



MULTIPLE JOBHOLDING, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1985

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

The monthly Population Survey (which is described in *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0)) comprises the monthly labour force survey and supplementary topics. This publication contains some results of a supplementary survey run in association with the August 1985 labour force survey conducted throughout Australia.

2. Of the respondents to the labour force survey, those who fell within the scope of the supplementary were asked additional questions. This subset of respondents was asked about the nature and extent of multiple jobholding.

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, excluding unpaid family helpers and persons who worked solely for payment in kind.

Definitions

4. Persons were classified as *multiple jobholders* if, during the survey week, they

- (a) worked in a second job or held a second job from which they were absent because of holidays, sickness or any other reason; and
- (b) were an *employee* (i.e. employed as a wage or salary earner) in at least one of their jobs.

Multiple jobholder status refers to whether multiple job holders were employees in their main job, second job or both jobs.

Work as an unpaid family helper or service in the reserve defence forces was not regarded as a second job. Persons who by the nature of their employment worked for more than one employer, e.g. domestics, odd-job workers, babysitters, etc., were not counted as multiple jobholders unless they also held another job of a different kind; nor were those who worked for more than one employer solely by reason of changing jobs during the survey week.

5. The *main job* was defined as the job in which the greatest number of hours were usually worked or, where an equal number of hours were usually worked at two or more jobs, the job considered by the respondent to be the main job.

6. *Proportion of labour force* referred to the number of multiple jobholders in each group as a percentage of the civilian labour force in the same group.

7. Further definitions of labour force and demographic classifications appearing in this publication are given in *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

Results of the survey

8. Additional tables available but not included in this publication are listed on page 12.

9. Results of similar surveys, the first conducted in November 1965, have been given in previous issues of this publication.

Comparability of series

10. Because the August 1985 survey estimates are based on revised population estimates derived from the results of the 1981 Census of Population and Housing (adjusted for underenumeration), care should be used in comparing estimates with those shown in previous issues of this publication.

11. *Main job* is defined as the job in which the respondent usually worked the greatest number of hours (see paragraph 5 above). For the August 1979 and prior surveys, main job was defined as the job in which the respondent worked more hours in the survey week.

Reliability of the estimates

12. Estimates in this publication are subject to two sources of error:

- (a) *sampling error*: since the estimates are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings they are subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the *standard error*. More information about this topic and tables of estimated standard errors for this survey will be found in the Technical note; and
- (b) *non-sampling error*: inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents and interviewers and errors made in the coding and processing of data. These inaccuracies may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or only 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.

Related publications

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

Labour Mobility, Australia, During the Year Ended February 1985 (6209.0)—issued annually

Labour Force Experience, Australia, During the Year Ended February 1985 (6206.0)—issued annually

Working Hours Arrangements, Australia, February to May 1981 (6338.0)

Working Hours Arrangements—Supplementary Tables, Australia, February to May 1981 (6339.0)

The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0)—*issued monthly* (\$1.20, \$2.10 incl. postage)

Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia, August 1985 (6310.0)—*issued annually*

14. 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.

Statistics on VIATEL

15. Selected economic, social and demographic statistics are now available on VIATEL #656#.

Symbols and other usages

- * subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses. See paragraph 12 above
- . . . not applicable
- n.e.c. not elsewhere classified

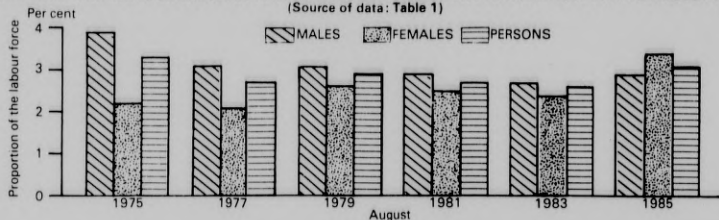
16. Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

