

Other Labour Statistics

JOB VACANCIES

Introduction

The ABS conducted sample surveys of employers by mail in March each year from 1974 to 1978. Quarterly surveys, designed for the collection of a limited amount of data by telephone from a relatively small sample of employers, were introduced in May 1977, suspended in May 1978 and reintroduced in May 1979. They are conducted as at the third Friday of the month.

Scope and coverage

The surveys cover vacancies in private employment and in Australian, State and local government employment. All vacancies (as defined below) for wage and salary earners are included except those:

- (a) in the defence forces
- (b) in agriculture
- (c) in private households employing staff
- (d) for employees of private employers (other than hospitals) not subject to payroll tax. These employees comprise about 15 per cent of total civilian employees.

Sample design

Respondents included in the survey are selected from lists of private and government employers stratified by State, industry and number of employees. Employers with 1,200 or more employees are fully enumerated and a sample is selected from the remainder of employers. The total number of employers in the survey is about 3,100.

The small size of the sample imposes some restrictions on the amount of detail that can be published. Estimates are provided, for each State and Territory, of the numbers of vacancies for males, for females, and for either males or females without preference, and of vacancies in manufacturing and other industries, together with job vacancy rates. Estimates of the number of job vacancies in selected industries are also provided, for Australia only.

Definitions

A *job vacancy* is a job available for immediate filling on the survey date and for which recruitment action had been taken by the employer. Recruitment action includes efforts to fill vacancies by advertising, by factory notices, by notifying government or private employment agencies or trade unions and by contacting, interviewing or selecting applicants already registered with the enterprise or organisation. Excluded are jobs available only to existing employees of the organisation. In this context the Australian Public Service and the Public Services of the States and the Northern Territory are treated as 'organisations'. Also excluded are vacancies:

- (a) of less than one day's duration
- (b) to be filled by persons already hired or by promotion or transfer of existing employees
- (c) to be filled by employees returning from paid or unpaid leave or after industrial disputes
- (d) not available for immediate filling on the survey date
- (e) not available within the particular State or Territory to which the return relates
- (f) for work carried out under contract
- (g) for which no effort is being made to fill the position.

Vacancies for males or females are those jobs open to male or female applicants without preference.

The *job vacancy rate* is calculated by expressing the number of job vacancies as a percentage of the number of employees plus vacancies.

Discontinuity of series

In the series up to May 1978, vacancies in the government sector referred to all those that were not restricted to persons already employed within a *particular department or authority*. From May 1979 they refer only to those vacancies which are not restricted to persons already employed within a *particular government sector*, e.g. a State Public Service or the Australian Public Service. This change has had a significant effect on the estimates for the Australian Capital Territory.

Vacancies of less than one day's duration have been excluded. This may have had some slight effect on comparability with the results of surveys in the period to May 1978.

Reliability of the estimates

Since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from a sample of employers, they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if the information had been obtained from all employers within the scope of 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 employers was included in the survey. 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 employers had been included and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors.

Relative standard errors of estimates shown in the tables are less than 20 per cent except where indicated.

Estimates with relative standard errors of 30 per cent and over are not shown. Approximate percentage standard errors of estimates of total vacancies in November 1980 for each State and Territory and for Australia are: New South Wales 10.4, Victoria 13.5, Queensland 9.7, South Australia 13.3, Western Australia 17.5, Tasmania 15.4, Northern Territory 9.8, Australian Capital Territory 6.1, Australia 6.1. Thus, there are, for example, about two chances in three that the number of job vacancies for Australia in November 1980 which would have been produced if all employers within the coverage of the survey had been included will be within the range 32,200 to 36,400 (i.e. $34,300 \pm 6.1$ per cent of 34,300) and about nineteen chances in twenty that the figure will be within the range 30,100 to 38,500.

Seasonal factors

Job vacancy figures at different dates may be affected by seasonal influences. Publication of seasonally adjusted figures will not be possible until results of surveys for several years are available.

JOB VACANCIES AND JOB VACANCY RATES(a)

	Number of vacancies ('000)					Total	Job vacancy rate(a) (per cent)
	For males	For females	For males or females	Manufacturing(b)	Other industries(c)		
1974—Mar.	106.4	39.2	19.7	67.8	97.4	165.2	3.6
1975—Mar.	31.7	11.3	12.2	15.4	39.8	55.2	1.3
1976—Mar.	27.8	11.1	11.8	15.7	35.1	50.8	1.1
1977—Mar.	27.5	7.9	14.2	14.0	35.6	49.6	1.2
May	18.6	8.1	12.6	11.4	27.9	39.3	0.9
Aug.	19.7	7.6	13.8	12.0	29.0	41.0	0.9
Nov.	16.7	5.3	14.4	9.3	27.1	36.4	0.9
1978—Feb.	13.6	6.8	15.6	9.4	26.6	36.0	0.8
Mar.	17.9	4.9	13.5	10.5	25.8	36.3	0.8
May	13.2	5.8	13.2	9.3	23.0	32.2	0.8
1979—May (d)	14.8	6.2	13.3	9.8	24.5	34.3	0.8
Aug.	13.7	5.8	13.4	10.1	22.9	33.0	0.8
Nov.	13.0	5.0	16.3	8.5	25.9	34.3	0.8
1980—Feb.	15.0	5.0	16.9	11.3	25.7	36.9	0.9
May	12.5	3.6	13.7	9.1	20.7	29.8	0.7
Aug.	12.6	4.3	13.2	9.7	20.4	30.1	0.7
Nov.	13.3	5.4	15.5	9.2	25.1	34.3	0.8

(a) For definitions see page 101. (b) ASIC Division C (c) ASIC Divisions A to L, excluding Division C (Manufacturing), Sub-divisions 01, 02 (agriculture, etc.) and 94 (private households employing staff) and defence forces. (d) See "Discontinuity of series" on page 101.

