

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUES 19 OCT 1999

JULY KEY FIGURES

	<i>Jun 1999</i>	<i>Jul 1999</i>	12 months ended Jul 1999
Number of disputes	r 70	79	672
Number of employees ('000)	r 22.9	36.2	301.9
Working days lost ('000)	r 28.6	47.5	436.7
Working days lost per thousand employees	59

JULY KEY POINTS

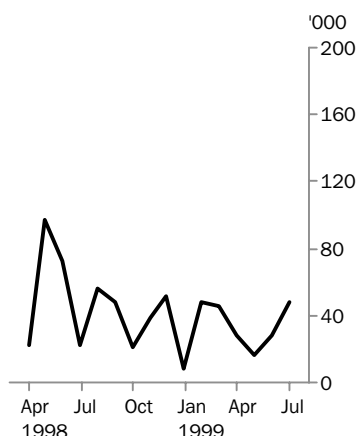
MONTHLY ESTIMATES

- There were 47,500 working days lost due to industrial disputation in July 1999. This was a 66% increase compared to June 1999 (28,600).
- The number of employees involved in industrial disputes increased by 58%, from 22,900 in June to 36,200 in July.
- In July 1999 there were 79 industrial disputes, the highest monthly figure since March 1995 (86).
- The Construction industry accounted for the largest proportion (47%) of all working days lost during the month. This industry also recorded the largest increase in the number of working days lost (15,200) compared to the previous month.
- New South Wales and Victoria were the only States to record increased numbers of working days lost between June and July. New South Wales recorded the larger increase, up from 3,900 to 23,000.

ANNUAL ESTIMATES

- There were 436,700 working days lost in the 12 months ended July 1999, almost one quarter less (136,800) than in the 12 months ended July 1998 (573,500). The number of disputes increased by 53% over this period.
- The Construction industry accounted for 30% (129,000) of all working days lost in the 12 months ended July 1999.
- Compared to the 12 month period ended July 1998, Victoria recorded the largest decrease (down 142,100 to 144,600) in the number of working days lost. Western Australia recorded the largest increase (up 31,300 to 59,900).
- The Australian rate of working days lost per thousand employees was 59. Western Australia had the highest rate (80), followed by Victoria (77).

Working days lost



- For further information about these and related statistics, contact Margaret Livingston on Melbourne 03 9615 7329, or Client Services in any ABS office as shown on the back cover of this publication.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE

RELEASE DATE

August 1999

18 November 1999

September 1999

20 December 1999

October 1999

1 February 2000

November 1999

18 February 2000

December 1999

21 March 2000

January 2000

20 April 2000

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CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

Revisions have been made to some figures for June 1999 as the result of disputes which were identified after the release of the previous publication.

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W. McLennan

Australian Statistician

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE PERIOD, Australia

Period	NUMBER OF DISPUTES....		EMPLOYEES INVOLVED.....		Working days lost
	Commenced in period	Total	Newly involved(a)	Total	
	no.	no.	'000	'000	
1996	539	543	575.9	577.7	928.5
1997	444	447	315.0	315.4	534.2
1998	516	519	347.8	348.4	526.3
1998					
May	23	31	83.3	99.2	96.5
June	38	45	39.9	88.8	72.7
July	48	55	8.7	10.8	22.4
August	51	58	43.9	45.3	55.9
September	52	61	21.8	30.9	48.0
October	45	50	8.0	10.1	20.6
November	72	77	26.5	27.2	38.4
December	53	60	53.5	58.7	51.0
1999					
January	22	26	3.6	3.9	8.3
February	64	69	44.5	45.8	47.9
March	72	78	14.4	15.0	45.6
April	42	49	17.2	18.2	28.2
May	67	70	12.3	12.6	16.8
June	r59	r70	r20.4	r22.9	r28.6
July	65	79	34.5	36.2	47.5
Twelve months ended					
July 1997	490	499	379.9	389.2	535.1
July 1998	r 426	r 438	r 337.2	r 340.6	r 573.5
July 1999	664	672	300.5	301.9	436.7

r figure or series revised since previous issue (a) Comprises employees involved in disputes which commenced during the period and employees newly involved in disputes which continued from the previous period.