IAN CASTLES
Australian Statistician

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

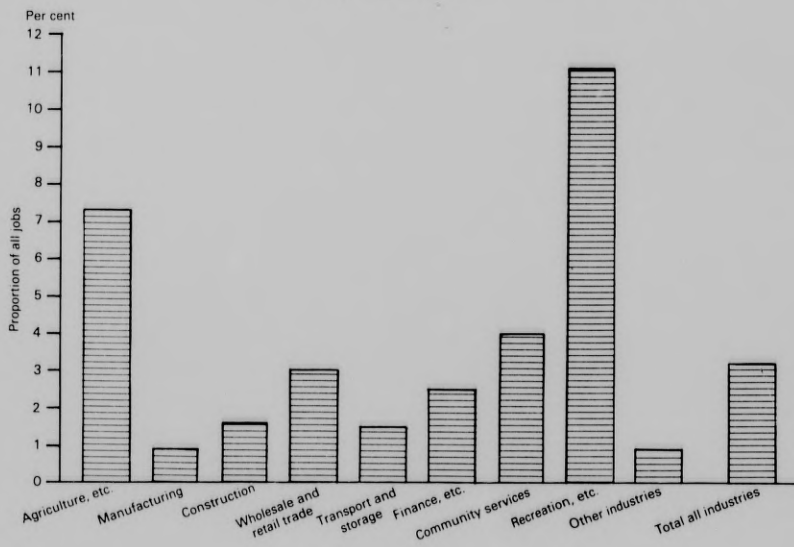
The incidence of multiple jobholding in Australia has increased over the period August 1983 to August 1985, currently standing at 3.1 per cent of the total labour force. As a proportion of the relevant labour force, male and female multiple jobholding increased with the majority of the increase amongst females. This trend reflected overall labour market trends of significantly increased participation by females. For the first time since the survey began in 1965, the proportion of the female labour force who were multiple jobholders (3.4 per cent) was greater than the comparable proportion for males (2.9 per cent).

DIAGRAM 1. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS : PROPORTION OF THE LABOUR FORCE, AUGUST 1975 TO AUGUST 1985
(Source of data : Table 1)



The incidence of multiple jobholding varied significantly across different industries. Expressed as a proportion of all jobs, the number of second jobs was highest in the service industries and in agriculture. This is to be expected, given the different working arrangements that apply in these industries compared with conditions in other industries such as manufacturing and construction, and the increased opportunities for casual or part-time employment. Table 7 shows that the number of multiple jobholders who worked in community services in both their main and second jobs was significantly higher than for any other industry.

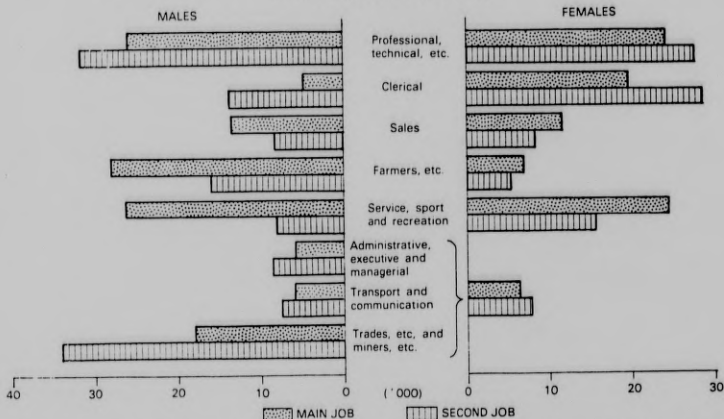
DIAGRAM 2. SECOND JOB : PROPORTION OF TOTAL JOBS, INDUSTRY, AUGUST 1985
(Source of data : Table 2)



The distribution of multiple jobholders by occupation group also shows significant variation. As expected, those jobs with more flexibility in terms of working hours and conditions and with less dependence on integration with other employee tasks (that is, where individual tasks rather than participation in a processing cycle are more common) are more likely to be the second jobs of persons with more than one job. Thus, the occupations in which second jobs most frequently occurred were farmers, etc., professional and technical occupations and service, sport and recreation occupations.

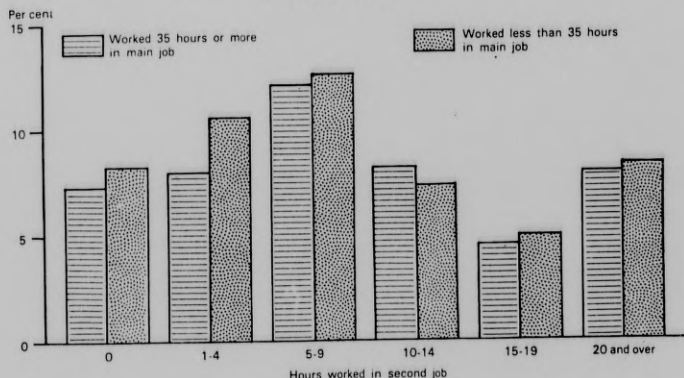
The high proportion of multiple jobholders who work in professional and technical occupations in their main job is also highlighted. Table 10 shows that the proportion of these persons who worked in the same occupation group in their second job is significantly higher than any other occupation group.