JOB VACANCIES AND JOB VACANCY RATES, STATES AND TERRITORIES(a) NOVEMBER 1979 TO NOVEMBER 1980

Month	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia	
JOB VACANCIES										
—'000—										
per cent										
For Males—										
1979—November	6.9	2.4	1.8	0.5	(b)0.9	0.3	(b)0.2	—	13.0	37.8
1980—February	7.7	3.5	1.5	(b)0.6	1.2	0.3	(b)0.2	—	15.0	40.6
May	6.2	(b)2.7	1.3	0.6	(b)1.1	0.3	(b)0.2	—	12.5	41.8
August	6.5	2.6	1.6	0.4	0.8	*	*	*	12.6	41.8
November	7.5	(b)2.2	1.6	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.2	—	13.3	38.9
For females—										
1979—November	(b)2.6	(b)1.0	(b)0.4	*	*	(b)0.1	*	—	5.0	14.6
1980—February	2.4	(b)1.2	(b)0.4	*	*	(b)0.2	*	—	5.0	13.6
May	1.5	(b)0.8	0.4	(b)0.1	*	(b)0.1	*	—	3.6	12.2
August	1.7	(b)1.1	0.6	(b)0.1	*	*	*	—	4.3	14.2
November	1.9	(b)2.0	0.7	*	(b)0.3	*	*	—	5.5	16.0
For males or females—										
1979—November	5.4	5.4	2.1	1.0	0.9	(b)0.6	0.2	0.8	16.3	47.6
1980—February	6.2	5.6	2.0	0.7	0.8	(b)0.4	*	0.8	16.9	45.8
May	5.3	4.6	1.3	0.6	(b)0.6	(b)0.4	0.3	0.7	13.7	45.9
August	5.1	4.1	1.7	0.5	0.4	(b)0.5	0.3	0.7	13.2	44.0
November	6.3	4.3	1.7	(b)0.7	*	(b)0.4	0.4	0.7	15.5	45.1
Total—										
1979—November	14.8	8.9	4.3	1.7	2.4	0.9	0.4	0.9	34.3	100.0
1980—February	16.2	10.3	3.8	1.6	2.5	(b)1.0	(b)0.7	0.8	36.9	100.0
May	13.0	8.1	3.0	1.4	2.2	0.8	0.5	0.8	29.8	100.0
August	13.3	7.8	3.9	1.0	1.8	1.0	0.5	0.8	30.1	100.0
November	15.7	8.5	4.0	1.4	2.3	0.8	0.7	0.7	34.3	100.0
Manufacturing(c)										
1979—November	4.1	2.7	0.5	0.5	(b)0.5	0.1	—	—	8.5	24.7
1980—February	6.0	3.3	(b)0.4	(b)0.5	(b)0.5	*	*	—	11.3	30.5
May	5.1	2.6	(b)0.4	0.6	0.2	*	—	—	9.1	30.6
August	(b)5.0	3.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	*	*	—	9.7	32.1
November	4.0	3.3	(b)0.7	(b)0.7	0.3	*	—	—	9.2	26.7
Other industries(d)										
1979—November	10.7	6.2	3.8	1.1	1.9	(b)0.8	0.4	0.9	25.9	75.3
1980—February	10.2	7.0	3.5	1.0	2.0	(b)0.8	0.5	0.8	25.7	69.5
May	7.9	5.5	2.6	0.8	2.0	(b)0.7	0.5	0.8	20.7	69.4
August	8.3	4.6	3.5	0.5	1.6	0.7	0.5	0.8	20.4	67.9
November	11.7	5.2	3.3	0.7	2.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	25.1	73.3
Private										
1979—November	9.4	4.8	1.8	0.9	1.5	(b)0.2	0.3	—	18.9	55.2
1980—February	9.6	6.5	1.5	1.0	1.5	(b)0.4	*	(b)0.1	21.0	56.9
May	7.6	4.6	1.2	0.8	1.7	(b)0.3	0.3	(b)0.1	16.7	56.0
August	8.5	4.5	1.6	0.6	1.3	(b)0.5	(b)0.2	(b)0.1	17.3	57.7
November	10.8	5.1	1.8	0.9	(b)1.6	(b)0.4	0.3	(b)0.1	21.0	61.1
Government										
1979—November	5.4	4.0	2.6	(b)0.7	0.9	*	0.2	0.8	15.4	44.8
1980—February	6.6	3.8	2.4	0.6	1.0	*	(b)0.3	0.7	15.9	43.1
May	5.4	3.4	1.8	0.6	*	(b)0.5	0.2	0.7	13.1	44.1
August	4.8	3.3	2.3	0.4	*	(b)0.5	0.3	0.7	12.7	42.3
November	4.9	(b)3.5	2.1	(b)0.5	*	(b)0.4	0.4	0.7	13.3	38.9
JOB VACANCY RATES (per cent)										
1979—November	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.5	1.2	0.8	..
1980—February	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.7	(b)0.8	(b)2.5	1.1	0.9	..
May	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.7	1.1	0.7	..
August	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.7	1.1	0.7	..
November	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.7	2.3	1.0	0.8	..

(a) For definitions see page 101. A survey was not conducted in February 1979. (b) Standard error greater than 20 per cent, but less than 30 per cent. See "Reliability of the estimates" on page 102. (c) ASIC Division C. (d) ASIC Divisions A to L, excluding Division C (Manufacturing), Sub-divisions 01, 02 (agriculture, etc.) and 94 (private households employing staff) and defence forces.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Explanatory notes

This section contains statistics of industrial disputes for 1980. Some figures for 1978 and 1979 have also been included.

The statistics were compiled according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), described in *Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1978 Edition, Vol. 1*. Prior to 1980 the statistics were compiled using the Preliminary Edition, 1969. They relate only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more at the establishments where the stoppages occurred.

The figures of working days and wages lost relate to the losses due to industrial disputes as defined below and not to aggregate losses for the economy as a whole. For example, effects on other establishments because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc. are not measured by these figures. Also, some workers involved in industrial disputes may obtain work at other establishments while a dispute is in progress. It is also possible that some or all of the total man-days and wages lost in any particular dispute may be made up through working longer hours or increasing the workforce at other establishments, or at the establishments involved in the dispute after work has resumed.

Reports of stoppages of work are obtained from:

- (a) employers and trade unions,
- (b) government departments and authorities,
- (c) State and Federal industrial arbitration authorities, and
- (d) trade journals, employer and trade union publications, and newspapers.

The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled mainly from data obtained from employers (both private and government) and trade unions concerning individual disputes and from reports of government authorities. Particulars of some stoppages (for example, those involving a large number of establishments) may have been estimated and the statistics therefore should be regarded as giving a broad measure of the extent of industrial disputes (as defined).

Stoppages of work occurring at different times and at different establishments, but due to the same cause, may be regarded as one industrial dispute. However, an industrial dispute occurring in more than one State or Territory is counted as a separate dispute in each State or Territory. A dispute involving workers in more than one industry in a State or Territory is counted only once in the number of disputes—in the industry that has the largest number of workers involved; but workers involved, working days lost and estimated loss in wages are allocated to their respective industries.

