



TRADE UNION MEMBERS, AUSTRALIA, MARCH TO MAY 1982

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

During the period March to May 1982 a survey was conducted throughout Australia in order to obtain information about the membership of trade unions and employee associations and various characteristics of members and non-members. A similar survey was previously conducted in November 1976. Results were published in *Trade Union Members, November 1976* (6325.0).

2. The survey was based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 15,000 houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.) and covered about one-third of one per cent of the population of Australia. Information was obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. Respondents were interviewed personally.

Scope

3. The survey included persons aged 15 years and over who were employed wage and salary earners (employees) in their main job or who were looking for work except:

- (a) members of the permanent defence forces;
- (b) certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated populations;
- (c) overseas visitors holidaying in Australia;
- (d) members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia;
- (e) all school students, some patients in hospitals and sanatoria, or inmates of gaols, reformatories, etc.

Definitions

4. A *trade union* (or employee association) 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.

5. For the purposes of this survey a *part-time* employee is one who usually works less than 35 hours per week.

6. *State capital cities* refers to the 1981 Population Census State Capital City Statistical Divisions. *Other areas* therefore include the Northern Territory, the Australian Capital Territory and the other State Statistical Divisions.

7. *Marital status*. Persons are classified as *married* or *not married*; the latter category includes persons who, at the time of the survey, had never married or were widowed, divorced or separated.

Comparison with other trade union statistics

8. Trade union membership obtained from censuses of trade unions and employee associations are published annually in *Trade Union Statistics, Australia* (6323.0). The figures in that publication are higher than the estimates obtained from this survey for a number of reasons, including the following:

- (i) the estimates in this publication relate only to union membership in one job, whereas a person who had recently changed jobs could be registered as a member of more than one union in the census of trade unions;
- (ii) the estimates shown in this publication exclude some persons who may be members of unions e.g. some self-employed persons such as truck owner-drivers;
- (iii) some persons may elect to belong to more than one union, but would be counted only once in this survey;
- (iv) some unions may encounter difficulties in maintaining up-to-date registers of members, which will therefore include persons who are no longer financial members.

9. Care should also be taken when comparing the estimates in this publication with those published in *Trade Union Members, November 1976* (6325.0), where only employees who were members of unions in their main job were included. The number of employees included in the tables in the publication for the current survey who were members of unions, but not in their main job, is 61,600.

Classifications

10. Although some persons may be union members in their second job only, the classifications shown are for the employee's main job where applicable. Industry is classified according to the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification* (ASIC) 1978 and occupation according to the *Classification and Classified List of Occupations, Revised June 1981*.

Reliability of the estimates

11. 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 may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey. More information on this topic is given in the Technical note.
- (b) *non-sampling error*: inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in reporting by interviewers and respondents 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

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

The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0)—issued monthly

Trade Union Statistics, Australia (6323.0)—issued annually

Trade Union Members, November 1976 (6325.0)

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

Symbols and other usages

- * Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses. See paragraph 11 above.
- .. Not applicable.

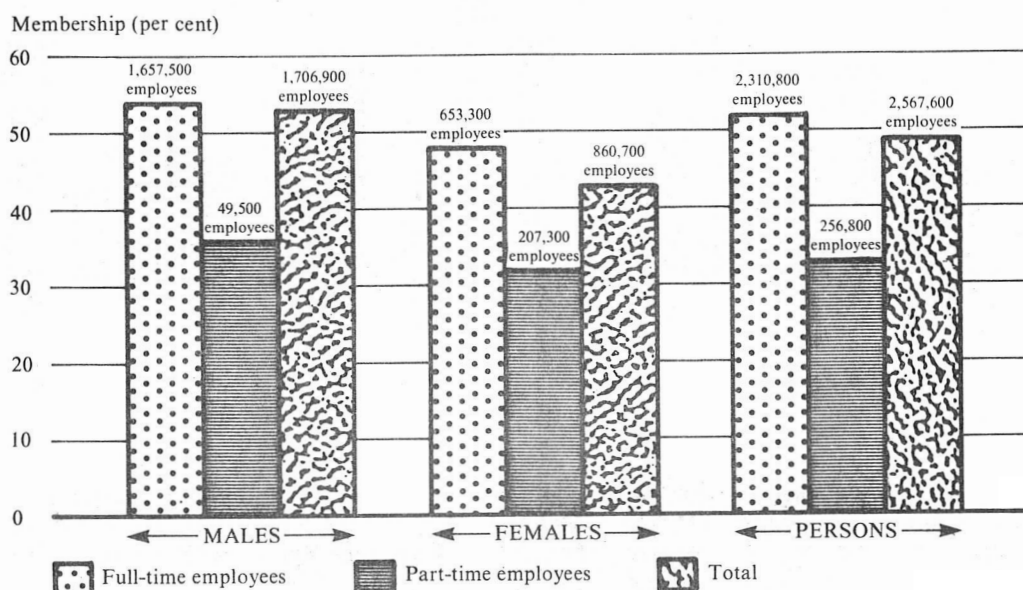
14. Figures have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