WORKING DAYS LOST, By Industry—Australia

MINING..... MANUFACTURING.....

Period	Coal		Metal product; Machinery and equipment		Const- ruction	Transport and storage; Commu- ication services	Education; Health and community services	Other industries(a)	All industries
	'000	'000	'000	'000					
1996	160.8	4.4	58.6	44.8	334.8	20.4	239.8	64.9	928.5
1997	95.7	1.1	76.9	68.7	107.8	47.7	94.0	42.1	534.2
1998	60.4	1.4	27.5	67.7	210.9	52.8	75.8	29.8	526.3
1998									
May	1.8	0.0	6.4	9.8	61.3	0.7	15.0	1.6	96.5
June	1.4	0.0	0.7	1.7	52.2	1.8	13.7	1.2	72.7
July	1.4	0.1	5.9	2.5	4.6	1.1	0.1	6.7	22.4
August	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.5	12.5	32.1	2.3	6.2	55.9
September	1.8	0.0	3.1	15.1	17.5	7.2	2.3	0.9	48.0
October	2.9	0.0	1.8	7.1	5.8	0.5	0.1	2.5	20.6
November	2.8	0.8	1.4	10.6	7.4	0.1	10.3	5.1	38.4
December	20.1	0.1	3.8	4.4	5.9	1.1	12.4	3.2	51.0
1999									
January	2.2	0.0	1.1	1.6	2.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	8.3
February	3.4	0.0	1.4	1.5	2.6	0.4	35.4	3.2	47.9
March	1.7	0.2	2.0	8.7	26.2	0.7	3.1	3.0	45.6
April	0.7	0.5	3.5	5.1	16.6	0.1	0.0	1.6	28.2
May	0.9	0.1	3.1	7.2	3.0	1.1	0.3	1.1	16.8
June	1.4	0.0	r10.3	6.1	7.2	r1.7	r0.8	1.1	r28.6
July	1.5	0.2	9.5	8.3	22.4	0.3	2.4	2.8	47.5
Twelve months ended									
July 1997	135.7	2.0	80.4	52.4	97.4	23.6	108.4	35.2	535.1
July 1998	70.9	0.1	r63.6	r75.5	r 223.8	43.7	65.3	30.6	r 573.5
July 1999	40.7	2.3	41.9	76.3	129.0	45.3	69.4	31.9	436.7

r figure or series revised since previous issue

(a) Comprises: Agriculture, forestry and fishing; Electricity, gas and water supply; Wholesale trade; Retail trade; Accommodation, cafes and restaurants; Finance and insurance; Property and business services; Government administration and defence; Cultural and recreational services; Personal and other services.

WORKING DAYS LOST

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
Period	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1996	377.9	218.1	205.4	41.6	47.3	13.0	4.4	20.9	928.5
1997	153.7	212.1	92.0	8.0	60.1	5.7	0.5	2.1	534.2
1998	188.5	200.0	51.6	16.1	61.2	3.1	0.7	5.1	526.3
1998									
May	28.1	53.4	9.2	1.8	2.3	0.2	0.0	1.5	96.5
June	32.9	18.3	12.4	0.8	5.8	0.2	0.0	2.1	72.7
July	10.3	6.1	3.8	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	22.4
August	20.8	11.9	7.5	1.8	11.7	1.3	0.5	0.3	55.9
September	7.6	21.8	2.8	2.2	13.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	48.0
October	8.9	3.8	1.4	1.3	5.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	20.6
November	10.6	17.4	2.4	1.6	5.7	0.3	0.0	0.3	38.4
December	28.8	5.5	7.2	4.6	4.4	0.2	0.0	0.3	51.0
1999									
January	2.7	4.3	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3
February	40.3	4.7	0.3	0.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.9
March	7.8	9.6	22.8	1.8	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	45.6
April	2.1	21.9	1.5	0.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.2
May	3.1	8.5	1.2	0.9	2.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	16.8
June	3.9	r15.6	r2.6	1.7	4.7	0.0	0.0	r0.2	r28.6
July	23.0	19.5	1.4	0.3	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	47.5
Twelve months ended									
July 1997	138.2	150.4	149.2	13.7	65.0	12.2	0.8	5.6	535.1
July 1998	r 197.8	286.7	r46.6	7.4	r28.6	r1.6	0.3	4.4	r 573.5
July 1999	159.6	144.6	51.3	17.0	59.9	2.2	0.7	1.5	436.7