For statistics of industrial disputes for earlier periods see previous issues of *Labour Statistics, Australia*

(6101.0) and the monthly and quarterly publications *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (6321.0) and (6322.0) respectively.

The figures in the tables of cause, duration, method of settlement and analysis by number of workers involved and working days lost relate only to disputes which ended in the reference period. Other tables in this section refer to all disputes in progress during the year.

Definitions

For these statistics an *industrial dispute* 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 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. Stoppages of work not directly connected with terms and conditions of employment (e.g. political matters, fining and gaoling of persons) are included in the statistics.

Workers directly and indirectly involved refer to wage and salary earners only. Excluded are persons who are self-employed (e.g. building sub-contractors, owner-drivers of trucks) and employers.

Workers directly involved are those who actually participated in the dispute in order to enforce or resist a demand or to express a grievance.

Workers indirectly involved are those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but who were not themselves parties to the dispute. Workers thrown out of work at establishments other than those where the stoppages occurred are excluded.

Total workers involved for any period of time are obtained by adding together the number of workers involved in each dispute in the period. For any period of time the figures may include details of the same workers 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 workers involved. Where there are varying numbers of employees involved during the progress of a dispute the figures of workers involved included in the statistics relate to the largest number of individual workers involved on any one day.

Working days lost refer to man-days lost by workers 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 workers involved and the duration of the dispute.

Estimated loss in wages represents the amount of wages and salaries lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and the amount is generally reported by parties to the dispute. In some cases the loss in wages is estimated on the basis of working days (or hours) lost and the estimated average daily (or

hourly) wage or salary of the employees involved. For some disputes there is no loss in wages.

Causes

The statistics of causes of industrial disputes relate to the *direct causes of stoppages of work*. The figures therefore do not reflect the relative importance of all causes of dispute between employers and employees. The classification of causes of industrial disputes 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 other claims are deemed to be the more important are included under other causes).

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

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

Managerial policy. Disputes concerning the managerial policy of employers—computation of wages, hours, leave, etc. in individual cases; docking pay, docking leave credits, fines, etc.; disciplinary matters including dismissals, suspension, victimisation; principles of promotion and filling positions, transfers, roster complaints, retrenchment policy; employment of particular persons and personal disagreements; production limitations or quotas; etc.

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

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; etc.

Other. Disputes concerning—protests directed against persons or situations other than those relating to the employer/employee relationship, i.e. political matters, fining and gaoling of persons, protests against lack of work, and lack of adequate transport; non-award public holidays; accidents and funerals; no reason given for stoppages; etc.

Methods of settlement

Statistics of the method of settlement of industrial disputes relate to the *method directly responsible for ending the stoppage of work* 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 authorities operating under State and Federal legislation. The classification of methods of settlement is as follows:

Negotiation. Private negotiation between the parties involved, or their representatives, without the intervention or assistance of authorities constituted under State or Federal industrial legislation.

Mediation. The arbitration or mediation of persons whose intervention or assistance is not based on State or Federal industrial legislation.

State legislation.

- (a) Under State conciliation and arbitration or wages board legislation. 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.
- (b) Under other State legislation. Intervention, assistance or advice of State government officials or inspectors.

Federal and joint Federal-State legislation

- (a) Compulsory or voluntary conference or by intervention or assistance of, or reference to, the industrial tribunals created by or constituted under the following Acts:
 - (i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act,
 - (ii) Coal Industry Acts,
 - (iii) Stevedoring Industry Act,
 - (iv) Other Acts (Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Power Act; Navigation Act; and the Public Service Arbitration Act).
- (b) Intervention, assistance or advice of Federal government officials or inspectors.

Filling the place of workers on strike or locked out.

Closing down the establishment permanently.

Resumption without negotiation. This category may include some disputes which are settled subject to later negotiation of a formal nature. 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.

Other methods.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1978 to 1980(a)

Period	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia
NUMBER OF DISPUTES									
1978	1,240	303	231	119	306	46	19	13	2,277
1979	1,072	325	194	96	252	53	24	26	2,042
1980	1,245	315	253	94	368	52	68	34	2,429
Quarter ended—									
1979—September	223	100	50	27	51	20	8	8	487
December	295	70	64	21	47	9	12	6	524
1980—March	327	77	54	19	78	12	16	3	586
June	240	73	42	30	76	11	26	15	513
September	372	97	96	23	110	17	16	14	745
December	358	102	79	33	116	18	14	7	727
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)									
1978	503.8	227.0	195.8	50.0	76.1	17.1	1.8	4.0	1,075.6
1979	640.4	661.5	255.3	92.5	169.5	21.1	10.9	11.6	1,862.9
1980	383.1	538.3	136.2	24.2	69.4	9.6	7.1	4.9	1,172.8
Quarter ended—									
1979—September	160.9	145.1	72.9	29.3	11.0	7.4	1.0	2.6	430.2
December	76.8	58.3	43.1	16.1	13.4	1.3	0.9	0.4	210.4
1980—March	110.6	331.8	23.0	4.1	11.9	1.7	1.6	0.2	484.8
June	89.7	132.5	41.4	11.2	20.6	2.1	2.5	2.2	302.3
September	114.3	73.6	56.9	6.2	17.4	4.4	1.6	2.9	277.3
December	129.3	68.3	47.2	8.9	22.4	3.2	1.5	0.3	281.0
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)									
1978	970.8	468.1	360.3	79.1	197.9	35.4	8.0	11.2	2,130.8
1979	1,369.9	1,486.1	467.9	186.5	348.1	59.8	22.8	23.3	3,964.4
1980	1,208.6	1,115.4	618.7	59.4	191.0	91.5	26.6	9.0	3,320.2
Quarter ended—									
1979—September	354.0	383.6	159.2	63.7	77.2	21.7	3.4	2.0	1,064.8
December	145.1	161.0	72.5	18.8	16.7	5.4	5.3	0.4	425.2
1980—March	358.3	587.5	75.8	10.6	31.9	7.9	2.8	0.1	1,075.0
June	315.8	182.7	125.8	23.1	84.3	11.0	14.7	3.5	760.9
September	255.4	201.6	322.9	11.3	34.5	20.8	3.5	3.3	853.2
December	279.1	143.7	94.1	14.3	40.3	51.8	5.6	2.1	631.0
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES (\$'000)									
1978	35,162	16,200	14,601	2,639	7,736	1,356	296	414	78,404
1979	52,710	53,266	17,688	6,785	14,118	2,276	883	888	148,614
1980	55,936	45,387	32,393	2,598	9,615	4,390	1,271	434	152,022
Quarter ended—									
1979—September	13,091	13,879	6,137	2,345	3,374	846	135	70	39,879
December	5,955	6,334	3,061	690	728	233	223	13	17,236
1980—March	15,578	22,361	3,493	419	1,453	330	125	5	43,763
June	15,250	7,854	6,045	1,052	4,283	570	672	169	35,895
September	11,803	8,562	18,484	520	1,602	1,078	179	176	42,404
December	13,304	6,610	4,371	606	2,276	2,412	295	84	29,960