R. J. CAMERON
Australian Statistician

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

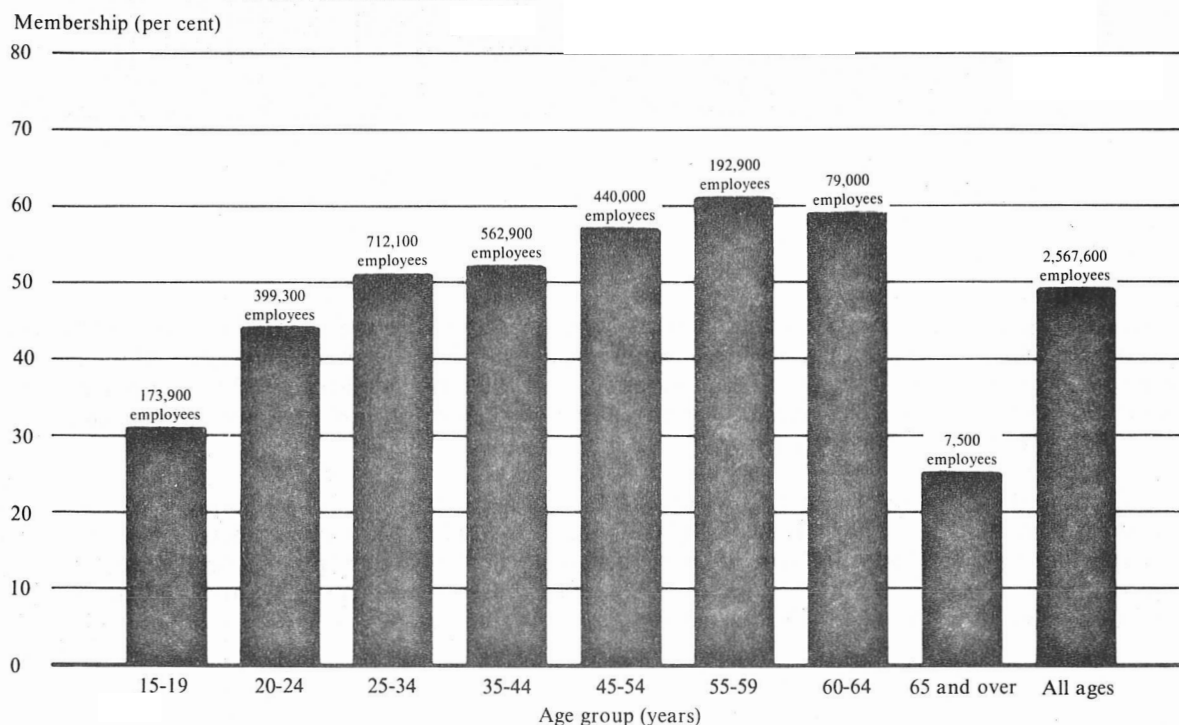
Of 5,187,900 employed wage and salary earners during March to May 1982, about 49 per cent (2,567,600) were members of trade unions (or employee associations). This represents a slight drop in the rate of unionisation since November 1976 when the figure was 51 per cent. There are significant differences between males and females: 53 per cent of males were members of trade unions compared with 43 per cent of females. This difference can be partially attributed to the high proportion of female employees (32 per cent) who are in the part-time labour force where rates of unionisation are considerably lower.