r figure or series revised since previous issue

WORKING DAYS LOST PER THOUSAND EMPLOYEES, By Industry: Australia—12 months ended

Twelve months ended	MINING.....		MANUFACTURING.....		Const- ruction	Transport and storage; Communi- cation services	Education; Health and community services	Other industries(a)	All industries
	Coal	Other	Metal product; Machinery and equipment	Other					
1998									
May	4 055	3	150	120	465	102	43	8	76
June	3 426	1	147	118	594	105	53	8	82
July	3 023	2	160	119	575	95	49	8	80
August	2 913	7	154	118	563	154	51	9	83
September	2 488	7	141	132	604	149	53	6	82
October	2 132	7	99	106	536	128	51	6	71
November	1 995	21	77	106	521	124	48	7	69
December	2 732	23	71	106	524	114	57	7	72
1999									
January	2 961	22	75	106	515	112	57	8	72
February	2 688	22	77	97	513	103	72	8	73
March	2 043	25	78	103	525	100	71	9	72
April	2 248	34	85	102	518	97	70	9	73
May	2 202	36	77	98	377	97	59	9	62
June	2 200	37	r 103	104	269	97	r50	9	56
July	2 300	40	113	114	308	95	51	8	59
July 1995	3 327	1 138	157	164	111	132	93	14	85
July 1996	6 342	490	79	98	799	76	184	19	130
July 1997	6 269	32	197	82	263	49	84	9	75

r figure or series revised since previous issue

(a) Comprises: Agriculture, forestry and fishing; Electricity, gas and water supply; Wholesale trade; Retail trade; Accommodation, cafes and restaurants; Finance and insurance; Property and business services; Government administration and defence; Cultural and recreational services; Personal and other services.

WORKING DAYS LOST PER THOUSAND EMPLOYEES—12 months ended

Twelve months ended	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1998									
May	77	154	34	11	37	30	4	18	76
June	86	160	38	12	40	31	4	31	82
July	82	157	35	14	39	10	4	31	80
August	82	160	38	17	54	18	11	33	83
September	75	162	35	19	70	18	8	32	82
October	67	130	33	20	75	17	8	32	71
November	68	114	34	22	78	18	8	34	69
December	78	108	38	30	83	19	8	36	72
1999									
January	77	109	37	29	81	19	8	35	72
February	90	97	37	30	82	19	8	33	73
March	85	88	53	33	81	19	8	34	72
April	81	95	53	33	78	16	8	34	73
May	71	71	47	31	79	15	8	24	62
June	60	70	40	33	77	14	8	10	56
July	64	77	38	31	80	14	8	11	59
July 1995	69	80	171	44	54	38	113	5	85
July 1996	159	102	141	64	162	39	61	123	130
July 1997	58	84	117	25	93	75	10	40	75

r figure or series revised since previous issue

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, Australia—12 months ended July 1999(a)

<i>Number of disputes</i>	<i>Employees involved</i>	<i>Working days lost</i>
<i>no.</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>

CAUSE OF DISPUTE

Wages	43	9.2	12.0
Leave, pensions, compensation	27	14.9	18.7
Managerial policy	396	184.1	269.5
Physical working conditions	116	22.9	46.1
Trade unionism	51	8.0	8.1
Hours of work	6	0.4	0.4
Other (a)	23	61.2	57.2
Total	662	300.7	411.9

DURATION OF DISPUTE

Up to and including 1 day	384	205.1	146.6
Over 1 and up to and including 2 days	126	69.5	98.0
Over 2 and less than 5 days	100	16.6	54.1
5 and less than 10 days	39	5.5	33.8
10 and less than 20 days	7	2.4	29.3
20 days and over	6	1.8	50.0
Total	662	300.7	411.9