(a) Figures relate to all disputes in progress during the period.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES, 1980(a)

ASIC division	ASIC industry	Number of disputes	Workers involved (directly and indirectly) ('000)	Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
				Number ('000)	Average days per worker involved	
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3	4.0	4.5	1.1	178
B	Mining	613	129.3	908.5	7.0	49,557
	Coal	260	79.7	710.7	8.9	39,270
	Iron ore(b)	277	31.8	79.3	2.5	4,460
	Other	76	17.8	118.5	6.7	5,827
C	Manufacturing	949	475.1	1,344.3	2.8	56,892
	Food, beverages and tobacco	120	94.2	494.9	5.3	19,656
	Meat products(c)	49	40.8	312.1	7.6	12,300
	Other food, beverages and tobacco	71	53.4	182.8	3.4	7,357
	Textiles; Clothing and footwear	5	7.6	11.4	1.5	463
	Wood, wood products and furniture	7	3.3	6.3	1.9	253
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	30	15.6	109.9	7.0	5,813
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	49	10.9	58.9	5.4	2,932
	Glass, clay and other non-metallic mineral products	18	4.5	18.3	4.0	827
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	709	322.1	615.9	1.9	25,804
	Basic metal products	368	74.0	156.4	2.1	6,712
	Fabricated metal products	56	40.1	74.8	1.9	3,069
	Motor vehicles and parts(d)	21	31.9	76.0	2.4	3,142
	Other transport equipment	201	112.8	188.3	1.7	7,923
	Other machinery, equipment and appliances	63	63.4	120.3	1.9	4,959
	Other(e)	11	16.9	28.8	1.7	1,142
D	Electricity, gas and water	90	50.7	98.6	1.9	4,564
	Electricity and gas	75	31.3	58.8	1.9	2,754
	Water, sewerage and drainage	15	19.9	39.8	2.1	1,810
E	Construction	186	60.0	217.9	3.6	10,898
F	Wholesale and retail trade	63	119.7	184.5	1.5	6,834
	Wholesale trade	44	44.3	106.1	2.4	4,067
	Retail trade	19	75.5	78.4	1.0	2,767
G,H	Transport and storage; Communication	320	136.3	215.9	1.6	8,853
	Road transport	21	18.0	20.3	1.1	797
	Railway transport	64	58.2	84.5	1.5	3,429
	Air transport	26	11.7	18.9	1.6	775
	Water transport	167	41.5	85.1	2.1	3,542
	Stevedoring services	116	35.5	73.4	2.1	2,970
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	51	6.0	11.7	2.0	573
	Other transport and storage; Communication	42	6.9	7.2	1.0	309
I	Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	17	7.6	12.1	1.6	549
J,K	Public administration and defence; Community services	164	140.6	236.0	1.7	10,258
	Health	23	6.4	9.6	1.5	395
	Education, libraries, museums and art galleries	26	55.7	81.4	1.5	3,621
	Other	115	78.5	144.9	1.8	6,242
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	24	49.4	98.0	2.0	3,439
	Total	2,429	1,172.8	3,320.2	2.8	152,022

(a) See note (a) to table on page 106. (b) ASIC class 1104. (c) ASIC group 211. (d) ASIC group 321. (e) ASIC subdivision 34.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: WORKING DAYS LOST, BY INDUSTRY(a)
(*000)

Period	Manufacturing				Transport and storage; Communication				All industries
	Mining	Metal products, machinery and equipment			Construction	Stevedoring services	Other	Other industries	
	Coal	Other		Other					
1978	142.3	125.1	732.1	490.2	134.1	122.9	166.9	217.2	2,130.8
1979	232.6	283.6	929.7	749.0	359.7	114.3	435.8	859.7	3,964.4
1980	710.7	197.7	615.9	728.4	217.9	73.4	142.5	633.7	3,320.2
Quarter ended—									
1979—September	102.2	94.1	320.4	195.7	73.9	70.0	87.3	121.2	1,064.8
December	49.4	40.0	54.8	141.5	27.6	7.6	19.6	84.7	425.2
1980—March	163.8	36.7	221.3	246.3	42.2	27.0	57.9	279.8	1,075.0
June	222.9	45.4	132.1	182.1	46.2	14.8	34.8	82.8	760.9
September	292.4	33.3	149.8	134.7	76.6	26.7	30.8	108.9	853.2
December	31.6	82.4	112.6	165.4	52.9	4.9	19.0	162.2	631.0

(a) See note (a) to table on page 106

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING DURING 1980: INDUSTRIES AND CAUSE

Cause of dispute	Manufacturing				Transport and storage; Communication				All industries	
	Mining	Metal products, machinery and equipment			Construction	Stevedoring services	Other	Other industries	Total	Proportion of total
	Coal	Other		Other						
DISPUTES										
					—number—					%
Wages	35	46	134	91	50	6	50	105	517	21.5
Hours of work	8	9	41	11	3	8	11	16	107	4.5
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	6	2	8	8	6	4	4	5	43	1.8
Managerial policy	74	174	274	85	69	41	78	159	954	39.7
Physical working conditions	91	64	158	21	29	28	39	40	470	19.6
Trade unionism	31	50	76	12	19	15	13	23	239	10.0
Other	14	7	10	4	7	14	6	9	71	3.0
Total	259	352	701	232	183	116	201	357	240.1	100.0
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)										
					—'000—					%
Wages	9.6	8.6	31.5	40.9	12.8	1.2	27.5	126.5	258.6	23.0
Hours of work	3.0	2.8	68.6	29.6	11.1	7.3	37	22.4	148.5	13.2
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	5.9	0.6	112.2	34.3	10.1	3.2	18.1	122.0	306.4	27.2
Managerial policy	10.9	20.1	58.3	27.4	6.3	11.9	33.7	74.0	242.6	21.5
Physical working conditions	22.0	6.2	24.1	5.5	5.9	4.6	4.4	4.1	76.8	6.8
Trade unionism	9.9	7.6	13.6	4.2	7.2	2.5	4.5	2.8	52.2	4.6
Other	8.1	3.3	4.3	6.1	3.1	4.4	8.1	3.7	41.1	3.6
Total	69.4	49.1	312.5	148.0	56.5	35.1	100.0	355.6	1,126.2	100.0
WORKING DAYS LOST										
					—'000—					%
Wages	52.5	44.9	102.9	471.0	101.5	1.6	43.4	284.0	1,101.8	36.0
Hours of work	4.5	6.6	98.7	54.6	15.0	25.3	4.5	21.6	230.6	7.5
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	83.3	0.6	150.0	51.0	18.5	14.2	20.0	125.5	463.0	15.1
Managerial policy	27.5	114.3	170.7	131.6	42.3	22.1	47.3	146.0	701.8	22.9
Physical working conditions	35.3	17.1	36.5	30.6	25.1	5.8	9.8	7.0	167.1	5.5
Trade unionism	28.3	12.8	13.9	19.3	9.1	1.6	12.2	6.3	103.4	3.4
Other	245.0	2.1	3.9	28.3	2.7	4.4	5.5	2.6	294.6	9.6
Total	476.4	198.4	576.6	786.3	214.2	74.9	142.6	592.9	3,062.4	100.0