DIAGRAM 3. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS : OCCUPATION OF MAIN AND SECOND JOBS, AUGUST 1985
(Source of data : Table 9 and Table 10)



Of the 221,000 multiple jobholders, 106,000 (48.0 per cent) worked 35 hours or more in their main job in the survey week and 115,000 (52.0 per cent) worked less than 35 hours. Most multiple jobholders worked less than 10 hours in their second jobs (58.9 per cent) and 15.6 per cent did not work at all in their second jobs during the survey week.

DIAGRAM 4. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS : HOURS WORKED IN MAIN AND SECOND JOBS, AUGUST 1985
(Source of data : Table 11)



In August 1985, male multiple jobholders employed as wage and salary earners in both jobs who worked in their second jobs during the survey week earned \$362 from their main job, slightly less than the mean weekly earnings of all male wage and salary earners from their main jobs (\$381). On the other hand, female multiple jobholders employed as wage and salary earners in both jobs who worked in their second job during the survey week earned \$199 from their main job, about 80 per cent of mean weekly earnings of all female wage and salary earners from their main jobs. When second jobs are taken into account, multiple jobholders earned more than the mean weekly earnings of all employees from all jobs (males 17.5 per cent more, females 9.6 per cent more).

DIAGRAM 5. MEAN WEEKLY EARNINGS : MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS WHO WERE EMPLOYEES IN BOTH JOBS AND WHO WORKED IN THEIR SECOND JOB AND ALL EMPLOYEES, AUGUST 1985
(Source of data : Table 14 and Catalogue No. 6310.0)

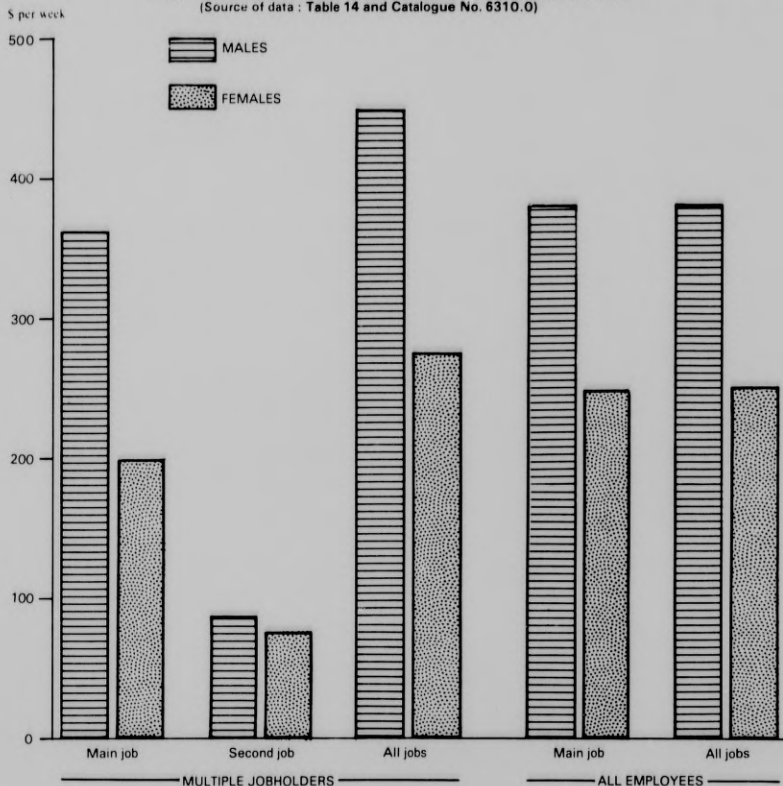


TABLE 1. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS: PROPORTION OF PERSONS IN THE LABOUR FORCE WHO HELD A SECOND JOB, BY OCCUPATION OF MAIN JOB, AUGUST 1973 TO AUGUST 1985
(Per cent)

Occupation of main job	August	August	August	August	August	August	August
	1973	1975	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985
Professional and technical, etc.	4.7	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.4	5.1	5.6
Administrative, executive and managerial	3.2	3.3	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.6
Clerical	3.1	3.3	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.6	3.4
Sales	3.5	3.5	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.6
Farmers, fisherpersons and timbergetters, etc.	4.7	4.6	4.0	4.3	4.8	3.8	4.4
Transport and communication	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.9	1.7	2.6
Trades and production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c. and miners, etc.	2.7	2.6	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.8
Service, sport and recreation	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.2	1.9	3.4
Total	3.3	3.3	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.6	3.1
Males	3.9	3.9	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.9
Females	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.4	3.4