DIAGRAM 1. TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP : FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME STATUS



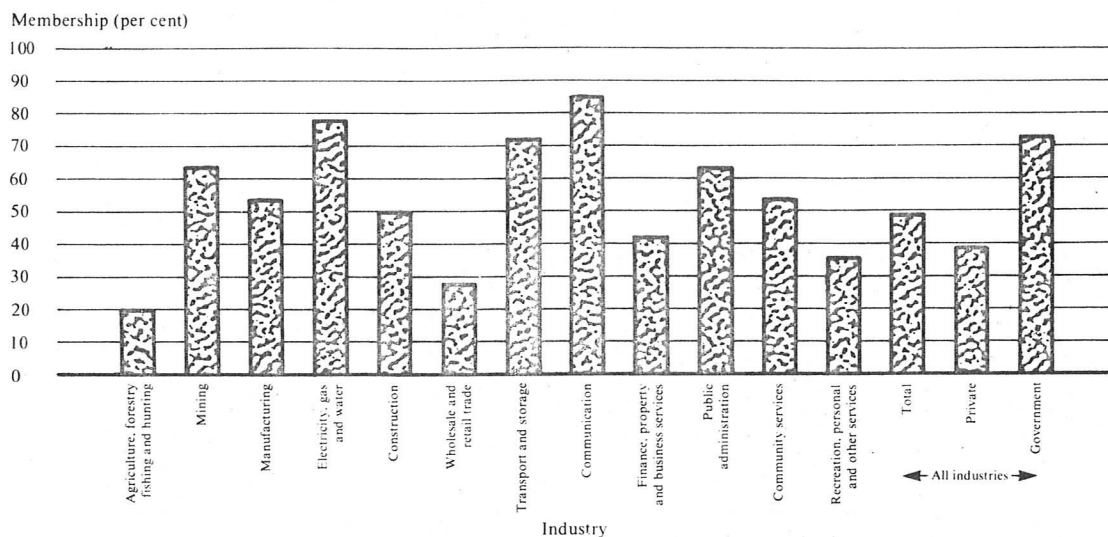
The proportion of union members increases steadily with age, peaking at about 61 per cent for employees aged 55-59 years. This may reflect the increased likelihood of an employee joining a union as the length of time in the labour force increases or it may be part of an overall trend towards lower rates of unionisation. The decline in the rate of unionisation after 60 years of age reflects the increase in the proportion of part-time workers once retirement age is reached.

DIAGRAM 2. TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP : AGE



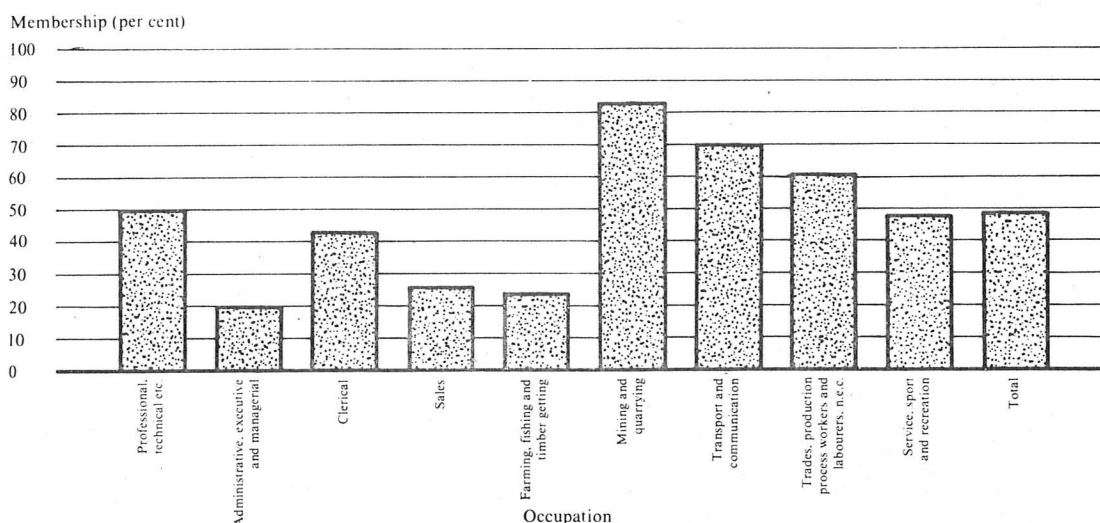
The extent of trade union membership varies significantly between industries and occupations. Higher rates of unionisation are observed in industries such as communication (85 per cent) and electricity, gas and water (78 per cent) which are characterised by a relatively small number of large employers. This contrasts with agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (20 per cent) and wholesale and retail trade (28 per cent) where a sizeable proportion of employees work in smaller businesses. In addition, government sector employees are more likely to be union members (73 per cent) than private sector employees (39 per cent).