METHOD OF SETTLEMENT

Negotiation	167	25.6	78.9
State legislation	41	6.7	34.5
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation	94	25.3	65.4
Resumption without negotiation	349	242.0	228.4
Other methods	11	1.2	4.8
Total	662	300.7	411.9

(a) Includes only industrial disputes which ended during the year, but may have commenced outside the reference period.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 The statistics in this publication relate to disputes which involved stoppages of work of ten working days or more at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Ten working days is equivalent to the amount of ordinary time worked by ten people in one day, regardless of the length of the stoppage, for example, 3,000 workers on strike for 2 hours would be counted as 750 working days lost (assuming they work an 8 hour day).

2 The statistics of working days lost relate to the losses due to industrial disputes only (see the definition of 'Disputes' in the Glossary). Effects on other establishments, such as stand-downs because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc. are not included.

3 The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled mainly from data obtained from employers (both private and public sector), from trade unions and from reports of government authorities. Particulars of some stoppages, e.g. State or Australia wide general strikes may have been estimated and the statistics therefore should be regarded as giving only a broad measure of the extent of industrial disputes as defined above.

TYPE OF DISPUTE

4 Included in these statistics are the following types of industrial disputes:

- unauthorised stopwork meetings;
- unofficial strikes;
- sympathetic strikes (e.g. strikes in support of a group of workers already on strike);
- political or protest strikes;
- general strikes;
- work stoppages initiated by employers (e.g. lockouts); and
- rotating or revolving strikes (i.e. strikes which occur when workers at different locations take turns to stop work).

Excluded from these statistics are work-to-rules, go-slows, bans (e.g. overtime bans) and sit-ins. In addition, industrial disputes in which employees resign are deemed to have been resolved. Statistics on those disputes will cease to be collected from the date of the employees' resignations.

CHANGE IN METHODOLOGY

5 The basis for the calculation of working days lost per thousand employees was changed in the January 1995 edition of this publication to use estimates of employees taken from the ABS Labour Force Survey only. Estimates have been recalculated on this basis for each 12 monthly period back to December 1990 and are available on request. For the January 1987 to December 1994 editions of this publication, estimates of employees were taken predominantly from the ABS Survey of Employment and Earnings (*Wage and Salary Earners* (Cat. no. 6248.0)).

6 The basis for the calculation of the number of disputes was changed in the November 1992 publication and the series revised back to September 1991. Prior to September 1991, disputes affecting more than one industry and/or State were counted as a separate dispute in each industry and State and in the Australian total. From September 1991 onwards, a dispute affecting more than one industry and/or State is counted once in each industry and/or State, but only once at the broader industry and Australia level. The reason for the change was to align the method of counting the number of industrial disputes with the International Labour Organisation guidelines. This change does not affect the estimates of employees involved or working days lost.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION	<p>7 Industry information on a monthly basis from January 1994 and on an annual basis from December 1994 is classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC)—for more details refer to <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification</i>, 1993, (Cat. no. 1292.0). It replaces the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) which had been in use for many years. Data for periods prior to January 1994 for monthly data and December 1994 for annual data have been classified only according to ASIC.</p>
RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES	<p>8 Inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in information provided by respondents or in processing by the ABS. Although considerable care is taken in questionnaire design; in the instructions given to respondents; and in editing the returns; these inaccuracies may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample.</p>
RELATED PUBLICATIONS	<p>9 Users may also wish to refer to the following publications and standard data services which are available from ABS Bookshops:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Employees Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership</i> (Cat. no. 6310.0)—issued annually ▪ <i>Industrial Disputes, Australia</i>, 1997 (Cat. no. 6322.0)—issued annually ▪ <i>Labour Force, Australia</i> (Cat. no. 6203.0)—issued monthly ▪ <i>Labour Statistics, Australia</i>, 1997 (Cat. no. 6101.0) ▪ <i>Working Arrangements, Australia</i>, August 1997 (Cat. no. 6342.0)—issued irregularly <p>10 Current publications and other products produced by the ABS are listed in the <i>Catalogue of Publications and Products, Australia</i> (Cat. no. 1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a <i>Release Advice</i> (Cat. no. 1105.0) which lists products to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and Release Advice are available from any ABS office, are available by subscription and can also be accessed through the ABS Internet Homepage (http://www.abs.gov.au).</p>
UNPUBLISHED STATISTICS	<p>11 A range of unpublished data is also available on request including dispute details at more detailed industry levels, cross-classified by State/Territory, and finer cause of dispute and method of settlement categories than those published. Considerable time series exist for most variables. Inquiries regarding data availability and the associated charges should be directed to Margaret Livingston on 03 9615 7329 .</p>
ROUNDING	<p>12 Where estimates have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.</p>
SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES	<p>. . not applicable</p> <p>n.p. not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated.</p> <p>r revised</p>