TABLE 2. SECOND JOBS OF MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL JOBS(a): INDUSTRY, AUGUST 1973 TO AUGUST 1985
(Per cent)

Industry	August 1973	August 1975	August 1977	August 1979	August 1981	August 1983	August 1985		
							Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	7.8	7.4	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.3	7.7	6.2	7.3
Manufacturing	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.8	*	0.9
Construction	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.4	*	1.6
Wholesale and retail trade	2.5	2.7	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.8	3.2	3.0
Transport and storage	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	1.6	1.6	*	1.5
Finance, property and business services	3.4	4.3	3.3	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.5
Community services	3.7	4.0	3.5	3.2	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.0
Recreation, personal and other services	13.1	12.2	10.4	13.4	8.3	8.9	14.9	8.0	11.1
Other (b)	1.0	0.8	*	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.7	*	0.9
Total	3.2	3.3	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.5	3.2

(a) The sum of all employed persons whose main job was in the relevant industry division plus those multiple jobholders whose second job was in the same industry division.
(b) Comprises mining, electricity, gas and water, communication, and public administration and defence.

TABLE 3. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS: AGE AND MARITAL STATUS, AUGUST 1985

Age (years)	Married			Not-married			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
NUMBER ('000)									
15-19	*	*	*	6.9	8.4	15.3	6.9	8.5	15.4
20-24	3.5	5.3	8.9	9.1	11.0	20.1	12.6	16.3	28.9
25-34	29.3	18.1	47.4	11.7	8.8	20.5	41.1	26.8	67.9
35-44	34.0	24.3	58.4	4.6	4.1	8.7	38.6	28.4	67.0
45-54	16.0	8.0	24.0	*	*	4.4	18.6	9.8	28.4
55 and over	9.6	*	11.7	*	*	*	10.2	*	13.4
Total	92.4	58.0	150.4	35.6	35.1	70.6	128.0	93.0	221.0
PROPORTION OF LABOUR FORCE (per cent)									
15-19	*	*	*	1.8	2.4	2.1	1.8	2.4	2.1
20-24	3.0	3.7	3.4	1.9	3.2	2.5	2.1	3.4	2.7
25-34	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.0	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.5
35-44	3.8	4.5	4.1	2.8	3.4	3.1	3.7	4.3	3.9
45-54	2.6	2.7	2.6	*	*	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
55 and over	2.3	*	2.2	*	*	*	2.1	*	2.0
Total	3.2	3.6	3.4	2.3	3.0	2.6	2.9	3.4	3.1

TABLE 4. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS: FAMILY STATUS, AUGUST 1985
('000)

Family status	Males	Females	Persons
Member of a family	107.9	72.3	180.2
Spouse	89.7	54.7	144.4
With children aged 0-14 present	60.3	33.1	93.5
Without children aged 0-14 present	29.4	21.5	50.9
Not-married family head	*	6.5	8.5
With children aged 0-14 present	*	4.4	5.1
Without children aged 0-14 present	*	*	*
Child of family head	14.4	10.6	25.0
Other relative of family head	*	*	*
Not a member of a family	15.7	14.5	30.2
Living alone	8.7	8.5	17.2
Not living alone	7.0	6.0	13.0
Not family coded	4.4	6.2	10.6
Total	128.0	93.0	221.0

TABLE 5. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS: STATUS OF WORKERS IN MAIN AND SECOND JOBS, AUGUST 1985
 ('000)

Status of worker in main job	Status of worker in second job								
	Employer or self-employed			Employee			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
ALL MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS									
Married—									
Employer or self-employed	..	..	..	12.0	10.6	22.6	12.0	10.6	22.6
Employee	40.0	12.5	52.5	40.4	34.9	75.3	80.4	47.4	127.9
Total	40.0	12.5	52.5	52.4	45.5	97.9	92.4	58.0	150.4
Not-married—									
Employer or self-employed	..	..	..	*	*	6.7	*	*	6.7
Employee	9.0	5.0	14.0	23.2	26.7	49.9	32.2	31.7	63.9
Total	9.0	5.0	14.0	26.6	30.1	56.6	35.6	35.1	70.6
Total—									
Employer or self-employed	..	..	..	15.4	13.9	29.3	15.4	13.9	29.3
Employee	49.0	17.5	66.5	63.6	61.6	125.2	112.6	79.1	191.8
Total	49.0	17.5	66.5	79.0	75.5	154.5	128.0	93.0	221.0
PERSONS WHO ACTUALLY WORKED IN A SECOND JOB IN THE SURVEY WEEK									
Employer or self-employed	..	..	..	11.8	10.7	22.4	11.8	10.7	22.4
Employee	39.9	15.9	55.8	54.5	53.8	108.3	94.4	69.7	164.1
Total	39.9	15.9	55.8	66.3	64.5	130.8	106.2	80.4	186.5

