula to approximate the relative standard error (RSE) of a proportion is:

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

8. Considering the example from paragraph 3 above, 1,194,500 female part-time employees represented 43 per cent of the 2,798,100 female employees in August 1992. The standand error of $2,798,100$ is approximately 15,700 so the relative standard error is 0.6 per cent. The relative standard error for $1,194,500$ is 1.0 per cent. Applying the above formula, the relative standard error of the proportion is $\sqrt{(1.0)^{2}-(0.6)^{2}}$ or 0.8 per cent, giving a standard error for the proportion ( 42.7 per cent) of 0.3 percentage points. Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the proportion of female employees who worked on a parttime basis in August 1992 is between 42.4 per cent and 43 per cent and nineteen chances in twenty that the proportion is within the range 42.1 per cent to 43.3 per cent.
9. Published estimates may also be used to calculate the difference between two survey estimates (of numbers or percentages). Such an estimate is subject to sampling 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:

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

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

STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES


## GLOSSARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

Full-time workers: employees who usually worked a total of 35 hours or more a week in all jobs and others who usually work less than 35 hours a week but worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

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

Hours worked: the number of hours actually worked during the reference week.

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

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

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

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

Median weekly earnings: the amount which divides the distribution of employees into two equal groups, one having eamings 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 which contained the median.

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

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

Part-time workers: employees who usually worked a total of less than 35 hours a week in all jobs and who did so during the reference week.

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

Second job: a job, 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.

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

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

## SPECIAL DATA SERVICES

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

The ABS offers a range of unpublished data from this survey upon request. When ordering special tables from this survey, please ensure you identify the population(s) and the data item(s) which you require. Additional data items are available from the publications Trade Union Members, Australia (6325.0) and Employment Benefits, Australia (6334.0)

This section specifies the data items, categories and populations which relate to the survey and includes an order form for special tables. More detailed breakdowns of some data items are available on request.

The population(s) for a particular data item refers to the persons in the survey to whom the data item relates.
Refer to the glossaries in this publication and in The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0) for definitions of data items.

## POPULATIONS

POPULATION 1: All employees
POPULATION 2: All employees who worked full-time in their main job
POPULATION 3: All employees who were full-time workers
POPULATION 4: All employees who worked full-time in their main job who were bom overseas
POPULATION 5: All employees who worked as an employee in the reference week in their second job

## DATA ITEM

1 STATE OF USUAL RESIDENCE New South Wales
Victoria
Queensland
South Australia
Western Australia
Tasmania
Northern Territory
Australian Capital Territory
2 AREA OF USUAL RESIDENCE
Metropolitan
Non-metropolitan
3 REGION OF USUAL RESIDENCE
Standard labour force dissemination regions

4 SEX
ALL
Males
Females
5 MARITAL STATUS
Married
Not-married
6A FAMILY STATUS (1)
ALL
Member of a family
Husband or wife
With dependants present
Without dependants present
Sole parent
Other family head
Full-time student aged 15-24(a)
Other child(b) of married couple or family head
Other relative of married couple or family head
Not a member of a family
Living alone
Not living alone
Family status not determined
(a) Excludes persons aged 20-24 attending school.
(b) Aged 15 and over.

DATA ITEM
POPULATIONS
6B FAMILY STATUS (2)
Member of a family
Husband or wife
With children aged 0-14 present
Without children aged $0-14$ present
Sole parent
With children aged 0-14 present
Without children aged 0-14 present
Other family head
Full-time student aged 15-24(a)
Other child(b) of married couple or family head
Other relative of married couple or family head
Not a member of a family
Living alone
Not living alone
Family status not determined
(a) Excludes persons aged 20-24 attending school.
(b) Aged 15 and over.

7A BIRTHPLACE AND PERIOD OF ARRIVAL
Born in Australia
Bom outside Australia
Arrived before 1961
Arrived 1961-1970
Arrived 1971-1980
Arrived 1981-1990
Arrived 1991 to survey date
7B BIRTHPLACE (1)
ALL
Born in Australia
Bom outside Australia
Born in main English-speaking countries(a)
Born in other countries
(a) Comprises UK, Ireland, Canada, South Africa, USA and New Zealand.