G L O S S A R Y

Cause of dispute The statistics for cause of industrial disputes relate to the reported main cause of stoppage of work and not necessarily all causes that may have been responsible for the stoppage of work. For these reasons, the statistics do not reflect the relative importance of all causes of disputes as perceived by both employers and employees. The causes are classified from information supplied by employers and according to standards determined by the International Labour Organisation. The classification of causes is as follows:

Wages. Claims involving general principles relating to wages e.g. increase (decrease) in wages; variation in method of payment or combined claims relating to wages, hours or conditions of work in which the claim about wages is deemed to be the most important. Combined claims in which the other claims are deemed to be the most important are included under the relevant clause. Disputes over award restructuring are included under managerial policy.

Leave, pensions, compensation. Claims involving general principles relating to holidays and leave provisions; pension and retirement provisions; workers' compensation provisions; insertion of penal clause provisions in awards.

Managerial policy. Disputes concerning the exercise of managerial control by employers, e.g. terms and conditions of employment (other than disputes specifically about wages and hours); new awards and agreements; award restructuring; work practices; principles of promotion or deployment of staff including roster complaints and retrenchments; disciplinary matters including alleged victimisation of union officials; employment of particular persons; disagreement with managerial decisions.

Physical working conditions. Disputes concerning physical working conditions and safety issues, e.g. protective clothing and equipment; first aid services; uncomfortable working conditions; lack of, or the condition of, amenities; claims for assistance; shortage or poor distribution of equipment or material; condition of equipment; new production methods and equipment; arduous physical tasks.

Trade unionism. Disputes concerning employment of non-unionists, inter-union and intra-union disputes; sympathy stoppages in support of employees in another industry; recognition of union activities.

Hours of work. Claims involving general principles relating to hours of work, e.g. decrease (increase) in hours, distribution of hours.

Other. Disputes concerning protests directed against persons or situations other than those relating to the employer/employee relationship, e.g. political matters; fining and jailing of persons; lack of work; lack of adequate transport; non-award public holidays; accidents and attendance at funerals. Stoppages for which no reason is given are also included in this category.

G L O S S A R Y

Disputes	<p>For these statistics, an <i>industrial dispute</i> is defined as a withdrawal from work by a group of employees, or a refusal by an employer or a number of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work, each withdrawal or refusal being made in order to enforce a demand, to resist a demand, or to express a grievance.</p> <p>A dispute affecting several establishments is counted as a single dispute if it is organised or directed by one person or organisation; otherwise it is counted as a separate dispute at each establishment (in each State or Territory) and in each industry in which it occurred.</p> <p>A dispute affecting more than one industry and/or State is counted once in each industry and State but only once at the broader industry and Australia level. Prior to September 1991 disputes covering more than one industry and/or State were counted differently (refer to paragraph 6 of the Explanatory Notes for details).</p> <p>When there is a return to work between stoppages over the same issue, and the return to work is for less than two complete months, the stoppages are counted as a single dispute. When the return to work is for two or more months, the dispute is considered to have ended at the time of the return to work. Should a subsequent stoppage occur, it is counted as a new dispute.</p>
Disputes which occurred during the period	<p><i>Disputes which occurred during the period</i> encompasses those disputes which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ started in a previous month or year and ended in the reference period, or ▪ began and ended in the reference period, or ▪ began in the reference period and continued into the next period, or ▪ started prior to the reference month or year, continued through the reference period and into the next period.
Duration of dispute	<p>The <i>duration</i> of a dispute is the average number of working days lost per employee involved in the dispute. The duration of the dispute is calculated by dividing the number of working days lost in the dispute by the number of employees involved (both directly and indirectly).</p>
Employees	<p><i>Employees</i> refers to wage and salary earners only. Excluded are persons who are self-employed (e.g. building sub-contractors, owner-drivers of trucks) and employers.</p> <p><i>Employees directly involved</i> are those who actually participated in the dispute in order to enforce or resist a demand or to express a grievance.</p> <p><i>Employees indirectly involved</i> are those who ceased work at the establishment where the stoppages occurred, but who are not themselves parties to the dispute. Employees who ceased work at establishments other than those where the stoppages occurred are excluded (see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes).</p>