TABLE 6. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS: INDUSTRY OF MAIN JOB, AUGUST 1985

Industry of main job	Number ('000)			Proportion of labour force (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	14.4	5.3	19.8	4.5	4.6	4.5
Manufacturing	17.8	5.8	23.6	2.1	1.8	2.0
Construction	7.3	*	9.5	1.7	*	1.9
Wholesale and retail trade	18.0	16.0	34.0	2.3	2.7	2.5
Transport and storage	6.5	*	8.2	2.0	*	2.1
Finance, property and business services	12.3	12.2	24.5	3.4	3.9	3.6
Public administration and defence	7.8	*	10.9	3.7	*	3.2
Community services	26.3	34.1	60.4	6.1	4.6	5.1
Recreation, personal and other services	8.2	11.6	19.8	4.1	4.5	4.3
Other(a)	9.4	*	10.3	2.7	*	2.6
Total	128.0	93.0	221.0	2.9	3.4	3.1

(a) Comprises mining, electricity, gas and water; and communication.

TABLE 7. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS: INDUSTRY OF MAIN AND SECOND JOBS, AUGUST 1985
 ('000)

Industry of main job	Industry of second job							Total
	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	Manufacturing	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, property and business services	Community services	Recreation, personal and other services	Other (a)	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	7.6	*	*	*	4.0	*	*	19.8
Manufacturing	3.9	*	4.3	*	*	6.7	*	23.6
Wholesale and retail trade	3.8	*	11.3	*	4.7	8.9	*	34.0
Finance, property and business services	*	*	4.0	4.9	4.1	7.8	*	24.5
Community services	6.8	*	7.8	4.1	25.3	9.5	5.0	60.4
Recreation, personal and other services	*	*	3.6	*	*	8.2	*	19.8
Other(a)	7.9	*	7.4	*	3.5	10.8	5.8	39.0
Total	32.7	9.7	40.3	17.3	47.7	53.6	19.9	221.0
Males	25.3	6.4	21.6	9.9	17.8	32.4	14.5	128.0
Females	7.3	*	18.6	7.4	29.9	21.2	5.3	93.0

(a) Comprises mining, electricity, gas and water; construction; transport and storage; communication; and public administration and defence.

TABLE 8. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS: BIRTHPLACE AND PERIOD OF ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1985

	All multiple jobholders								
	Males		Females		Persons		Persons who actually worked in a second job in the survey week		
	Proportion of labour force		Proportion of labour force		Proportion of labour force		Males	Females	Persons
	('000)	(per cent)	('000)	(per cent)	('000)	(per cent)	('000)	('000)	('000)
Born in Australia	104.2	3.2	74.0	3.5	178.3	3.3	86.4	64.6	151.0
Born outside Australia—									
Main English-speaking countries(a)	12.8	2.5	12.5	3.9	25.3	3.0	10.6	10.6	21.3
Other countries	11.0	1.7	6.5	1.8	17.5	1.7	9.1	5.1	14.2
Arrived in Australia—									
Before 1961	7.9	2.2	5.3	3.4	13.2	2.6	6.9	4.9	11.8
1961-1970	8.6	2.2	5.9	2.5	14.6	2.3	7.6	4.4	12.0
1971-1980	5.8	2.1	5.3	2.7	11.1	2.3	4.1	4.0	8.1
1981 to survey date	*	*	*	*	3.9	1.6	*	*	3.6
Total born outside Australia	23.8	2.0	19.0	2.8	42.8	2.3	19.8	15.7	35.5
Total	128.0	2.9	93.0	3.4	221.0	3.1	106.2	80.4	186.5

(a) Comprises the United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, the United States of America, South Africa and New Zealand.