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING DURING 1980: INDUSTRIES AND DURATION

Duration (working days)	Manufacturing					Transport and storage; Communication			All industries	
	Mining	Metal products, machinery and		Construc- tion	Steve- doring services	Other	Other industries	Total	Proportion of total	
		Coal	Other equipment							
DISPUTES										
				—number—						%
Up to 1 day	151	144	351	54	50	82	101	142	1,075	44.8
Over 1 to 2 days	54	98	160	35	32	16	27	79	501	20.9
Over 2 to 3 days	21	37	57	23	13	9	21	29	210	8.7
Over 3 to less than 5 days	17	31	43	28	16	3	19	29	186	7.7
5 to less than 10 days	8	27	48	50	28	4	25	45	235	9.8
10 to less than 20 days	4	9	33	26	28	1	8	23	132	5.5
20 to less than 40 days	3	5	9	14	13	1	—	10	55	2.3
40 days and over	1	1	—	2	3	—	—	—	7	0.3
Total	259	352	701	232	183	116	201	357	2,401	100.0
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)										
				—'000—						%
Up to 1 day	2.45	17.7	73.6	24.4	20.5	14.3	38.0	107.8	320.8	28.5
Over 1 to 2 days	17.7	12.0	200.5	67.3	13.7	10.3	38.6	189.4	549.6	48.8
Over 2 to 3 days	3.8	4.2	8.5	6.2	2.5	6.6	16.8	33.3	81.9	7.3
Over 3 to less than 5 days	9.6	4.7	11.8	10.9	9.2	1.2	3.9	11.1	62.5	5.5
5 to less than 10 days	0.9	7.4	8.9	20.9	6.0	2.5	2.2	8.7	57.5	5.1
10 to less than 20 days	7.5	1.2	7.6	8.1	2.8	—	0.4	3.9	31.4	2.8
20 to less than 40 days	0.6	1.1	1.5	9.9	1.6	0.1	—	1.4	16.2	1.4
40 days and over	4.7	0.9	—	0.6	0.1	—	—	—	6.3	0.6
Total	69.4	49.1	312.5	148.0	56.5	35.1	100.0	355.6	1,126.2	100.0
WORKING DAYS LOST										
				—'000—						%
Up to 1 day	20.6	11.0	39.8	21.6	17.3	9.2	20.4	88.7	228.6	7.5
Over 1 to 2 days	29.5	18.2	274.2	83.6	19.7	25.0	51.6	211.9	713.7	23.3
Over 2 to 3 days	9.2	10.9	22.4	16.2	6.2	16.4	37.9	85.3	204.4	6.7
Over 3 to less than 5 days	35.9	16.9	43.4	42.9	36.3	3.9	14.9	48.0	242.1	7.9
5 to less than 10 days	5.3	52.0	59.2	151.5	46.9	16.9	13.4	62.5	407.7	13.3
10 to less than 20 days	117.1	20.3	104.0	111.0	39.7	0.2	4.4	51.0	447.6	14.6
20 to less than 40 days	17.6	22.8	33.7	336.2	40.8	3.5	—	45.6	500.2	16.3
40 days and over	241.3	46.4	—	23.3	7.1	—	—	—	318.0	10.4
Total	476.4	198.4	576.6	786.3	214.2	74.9	142.6	592.9	3,062.4	100.0
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES										
				—\$'000—						%
Up to 1 day	1,101	595	1,687	898	776	378	840	6,738	13,012	9.2
Over 1 to 2 days	1,525	884	11,005	3,239	836	967	2,062	8,124	28,642	20.4
Over 2 to 3 days	509	611	956	668	311	677	551	3,052	8,335	5.9
Over 3 to less than 5 days	1,958	821	1,857	1,841	1,787	146	634	2,012	11,056	7.9
5 to less than 10 days	284	2,815	2,544	6,377	2,310	660	605	2,840	18,435	13.1
10 to less than 20 days	5,825	1,197	4,480	5,158	2,012	10	193	2,315	21,191	15.1
20 to less than 40 days	888	1,266	1,417	13,849	2,362	191	—	1,771	21,745	15.5
40 days and over	14,935	2,100	—	911	344	—	—	—	18,290	13.0
Total	27,025	10,289	23,947	32,942	10,737	3,028	5,884	26,852	140,705	100.0