## DATA ITEM

POPULATIONS
7C BIRTHPLACE (2)
Bom in Australia
Born outside Australia
Oceania
New Zealand
Europe and the former USSR
Germany
Greece
Italy
Netherlands
United Kingdom and Ireland
Yugoslavia and former Yugoslav Republics
The Middle East and North Africa
Lebanon
Southeast Asia
Malaysia
Philippines
Viet Nam
Northeast Asia
China
The Americas
Other(a)
India
(a) Includes Southern Asia and Africa (excluding North Africa).

8 AGE
(Single years collected)
15-19
20-24
25-34
35-44
45-54
55-59
60-64
65 and over
9 FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME
EMPLOYEE IN MAIN JOB
Full-time in main job
Part-time in main job
10 FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WORKERS
Full-time workers
Part-time workers
11 OCCUPATION IN MAIN JOB
Managers and administrators
Professionals
Para-professionals
Tradespersons

## Clerks

Salespersons and personal service workers
Plant and machine operators, and drivers
Labourers and related workers
Note: Data available at ASCO Unit Group (4-digit) level.

DATA ITEM
POPULATIONS
12 INDUSTRY OF MAIN JOB
ALL
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting
Mining
Manufacturing
Electricity, gas and water
Construction
Wholesale and retail trade
Transport and storage
Communication
Finance, property and business services
Public administration and defence
Community services
Recreation, personal and other services
Note: Data available at ASIC Unit Group (3-digit) level.
13 HOURS WORKED IN MAIN JOB
ALL
0 or less than 1 hour
1 hour or more
1-14
15-19
20-24
25-29
30-34
35
36-39
40
41-44
45-48
49 and over
14 HOURS WORKED IN SECOND JOB
ALL
0 or less than 1 hour
1 hour or more
1-4
5-9
10 and over
15 HOURS WORKED IN ALL JOBS
0 or less than 1 hour
1 hour or more
1-14
15-19
20-24
25-29
30-34
35
36-39
40
41-44
45-48
49 and over
16 HOURS PAID FOR IN MAIN JOB
1-19
20-29
30-34
35-39
40
41-44
45-48
49 and over

DATA ITEM
17 SECTOR OF MAIN JOB
Public
Private
Don't know
18 WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB(\$) Under 40
40 and under 80
$80 \quad$ " 120
$120 \quad \cdots \quad 160$
160 " 200
200 " 240
240 " 280
280 ." 320
$320 \quad$ " 360
360 " 400
$400 \quad " \quad 440$
$440 \quad \cdots \quad 480$
480 " 520
520 " 560
560 " 600
600 ". 640
$\begin{array}{lll}640 & " & 680 \\ 680 & , " & 720\end{array}$
$720 \quad " \quad 760$
760 ". 800
$\begin{array}{lll}800 & " & 840 \\ 840 & , & 880\end{array}$
880 ". 920
920 " 960
960 " 1000
$1000 \quad " \quad 1040$
1040 " 1080
1080 and over
19 WEEKLY EARNINGS IN SECOND JOB(\$)
Under 20
20 and under 40
40 " 60
60 " 80
$80 \quad " \quad 100$
100 " 120
120 " 140
140 " 160
160 " 180
180 " 200
200 " 220
220 " 240
240 " 260
260 " 280
280 " 300
300 " 320
$320 \quad \cdots \quad 340$
340 " 360
360 ". 380
380 " 400
400 and over