TABLE 9. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS: OCCUPATION OF MAIN JOB, AUGUST 1985

Occupation of main job	Number ('000)			Proportion of labour force (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Professional, technical, etc.	31.7	27.7	59.4	5.5	5.8	5.6
Administrative, executive and managerial	8.6	*	11.4	2.4	*	2.6
Clerical	13.8	28.6	42.4	4.2	3.1	3.4
Sales	8.3	8.2	16.5	2.8	2.4	2.6
Farmers, fisherpersons and timbergetters, etc.	16.0	5.2	21.2	4.3	4.7	4.4
Transport and communication	7.5	*	9.1	2.5	*	2.6
Trades and production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c. and miners, etc.	34.0	*	37.4	1.9	*	1.8
Service, sport and recreation	8.1	15.5	23.6	3.3	3.5	3.4
Total	128.0	93.0	221.0	2.9	3.4	3.1

TABLE 10. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS: OCCUPATION OF MAIN AND SECOND JOBS, AUGUST 1985 ('000)

Occupation of main job	Occupation of second job						Total
	Professional, administrative etc.(a)	Clerical	Sales	Farmers, etc.	Trades, etc.(b)	Service, sport and recreation	
Professional, technical, etc.	35.6	4.2	4.0	6.4	*	6.6	59.4
Administrative, executive and managerial	5.2	*	*	*	*	*	11.4
Clerical	4.6	13.7	6.7	4.2	*	10.1	42.4
Sales	*	*	4.3	*	*	4.2	16.5
Farmers, fisherpersons and timbergetters, etc.	4.4	*	*	9.3	*	*	21.2
Transport and communication	*	*	*	*	*	*	9.1
Trades and production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c. and miners, etc.	3.6	*	4.4	8.1	10.6	10.5	37.4
Service, sport and recreation	*	*	*	*	*	12.0	23.6
Total	58.3	24.5	25.2	34.7	27.6	50.8	221.0

(a) Comprises professional, technical, etc.; and administrative, executive and managerial. (b) Comprises trades and production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c., miners and quarry workers; and transport and communication.

TABLE 11. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS : HOURS WORKED IN MAIN AND SECOND JOBS, AUGUST 1985
 (' 000)

Hours worked in main job	Hours worked in second job						Total number of multiple jobholders
	0	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20 and over	
0	5.8	*	*	*	*	*	9.4
1-14	4.0	13.1	9.9	4.9	*	*	36.1
15-29	6.4	7.7	11.2	7.9	6.7	7.3	47.2
30-34	*	*	6.0	*	*	*	22.3
35-39	4.8	9.1	7.2	6.2	*	4.7	34.3
40	*	*	7.8	5.3	3.8	8.7	31.0
41-48	3.8	4.6	6.5	4.3	*	*	22.6
49 and over	4.6	*	5.3	*	*	*	18.1
Total	34.5	41.1	54.6	34.1	20.8	35.9	221.0
Males	21.8	20.0	26.6	20.3	12.9	26.3	128.0
Females	12.7	21.1	28.0	13.8	7.9	9.6	93.0

TABLE 12. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS : INDUSTRY OF SECOND JOB AND HOURS WORKED IN SECOND JOB, AUGUST 1985
 (' 000)

Industry of second job	Hours worked in second job						Total number of multiple jobholders	Males	Females
	0	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20 and over			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	6.6	*	5.8	4.3	*	11.6	32.7	25.3	7.3
Manufacturing	*	*	*	*	*	*	9.7	6.4	*
Wholesale and retail trade	4.6	9.9	8.9	6.3	4.7	5.8	40.3	21.6	18.6
Finance, property and business services	*	3.7	*	*	*	*	17.3	9.9	7.4
Community services	7.9	11.0	15.6	5.4	*	4.5	47.7	17.8	29.9
Recreation, personal and other services	7.8	10.4	15.1	9.4	4.1	6.8	53.6	32.4	21.2
Other(a)	*	*	4.2	*	*	3.9	19.9	14.5	5.3
Total	34.5	41.1	54.6	34.1	20.8	35.9	221.0	128.0	93.0

(a) Comprises mining; electricity, gas and water; construction; transport and storage; communication; and public administration and defence.

TABLE 13. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS : OCCUPATION OF SECOND JOB AND HOURS WORKED IN SECOND JOB, AUGUST 1985
 (' 000)

Occupation of second job	Hours worked in second job						Total number of multiple jobholders	Males	Females
	0	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20 and over			
Professional, administrative, etc (a)	11.6	14.3	14.8	6.7	4.3	6.7	58.3	31.5	26.8
Clerical	4.5	4.6	7.2	4.2	*	*	24.5	4.8	19.6
Sales	*	6.4	5.8	4.6	*	*	25.2	13.6	11.6
Farmers, fisherpersons and timbergetters, etc.	6.7	*	6.1	5.4	*	12.0	34.7	28.1	6.7
Trades, etc.(b)	*	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.4	6.3	27.6	23.8	3.8
Service, sport and recreation	5.3	9.7	15.7	8.7	5.6	5.8	50.8	26.2	24.6
Total	34.5	41.1	54.6	34.1	20.8	35.9	221.0	128.0	93.0

(a) Comprises professional, technical, etc. and administrative, executive and managerial. (b) Comprises trades and production-process workers and labourers n.e.c.; miners and quarry workers; and transport and communication.