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING DURING 1980: INDUSTRIES AND METHOD OF SETTLEMENT

Method of settlement	Manufacturing				Construction	Transport and storage; Communication			All industries	
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment	Other		Steve- doring services	Other	industries	Total	Pro- portion of total
	Coal	Other								
DISPUTES										
					—number—					%
Negotiation	57	41	94	85	68	22	45	101	513	21.4
Mediation	—	2	4	1	1	2	1	3	14	0.6
State legislation—										
Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	—	20	15	28	19	1	16	30	129	5.4
Intervention, etc. of State govt. officials	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation—										
Industrial Tribunals under—										
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	1	8	44	40	13	9	19	30	164	6.8
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	0.7
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iv) Other Acts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Intervention, etc. of Federal govt. officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filling places of workers on strike or locked out	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Closing down the establishment permanently	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	0.1
Resumption without negotiation	184	280	544	77	81	82	119	191	1,558	64.9
Other methods	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	0.1
Total	259	352	701	232	183	116	201	357	2,401	100.0
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)										
					—'000—					%
Negotiation	22.0	8.1	12.6	18.1	20.4	6.7	5.0	47.5	140.6	12.5
Mediation	—	0.3	0.3	0.7	—	1.1	—	1.8	4.3	0.4
State legislation—										
Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	—	4.9	4.2	11.1	2.7	0.1	6.6	34.4	64.0	5.7
Intervention, etc. of State govt. officials	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation—										
Industrial Tribunals under—										
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	5.0	1.0	13.9	24.9	0.9	3.8	4.1	17.3	70.8	6.3
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	1.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	0.2
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iv) Other Acts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.8	0.1
Intervention, etc. of Federal govt. officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filling places of workers on strike or locked out	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Closing down the establishment permanently	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	—	—	—	0.4	—
Resumption without negotiation	40.3	34.8	281.4	93.2	32.2	23.5	84.2	253.7	843.3	74.9
Other methods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	69.4	49.1	312.5	148.0	56.5	35.1	100.0	355.6	1,126.2	100.0

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING DURING 1980: INDUSTRIES AND METHOD OF SETTLEMENT—continued

Method of settlement	Manufacturing				Transport and storage; Communication				All industries	
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment		Construc- tion	Steve- doring services	Other industries	Total	Pro- portion of total	
	Coal	Other		Other						
WORKING DAYS LOST										
					—'000—					%
Negotiation	330.4	78.3	63.1	111.8	97.4	13.1	8.6	85.9	788.6	25.8
Mediation	—	6.2	2.3	2.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	13.3	25.0	0.8
State legislation—										
Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	—	34.3	11.1	36.5	34.2	0.1	14.7	124.6	255.5	8.3
Intervention, etc. of State govt. officials	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation—										
Industrial Tribunals under—										
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	82.0	7.8	85.4	460.6	11.8	9.8	13.4	55.4	726.2	23.7
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	11.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.3	0.4
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iv) Other Acts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.9	2.9	0.1
Intervention, etc. of Federal govt. officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filling places of workers on strike or locked out	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Closing down the establishment permanently	—	—	—	2.7	5.5	—	—	—	8.3	0.3
Resumption without negotiation	52.5	71.7	414.7	172.5	65.1	51.1	105.8	310.7	1,244.1	40.6
Other methods	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.2	—
Total	476.4	198.4	576.6	786.3	214.2	74.9	142.6	592.9	3,062.4	100.0

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING DURING 1980: ANALYSIS BY NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED AND WORKING DAYS LOST

	Number of disputes	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
		Number ('000)	Per cent of total	Number ('000)	Per cent of total	
<i>Number of workers involved (directly and indirectly)</i>						
Under 50	861	21.4	1.9	71.1	2.3	3,224
50 and under 100	492	34.8	3.1	104.5	3.4	4,891
100 and under 200	397	55.2	4.9	161.5	5.3	7,637
200 and under 400	323	89.6	8.0	266.9	8.7	12,925
400 and under 1,000	193	116.2	10.3	406.0	13.3	18,645
1,000 and under 2,000	72	96.6	8.6	403.1	13.2	18,064
2,000 and under 3,000	24	57.8	5.1	202.1	6.6	9,270
3,000 and over	39	654.7	58.1	1,447.1	47.3	66,050
<i>Working days lost</i>						
10 and under 100	1,121	70.5	6.3	46.2	1.5	2,109
100 and under 500	768	136.1	12.1	180.0	5.9	8,259
500 and under 1,000	195	70.2	6.2	136.8	4.5	6,315
1,000 and under 2,000	123	61.7	5.5	174.0	5.7	7,983
2,000 and under 5,000	105	102.7	9.1	319.3	10.4	14,369
5,000 and under 10,000	43	99.9	8.9	301.3	9.8	17,353
10,000 and over	46	585.0	51.9	1,904.8	62.2	84,318
Total	2,401	1,126.2	100.0	3,062.4	100.0	140,705

Working days lost per thousand employees

The figures of working days lost used in these compilations relate to those lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more in the establishments where the stoppages occurred. They refer to days lost in all industries except agriculture, etc. (ASIC Division A) and private households employing staff (ASIC subdivision 94).

Estimates for periods prior to 1980 are based on estimates of employees as published in *Civilian Employees, Australia* (6213.0). As this series was suspended from April 1980, estimates for 1980 have been calculated by using estimates of employees from the labour force survey. For purposes of comparison figures for 1979 have been shown on both bases.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: WORKING DAYS LOST PER THOUSAND EMPLOYEES

	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust (a)
1978	555	346	536	172	473	261	434
1979	744	1,090	680	395	832	439	787
1979(b)	743	1,082	686	402	842	436	788
1980(b)	660	792	866	132	445	659	650

(a) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. (b) Based on estimates from the labour force survey

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: WORKING DAYS LOST PER THOUSAND EMPLOYEES: INDUSTRIES 1980(a)

Industry		Industry	
Coal mining	23,533	Construction	681
Other mining	3,915	Water transport	2,556
Metal products, machinery and equipment	1,181	Other transport; communication	354
Other manufacturing	1,094	Other industries(b)	202
		Total	650

(a) See note (b) above. (b) Excludes agriculture, etc. and private households employing staff.

TRADE UNIONS

Introduction

The figures contained in this section have been compiled from data obtained from questionnaires sent to individual trade unions in the annual collection as at the end of December each year. More detailed statistics appear in *Trade Union Statistics, Australia* (6323.0).

Current lists of reporting trade unions are maintained by reference to lists used in previous years; by reference to trade unions registered under the provisions of the various Federal and State industrial arbitration Acts, trade union Acts, etc.; from names of unions reported to be engaged in conciliation and arbitration proceedings, etc.; and from reports of trade unions in trade-journals, trade union and employer periodicals, newspapers, and other publications. It should be noted that not all reporting unions are registered under the relevant Federal or State industrial arbitration legislation or State trade union Acts.

Definitions

For the purpose of these statistics a *trade union* is defined as an organisation, consisting predominantly of employees, the principal activities of which include the

negotiation of rates of pay and conditions of employment for its members. Non-operating unions or branches, i.e. those with no members at the date of collection, are not included in the statistics.