POPULATIONS
ALL

ALL 5

DATA ITEM
POPULATIONS

WEEKLY
Under 40
40 and under 80
80 " 120
120 "' 160
160 " 200
200 " 240
240 " 280
280 " 320
320 " 360
360 " 400
$400 \quad \cdots \quad 440$
$\begin{array}{lll}440 & " & 480 \\ 480 & " & 520\end{array}$
520 ", 560
560 ", 600
$\begin{array}{lll}600 & " & 640 \\ 640 & " & 680\end{array}$
680 ", 720
720 " 760
760 "" 800
800 " 840
840 ", 880
880 " 920
920 ", 960
$960 \quad " \quad 1000$
$1000 \quad " \quad 1040$
1040 " 1080
1080 and over
21 FREQUENCY OF PAY IN MAIN JOB
Weekly
Fortnightly
Monthly
Other
22 PERMANENT OR CASUAL
ALL
EMPLOYEE IN MAIN JOB
Permanent
Casual
23 SIZE OF LOCATION, MAIN JOB
Less than 10 employees
10-19
20-99
100 or more
Don't know

ALL

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AL
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## SUPPLEMENTARY AND SPECIAL SURVEYS

The supplementary and special surveys collect data on particular aspects of the labour force. It may be possible to order Unit Record Tapes on the following supplementary and special surveys by contacting the ABS (see below for contact numbers).
Alternative Working Arrangements, Australia, March to May 1982, September to November 1986 ..... 6341.0
Annual and Long Service Leave Taken, Australia, May 1988 to April 1989 ..... 6317.0
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Employment Benefits, Australia. Annually. Latest issue July 1991 ..... 6334.0
How Workers Get Their Training, Australia, 1989 ..... 6278.0
Income Distribution Survey, Australia, Persons with Eamed Income, 1986, 1990 ..... 6546.0
Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons, Australia. Annually. Latest issue July 1992 ..... 6222.0
Labour Force Experience, Australia. Annually. Latest issue March 1992 ..... 6206.0
Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia. Annually. Latest issue February 1992 ..... 6235.0
Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia. Annually. Latest issue June 1992 ..... 6224.0
Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Migrants, Australia, September 1990 ..... 6250.0
Labour Mobility, Australia. Annually. Latest issue February 1992 ..... 6209.0
Multiple Jobholding, Australia. Four-yearly. Latest issue July 1991 ..... 6216.0
Participation in Education, Australia. (Formerly Labour Force Status and Educational Attendance). Annually. Latest issue September 1991 ..... 6272.0
Persons Employed at Home, Australia, March 1992 ..... 6275.0
Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia. Annually. Latest issue September 1992 ..... 6220.0
Persons Who Had Re-entered the Labour Force, Australia, May 1985, May 1987, May 1990 ..... 6264.0
Persons Who Have Left the Labour Force, Australia, November 1985, April 1988, April 1991 ..... 6267.0
Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia, November 1989 ..... 6238.0
Successful and Unsuccessful Job Search Experience, Australia. Two-yearly. Latest issue July 1992 ..... 6245.0
Superannuation, Australia, February 1974, September to November 1982, November 1988, November 1991 ..... 6319.0
Trade Union Members, Australia. Two-yearly. Latest issue August 1990 ..... 6325.0
Transition From Education to Work, Australia. Annually. Latest issue May 1992 ..... 6227.0
Underemployed Workers, Australia, May 1988, May 1991 ..... 6265.0
Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia. Annually. Latest issue July 1992 ..... 6310.0

## LABOUR FORCE INQUIRIES

## I

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## WEEKLY EARNINGS, AUGUST 1992

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

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

| No. of data items <br> (excluding populations) | Cost per table (\$) |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 120 |
| 3 | 150 |
| 4 | 225 |
| 5 | 330 |
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3. Return the completed order form together with the address advice to -

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Australian Bureau of Statistics
PO Box 10
Belconnen ACT 2616
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Facsimile No. (06) 2526530
4. The invoiced cost is payable in full within 28 days of supply.
5. Any inquiries about this order should be directed to Mr Michael Jones on (06) 2526503.

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Signature $\qquad$ Date / /

Weetty Earnings, August 1992
SPECIAL DATA REQUESTS

|  | TABLE NO. | DATA ITEM NO. | TABLE POPULATION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Example: | 1. | 4 (Sex) $X$ | 2 |
|  | 18 (Weekly Earnings in Main Job) $X$ | (All employees who worked full-time in their main job) |  |
|  |  |  |  |

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