TABLE 14. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS WHO WERE EMPLOYEES IN BOTH JOBS AND WHO WORKED IN THEIR SECOND JOB IN THE SURVEY WEEK:
WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB AND WEEKLY EARNINGS IN SECOND JOB, AUGUST 1985

	Males			Mean weekly earnings in second job	Females			Mean weekly earnings in second job	Persons			Mean weekly earnings in second job
	Weekly earnings in second job				Weekly earnings in second job				Weekly earnings in second job			
	Under \$30	\$30 and over	Total		Under \$30	\$30 and over	Total		Under \$30	\$30 and over	Total	
Weekly earnings in main job(\$)—	—'000—			\$	—'000—			\$	—'000—			\$
Weekly earnings in main job(\$)—												
Under 160	3.8	4.9	8.7	66	7.5	17.2	24.7	65	11.3	22.1	33.4	65
160 and under 200	*	*	*	*	*	4.2	4.8	71	*	6.1	7.2	76
200 and under 240	*	*	*	*	*	4.1	5.8	74	*	5.9	8.5	69
240 and under 280	*	*	*	*	*	5.4	6.0	88	*	7.8	8.8	86
280 and under 320	*	5.4	6.2	88	*	*	*	*	*	8.3	9.2	93
320 and under 360	*	4.3	4.6	97	*	*	*	*	*	6.8	7.6	97
360 and under 400	*	4.1	4.8	101	*	*	*	*	*	5.8	7.4	90
400 and over	3.6	18.6	22.2	93	*	3.6	4.0	105	4.0	22.1	26.2	95
Total	11.2	43.2	54.4	87	12.3	41.5	53.8	76	23.4	84.8	108.2	81
	—dollars—											
Median earnings in main job	268	370	358	..	131	194	178	..	176	283	263	..
Mean earnings in main job	288	381	362	..	157	211	199	..	219	298	281	..

TABLE 15. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS WHO WERE EMPLOYEES IN BOTH JOBS AND WHO WORKED IN THEIR SECOND JOB IN THE SURVEY WEEK:
WEEKLY EARNINGS IN SECOND JOB AND MEAN WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB, AUGUST 1985

	Weekly earnings in second job(\$)											Total
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-99	100-139	140 and over	
	NUMBER ('000)											
Males	3.8	4.1	*	*	4.0	4.7	*	*	6.1	9.9	11.6	54.4
Females	*	4.8	5.8	3.6	5.0	4.5	4.9	3.6	4.3	7.5	8.2	53.8
Persons	5.5	8.9	9.0	5.7	8.9	9.2	6.7	6.6	10.4	17.4	19.8	108.2
	MEAN WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB (\$)											
Males	345	193	*	*	237	374	*	*	348	400	394	362
Females	*	150	166	166	169	219	201	182	194	229	263	199
Persons	284	170	228	292	199	299	264	289	284	326	340	281

ADDITIONAL TABLES

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

All multiple jobholders—

Weekly earnings in main job and whether government or non-government employee—

- A1 Industry of second job and full-time or part-time status in main job
- A2 Occupation of second job and full-time or part-time status in main job
- A3 Multiple jobholder status and full-time or part-time status in main job

Hours worked in main job—

- A4 Industry of second job
- A5 Occupation of second job

Hours worked in second job—

- A6 Region
- A7 Industry of second job, occupation of second job and age

Age—

- A8 Multiple jobholder status and family status
- A9 Industry of main job and industry of second job
- A10 Occupation of main job and industry of second job
- A11 Industry of main job and occupation of second job
- A12 Occupation of main job and occupation of second job
- A13 Industry of main job and multiple jobholder status
- A14 Occupation of main job and multiple jobholder status
- A15 Industry of second job, occupation of second job and weekly earnings in second job
- A16 Whether worked or not in second job in the survey week and marital status

Multiple jobholders who were wage and salary earners in their second job and who actually worked in their second job in the survey week—