DIAGRAM 3. TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP : INDUSTRY AND SECTOR



With regard to occupations, higher rates of unionisation occur in mining and quarrying (83 per cent) and transport and communication (70 per cent). This contrasts with lower rates in administrative, executive and managerial occupations (20 per cent), farming, fishing and timbergetting (24 per cent) and sales (26 per cent).

DIAGRAM 4. TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP : OCCUPATION



The average earnings of trade union members are about \$285 per week compared with about \$257 per week for other employees. There appears to be no difference in membership levels between employees who have gained some qualification since they left school and those who have not—both were estimated at about 50 per cent. However, there are significant differences according to country of birth—about 48 per cent of employees born in Australia are members, compared with about 55 per cent born overseas.

Only about 48,400 (9 per cent) of persons looking for work are members of trade unions. The estimate for males is about 16 per cent and for females 3 per cent. The 15,000 persons aged 15-24 years who are members represent about 6 per cent of all persons aged 15-24 who are looking for work, compared with about 12 per cent for the total of all of the other age groups. About 11 per cent of married persons looking for work are members compared with about 8 per cent for persons who are not married and looking for work.

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF CHARACTERISTICS : EMPLOYEES WHO WERE TRADE UNION MEMBERS, 1976 AND 1982

Characteristics	November 1976		March to May 1982	
	Number of members (' 000)	Proportion of all employees in same category (per cent)	Number of members (' 000)	Proportion of all employees in same category (per cent)
Total	2,512.7	51	2,567.6	49
Males	1,741.2	56	1,706.9	53
Females	771.5	43	860.7	43
New South Wales	903.1	51	949.8	51
Victoria	678.6	50	658.5	48
Queensland	346.0	53	383.9	50
South Australia	229.2	50	227.7	50
Western Australia	204.4	50	199.9	46
Tasmania	84.3	60	86.2	58
Northern Territory	19.9	61	20.8	41
Australian Capital Territory	47.1	60	40.9	44
State capital cities	1,656.0	50	1,694.8	49
Other areas	856.7	54	872.8	50
Married	1,763.3	54	1,753.9	53
Not married(a)	749.4	46	813.8	43
Age group (years)—				
15-24	583.8	43	573.1	39
25-34	649.6	52	712.1	51
35-44	477.1	52	562.9	52
45-54	504.8	58	440.0	57
55-59	192.2	62	192.9	61
60-64	94.4	60	79.0	59
65 and over	10.8	24	7.5	25
Occupation—				
Professional, technical, etc.	360.3	52	427.6	50
Administrative, executive and managerial	50.2	19	59.2	20
Clerical	443.8	46	439.8	43
Sales	106.7	25	96.5	26
Farming, fishing and timbergetting, etc.	41.8	38	30.5	24
Mining and quarrying	21.6	86	33.3	83
Transport and communication	190.6	72	196.7	70
Trades and production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.	1,038.8	64	1,018.8	61
Service, sport and recreation	258.9	51	265.1	48
Industry—				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	21.5	20	21.0	20
Mining	39.2	63	68.5	64
Manufacturing	679.8	57	635.0	54
Electricity, gas and water	88.1	83	101.5	78
Construction	188.3	57	127.0	50
Wholesale and retail trade	258.3	27	253.0	28
Transport and storage	194.5	73	199.7	72
Communication	121.8	88	108.2	85
Finance, property and business services	167.6	42	194.5	42
Public administration and defence	179.1	72	211.9	63
Community services	452.1	56	536.9	54
Recreation, personal and other services	122.3	41	110.2	36
Country of birth—				
Australia	1,833.7	50	1,803.6	48
United Kingdom or Ireland	248.1	54	248.0	48
Canada, U.S.A., New Zealand or South Africa	26.5	36	47.3	43
Italy	62.7	62	89.5	67
Greece	55.1	66	42.4	71
Germany	24.3	48	23.8	44
Yugoslavia	53.6	69	65.5	75
Other	208.7	58	247.6	56

(a) In November 1976 not married included never married, widowed and divorced only.