When obtaining statistics from trade unions operating wholly within one State or district, trade union secretaries are asked to report whether or not the union is a branch of an interstate, or a larger State or district organisation. This reporting reduces the possibility of duplication in the figures of the number of unions and of membership. An interstate or federated trade union (i.e. a union with members in more than one State) is treated as a separate union in each State or Territory in which it has members, but is counted only once in the Australian total (see First table on page 114). Unions with interstate associations which are not strictly branches of a common organisation are counted as separate unions in the totals for Australia.

The *total membership* of the reporting trade unions represents the aggregate of the membership of individual unions; persons who are members of more than one union are therefore counted more than once in the totals. The extent of this duplication is not known. Members of unions working overseas (e.g. in Papua New Guinea) are excluded from the reported membership data. Membership figures may be affected by differences in the concept of membership adopted by different unions or by the same union at different times.

Revision of series

Many of the figures previously published for the years 1968 to 1979 have been revised. The revised figures are shown in the tables in this issue. The published number of reporting trade unions varies from year to year as a result of amalgamations and mergers of unions, unions ceasing to operate, new unions being formed, existing organisations changing their status such that it brings them within the scope of the definition of a trade union (see above), and existing unions reporting for the first time. Prior to 1979, when organisations were first identified as being, or having become, trade unions (as defined), membership figures were not always obtained for earlier periods, even for existing unions; the missing information is now obtained from the organisations concerned, but only for the period from 1968. In addition, a number of organisations not previously identified as trade unions have been included for the first time.

Comparability of series

Comparability of figures for different years may be affected by a number of factors. As stated above, there may be duplication in the count of members. This duplication may vary over time. Union rules on membership may follow different concepts and practices and this may be reflected in the level and fluctuations of the figures reported. Some unions confine their reported membership to 'financial' members whilst others may also include 'unfinancial' members. Individual unions may or may not include in their reported membership unemployed members, members who have retired from the labour force, disabled members, members with dues in arrears (who may be kept on union books for varying lengths of time), etc.

Membership of trade unions is shown separately for males and females for each State and Territory. The subdivision of total membership into males and females is not precise because some trade unions are unable to state the exact number of males and females among their members. The subdivision of total membership by States and Territories is also not precise because some unions in the Territories are affiliated with State organisations and their membership is reported under the heading of that State. More accurate reporting of membership by location over the years is reflected in the annual figures for the Territories and this affects their comparability over time.

Proportion of total employees

The third table on page 114 shows the approximate percentages of wages and salary earners in employment who were members of trade unions. Estimates for 1968 to 1979 are based on estimates of employees as published in *Civilian Employees, Australia*

(6213.0). As this series was suspended as from April 1980 the proportions of total employees shown for December 1980 have been calculated by using estimates of employees from the labour force survey. For purposes of comparison figures for December 1979 have been shown on both bases. The percentages shown should be regarded as giving only a broad indication of the extent of union membership because they are based on estimates of *employed* wage and salary earners that are subject to revision. The degree of unemployment of reported union members will affect the percentages for a particular year and comparisons over time.

Organisations registered under the Federal Conciliation and Arbitration Act

Details of employer and employee organisations registered under this Act as at end of 1980 (with comparable figures for 1979 shown in brackets) are as follows. There were 81 (80) employer organisations registered at the end of 1980. The number of employee unions registered was 150 (148) with membership of 2,428,300 (2,326,500) representing 82 (81) per cent of total membership of all reporting trade unions in Australia.

Organisations registered under State Industrial Arbitration Legislation, etc.

New South Wales organisations registered under provisions of the Trade Union Act and the Industrial Arbitration Act are listed periodically in the *New South Wales Industrial Gazette*. The annual report of the President of the Industrial Court in Queensland contains a list of employer and employee unions registered under provisions of the *Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act*. The *Western Australian Industrial Gazette* contains lists of unions and employers and workers registered under the provisions of the *Industrial Arbitration Act*.

The main central labour organisations in Australia are the Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU), the Australian Council of Salaried and Professional Associations (ACSPA), the Council of Australian Government Employee Organisations (CAGEO), and the Council of Professional Associations (CPA). For information on these organisations reference should be made to *Year Book, Australia* (1301.0).

Statistics of the numbers and characteristics of trade union members can also be found in *Trade Union Members, November 1976* (6325.0). These statistics were obtained from a sample survey of private dwellings, carried out in conjunction with the labour force survey conducted in that month. A summary of the results was published in *Labour Statistics 1976*.

TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER OF SEPARATE UNIONS, DECEMBER 1968 TO DECEMBER 1980

<i>End of December—</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>N.T.</i>	<i>A.C.T.</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
1968	212	166	139	136	160	115	40	71	365
1969	211	165	139	137	160	116	43	71	358
1970	211	169	143	143	162	119	45	82	351
1971	209	170	146	143	158	115	51	82	355
1972	202	167	141	137	155	112	55	84	346
1973	194	168	144	140	155	118	58	88	332
1974	193	172	142	143	154	123	66	89	332
1975	191	171	140	142	150	122	63	90	323
1976	188	172	138	143	149	120	67	90	319
1977	188	172	137	143	153	122	66	90	321
1978	188	174	138	142	153	123	64	85	325
1979	190	174	139	142	153	120	70	85	323
1980	188	172	137	142	150	120	70	90	316

**TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER OF MEMBERS, DECEMBER 1968 TO DECEMBER 1980
(’000)**

<i>End of December—</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>N.T.</i>	<i>A.C.T.</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
1968	865.5	554.0	335.9	186.3	165.7	66.7	5.6	24.1	2,203.9
1969	888.8	563.3	333.7	194.9	168.3	68.7	5.9	26.0	2,249.7
1970	916.4	595.3	330.4	203.6	177.0	72.3	6.6	28.9	2,330.5
1971	976.0	622.1	337.8	216.2	184.7	74.1	8.1	32.3	2,451.4
1972	992.4	655.2	343.8	224.7	192.1	79.1	11.1	39.7	2,538.1
1973	1,036.1	684.8	362.5	242.9	203.7	82.1	13.5	47.5	2,673.0
1974	1,052.2	715.0	375.6	254.5	223.4	87.0	16.4	52.6	2,776.5
1975	1,078.2	726.5	392.6	257.0	225.1	86.0	15.2	52.9	2,833.4
1976	1,046.1	720.5	387.7	256.9	233.0	85.5	16.1	53.8	2,799.8
1977	1,015.7	729.1	388.5	267.2	238.9	90.2	15.9	52.3	2,797.7
1978	1,044.3	735.5	383.4	270.4	234.8	88.9	17.0	51.6	2,825.7
1979	1,057.9	750.0	393.7	272.5	236.7	88.1	18.3	51.8	2,869.0
1980	1,099.3	769.9	407.9	271.9	234.7	88.4	19.6	52.2	2,943.9