Weekly earning in second job—

- A17 Region
- A18 Industry in main job and age
- A19 Occupation in main job and age
- A20 Full-time or part-time status in main job

TECHNICAL NOTE

Estimation procedure

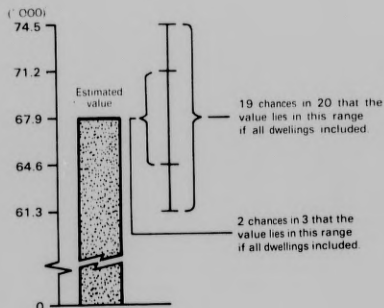
The estimates are derived from the population survey by use of a ratio estimation procedure which ensures that the estimates conform to an independently estimated distribution of the population for each capital city and remainder of State by age and sex, rather than to the corresponding distribution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

Reliability of the estimates

2. Since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings, they are subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the *standard error*, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings was included. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. Another measure of the likely difference is the *relative standard error*, which is obtained by expressing the standard error as a percentage of the estimate.

3. Space does not allow for the separate indication of the standard errors of all estimates in this publication. A table of standard errors for general application is given on the following page (Table A). Since they are averages based on calculations for a limited number of past surveys over a wide range of labour force characteristics, these figures will not give a precise measure of the standard error of a particular estimate but they will provide an indication of its magnitude.

4. An example of the calculation and the use of standard errors in relation to estimates of persons is as follows. From Table 4 on page 7, the estimated number of multiple jobholders aged 25-34 years in August 1985 was 67,900. Since this estimate is between 50,000 and 100,000 in Table A, the standard error for Australia will be between 2,950 and 3,950 and can be approximated as 3,300 (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 64,600 to 71,200 and about nineteen chances in twenty that the value will fall within the range 61,300 to 74,500. 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 (see Table A) and then multiplying the figure by the following relevant factors:

Median weekly earnings	
—Part-time employees	1.4
—Full-time employees	0.7
—All employees	1.0

Mean weekly earnings	
—Part-time employees	1.0
—Full-time employees	0.7
—All employees	0.9

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

From Table 15 on page 11, the estimate of mean weekly earnings of female multiple jobholders in their main job in August 1985 was \$199 and the estimate of total number of employees contributing to this estimate was 53,800. From Table A, the standard error of this figure (53,800) is about 3,000 and therefore a relative standard error of about 5.6 per cent. The relative standard error of the estimate of mean weekly earnings is calculated by multiplying this figure (5.6) by the appropriate factor shown in the previous paragraph (in this case 0.9) 5.6 x 0.9 = 5.0 per cent. The standard error of this estimate of mean weekly earnings is therefore 5.0 per cent of \$199 i.e. about \$9.95. Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the mean weekly earnings of female multiple jobholders in main job would fall within the range \$189.05 to \$208.95, and about nineteen chances in twenty that they would fall within the range \$179.10 to \$218.90.

7. As can be seen from the standard error tables, the smaller the estimate the higher is the relative standard error. Very small estimates are thus subject to such high standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable uses. In the tables in this publication, estimates less than the lowest levels shown in the standard error table have not been published. Although figures for these small components can in some cases be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable.

8. Proportions and percentages formed from the ratio of two estimates are also subject to sampling error. The size of the error depends on the accuracy of both the numerator and the denominator. An approximate relative standard error (RSE) of a proportion may be calculated by the following formula:

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

9. Considering the example from paragraph 4, the 67,900 multiple jobholders aged 25-34 years represent 30.7 per cent of all 221,000 multiple jobholders in August 1985. The standard error of 221,000 is approximately 5,300 so the relative standard error is 2.4 per cent. The relative standard error for 67,900 is 4.9 per cent. Applying the above formula, the relative standard error of the proportion is $\sqrt{(4.9)^2 - (2.4)^2}$ or 4.3 per cent, giving a standard error for the proportion (30.7 per cent) of 1.3 percentage points. Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the proportion of multiple jobholders aged 25-34 years is between 29.4 per cent and 32.0 per cent and nineteen chances in twenty the proportion is within the range 28.1 per cent to 33.3 per cent.

10. Published figures may also be used to estimate the difference between two survey estimates (of numbers or percentages). Such a figure is itself an estimate and is therefore subject to sampling error. The sampling error of the difference between two estimates depends on their

standard errors and the relationship (correlation) between them. An approximate standard error (SE) of the difference between two estimates (x-y) may be calculated by the following formula:

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

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 the coding and processing of data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as the *non-sampling error*, and they may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or only a sample.

TABLE A.—STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES

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