G L O S S A R Y

Employees continued	<p><i>Total employees involved</i> for any period of time are obtained by adding together the number of employees involved in each dispute in the period. For any period of time the figures may include details of the same employees involved in more than one dispute. The longer the period of reference, the more chance there is of some double counting in the number of employees involved. Where there are varying numbers of employees involved during the progress of a dispute, the figures of employees involved relate to the largest number of individual employees involved on any one day. Generally, the <i>total</i> number of employees involved for each year will equal the sum of the total number of employees involved in the first month of a year plus the number of employees <i>newly</i> involved in subsequent months. Differences between monthly and annual totals can occur due to the temporary cessation of stoppages which resume in subsequent months. Employees re-involved in this type of dispute are not classified as employees <i>newly</i> involved in stoppages in the second period in which the dispute occurs.</p>
Method of Settlement	<p>Statistics of the <i>method of settlement</i> of industrial disputes relate to the method directly responsible for ending the stoppage of work as reported and not necessarily to the method (or methods) responsible for settling all matters in dispute. For these reasons, they do not reflect the relative importance of the work of various industrial tribunals operating under State and Federal legislation. The classification of method of settlement is as follows:</p> <p><i>Negotiation.</i> Private negotiation between the parties involved, or their representatives, without the intervention or assistance of authorities constituted under State or Federal industrial legislation.</p> <p><i>State legislation.</i> Intervention or assistance of an industrial authority or authorities created by or constituted under State conciliation and arbitration or wages board legislation, or reference to such authorities or compulsory or voluntary conference. Intervention, assistance or advice of State government officials or inspectors.</p> <p><i>Federal and joint Federal–State legislation.</i> Compulsory or voluntary conference or by intervention or assistance of, or reference to, the industrial relations commissions created by or constituted under the Industrial Relations Act, Coal Industry Acts, Stevedoring Industry Act, and other acts such as the Navigation Act; Public Service Arbitration Act. Intervention, assistance or advice of Federal government officials or inspectors.</p> <p><i>Resumption without negotiation.</i> This category may include some disputes which are settled subject to subsequent negotiation of a formal nature, such as industrial court hearings. Stop-work meetings are included, and this category may also include disputes settled by ‘resumption’ as stated, but about which no further information is available.</p> <p><i>Other methods.</i> Mediation; filling places of employees on strike or locked out; closing establishments permanently; dismissal or resignation of employees.</p>
Working days lost	<p><i>Working days lost</i> refers to working days lost by employees directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and figures are generally as reported by parties to the dispute. For some disputes working days lost are estimated on the basis of the number of employees involved and the duration of the dispute.</p>

GLOSSARY

Working days lost per thousand employees

Working days lost per thousand employees are calculated for the 12 month period by dividing the total number of working days lost by the total number of employees and multiplying by 1,000. The number of employees is obtained from the ABS Labour Force Survey, and is averaged over the 12 month period. Refer to paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes for further information.

SELF-HELP ACCESS TO STATISTICS

<i>CPI INFOLINE</i>	For current and historical Consumer Price Index data, call 1902 981 074 (call cost 75c per minute).
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2632100007993
ISSN 1031-0347

RRP \$15.50