**TRADE UNIONS: PROPORTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYEES, DECEMBER 1968 TO DECEMBER 1980
(per cent)**

<i>End of December—</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>N.T.</i>	<i>A.C.T.</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
1968	52	45	59	46	51	53	21	50	50
1969	52	44	56	47	48	53	21	49	49
1970	51	46	54	47	48	55	21	49	49
1971	54	48	54	49	48	56	24	51	51
1972	55	49	53	50	50	59	29	57	52
1973	56	50	53	52	50	60	33	61	53
1974	57	52	54	53	54	63	37	63	55
1975	59	53	56	53	54	61	37	60	56
1976	58	52	55	52	54	61	40	63	55
1977	57	53	55	55	55	63	41	60	55
1978	58	53	54	57	54	63	41	60	56
1979	57	54	54	58	54	62	40	60	56
1979(a)	57	53	54	59	54	61	41	56	55
1980(a)	58	53	54	58	51	60	40	56	55

(a) Based on estimates from the labour force survey

TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER OF UNIONS ACCORDING TO SIZE, DECEMBER 1975 TO DECEMBER 1980

Number of members	End of December—					1980	
	Number of unions					Number of unions	Per cent of total unions
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979		
Under 100	40	35	34	36	38	36	11.4
100 and under 250	37	35	41	43	40	41	13.0
250 and under 500	38	35	34	30	28	23	7.3
500 and under 1,000	44	49	45	44	46	46	14.6
1,000 and under 2,000	39	38	40	42	44	46	14.6
2,000 and under 5,000	46	44	44	46	45	43	13.6
5,000 and under 10,000	21	24	24	26	20	19	6.0
10,000 and under 20,000	21	20	22	19	23	21	6.6
20,000 and under 30,000	8	10	9	12	11	11	3.5
30,000 and under 40,000	7	9	7	6	5	7	2.2
40,000 and under 50,000	7	6	7	6	9	9	2.8
50,000 and under 80,000	8	7	7	8	7	7	2.2
80,000 and over	7	7	7	7	7	7	2.2
Total	323	319	321	325	323	316	100.0

TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER OF MEMBERS ACCORDING TO SIZE OF UNION, DECEMBER 1975 TO DECEMBER 1980

Number of members	End of December—					1980		
	Number of members					Number of members	Average number of members per union	Proportion of total members
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979			
					—'000—			%
Under 100	2.1	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.0	1.9	0.1	0.1
100 and under 250	5.8	5.5	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.6	0.2	0.2
250 and under 500	12.8	12.3	12.3	11.0	10.4	8.6	0.4	0.3
500 and under 1,000	31.8	35.4	31.4	30.7	30.5	31.3	0.7	1.1
1,000 and under 2,000	52.3	52.6	56.2	56.4	60.6	64.8	1.4	2.2
2,000 and under 5,000	151.5	136.5	142.4	147.6	151.5	145.5	3.4	4.9
5,000 and under 10,000	159.6	169.2	177.5	186.7	152.1	143.7	7.6	4.9
10,000 and under 20,000	316.0	290.2	327.2	294.2	349.8	317.7	15.1	10.8
20,000 and under 30,000	196.7	235.8	224.0	285.9	272.5	256.3	23.3	8.7
30,000 and under 40,000	241.1	320.0	247.3	214.0	174.3	243.9	34.8	8.3
40,000 and under 50,000	313.3	267.8	309.6	266.4	410.5	422.5	46.9	14.4
50,000 and under 80,000	485.8	430.8	425.1	525.0	450.7	466.4	66.6	15.8
80,000 and over	864.8	841.6	836.6	799.3	798.1	834.8	119.3	28.4
Total	2,833.4	2,799.8	2,797.7	2,825.7	2,869.0	2,943.9	9.3	100.0

TRADE UNIONS: AREA OF OPERATIONS, AUSTRALIA

Unions operating in(a)–								
End of December	One state(b)	Two states	Three states	Four states	Five states	Six states	Two to six states(c)	Total all unions
NUMBER OF SEPARATE UNIONS								
1968	227	11	6	17	27	77	138	365
1969	219	10	8	17	23	81	139	358
1970	205	11	9	15	29	82	146	351
1971	212	11	6	15	33	78	143	355
1972	208	11	4	16	30	77	138	346
1973	190	11	6	14	28	83	142	332
1974	190	10	6	14	24	88	142	332
1975	180	11	7	14	24	87	143	323
1976	178	9	8	13	22	89	141	319
1977	179	10	8	9	27	88	142	321
1978	183	11	6	10	27	88	142	325
1979	181	10	6	11	27	88	142	323
1980	175	10	6	12	25	88	141	316
NUMBER OF MEMBERS ('000)								
1968	372.4	21.9	62.8	111.6	326.2	1,309.1	1,831.5	2,203.9
1969	377.8	22.5	71.8	89.1	294.9	1,393.5	1,871.9	2,249.7
1970	392.7	21.8	76.0	44.9	382.7	1,412.3	1,937.8	2,330.5
1971	405.3	25.4	63.4	59.8	426.0	1,471.5	2,046.1	2,451.4
1972	419.0	23.1	60.5	96.7	339.1	1,599.8	2,119.2	2,538.1
1973	407.5	51.6	63.3	101.5	327.8	1,721.4	2,265.5	2,673.0
1974	406.1	18.5	97.5	103.9	205.4	1,944.9	2,370.3	2,776.5
1975	442.7	19.0	102.2	101.5	199.4	1,968.7	2,390.8	2,833.4
1976	458.2	18.8	73.7	98.2	225.8	1,925.0	2,341.6	2,799.8
1977	475.1	22.2	67.3	90.6	168.5	1,973.9	2,322.6	2,797.7
1978	510.7	23.0	24.0	152.9	178.5	1,936.6	2,315.1	2,825.7
1979	545.7	22.7	24.5	177.5	149.9	1,948.8	2,323.3	2,869.0
1980	539.2	58.9	25.6	141.7	111.8	2,066.7	2,404.7	2,943.9

(a) Certain unions have, in addition to branches in the States, branches in the Northern Territory and in the Australian Capital Territory. See text on page 112. (b) Includes unions operating only in the Northern Territory or the Australian Capital Territory. (c) Total of previous five columns. Figures refer to interstate unions.

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