TABLE 2. ALL EMPLOYEES : WHETHER TRADE UNION MEMBER

	Member of a trade union (' 000)			All employees (' 000)			Proportion of all employees (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
New South Wales	634.5	315.3	949.8	1,154.8	695.9	1,850.8	55	45	51
Victoria	423.7	234.8	658.5	824.3	561.9	1,386.2	51	42	48
Queensland	261.0	122.8	383.9	489.1	278.6	767.7	53	44	50
South Australia	153.1	74.6	227.7	277.0	179.1	456.0	55	42	50
Western Australia	132.6	67.3	199.9	272.6	163.6	436.2	49	41	46
Tasmania	58.7	27.5	86.2	91.8	55.9	147.7	64	49	58
Northern Territory	15.7	5.1	20.8	30.9	20.0	50.9	51	26	41
Australian Capital Territory	27.7	13.2	40.9	53.9	38.3	92.2	51	34	44
Australia	1,706.9	860.7	2,567.6	3,194.4	1,993.4	5,187.9	53	43	49
State capital cities	1,078.3	616.5	1,694.8	2,049.0	1,400.6	3,449.6	53	44	49
Other areas	628.6	244.2	872.8	1,145.4	592.8	1,738.3	55	41	50

TABLE 3. ALL EMPLOYEES : WHETHER TRADE UNION MEMBER AND AGE

Age group (years)	Member of a trade union (' 000)			All employees (' 000)			Proportion of all employees (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
15-19	82.4	91.5	173.9	310.1	248.7	558.8	27	37	31
20-24	223.2	176.1	399.3	494.6	402.9	897.4	45	44	44
25-34	486.3	225.8	712.1	878.1	520.7	1,398.8	55	43	51
35-44	387.2	175.7	562.9	661.4	415.8	1,077.2	59	42	52
45-54	303.9	136.1	440.0	492.8	281.5	774.3	62	48	57
55-59	154.6	38.3	192.9	232.9	83.4	316.3	66	46	61
60-64	65.4	13.6	79.0	104.5	30.6	135.0	63	45	59
65 and over	4.0	*	7.5	20.1	9.9	30.0	20	*	25
Total	1,706.9	860.7	2,567.6	3,194.4	1,993.4	5,187.9	53	43	49

TABLE 4. ALL EMPLOYEES : WHETHER TRADE UNION MEMBER AND OCCUPATION

Occupation group	Member of a trade union (' 000)			All employees (' 000)			Proportion of all employees (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Professional, technical, etc.	207.9	219.7	427.6	441.3	410.0	851.4	47	54	50
Administrative, executive and managerial	53.7	5.5	59.2	248.8	40.4	289.2	22	14	20
Clerical	186.4	253.4	439.8	299.6	712.1	1,011.7	62	36	43
Sales	31.0	65.5	96.5	171.6	200.7	372.3	18	33	26
Farming, fishing and timbergetting, etc.	29.8	*	30.5	111.1	14.4	125.5	27	*	24
Mining and quarrying	32.9	*	33.3	39.5	*	40.1	83	*	83
Transport and communication	178.5	18.2	196.7	238.0	41.5	279.5	75	44	70
Trades and production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.	869.9	148.9	1,018.8	1,444.9	224.5	1,669.4	60	66	61
Service, sport and recreation	116.7	148.4	265.1	199.7	349.3	549.0	58	42	48
Total	1,706.9	860.7	2,567.6	3,194.4	1,993.4	5,187.9	53	43	49

TABLE 5. EMPLOYEES WHO ARE TRADE UNION MEMBERS : PROPORTION OF ALL EMPLOYEES, OCCUPATION (per cent)

Occupation group	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Professional, technical, etc.	53	44	55	51	47	64	57	48	50
Administrative, executive and managerial	18	16	21	23	20	26	*	56	20
Clerical	45	35	53	47	44	52	31	33	43
Sales	25	28	24	20	26	33	*	*	26
Farming, fishing and timbergetting, etc.	29	*	23	23	*	33	*	*	24
Mining and quarrying	91	*	74	*	73	100	*	*	83
Transport and communication	72	69	77	77	53	75	*	48	70
Trades and production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.	61	65	56	63	54	73	40	55	61
Service, sport and recreation	51	43	49	48	50	53	34	51	48
Total	51	48	50	50	46	58	41	44	49

TABLE 6. ALL EMPLOYEES : WHETHER TRADE UNION MEMBER, INDUSTRY
AND WHETHER PRIVATE OR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE

Industry	Member of a trade union (' 000)			All employees (' 000)			Proportion of all employees (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
PRIVATE									
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	10.2	*	11.8	77.7	15.0	92.8	13	*	13
Mining	65.1	*	66.7	98.5	6.8	105.4	66	*	63
Manufacturing									
Food, beverages and tobacco	81.9	25.5	107.3	132.9	43.9	176.8	62	58	61
Metal products, machinery and equipment	203.0	33.3	236.2	392.8	80.6	473.5	52	41	50
Other	161.5	80.8	242.3	302.1	169.3	471.4	53	48	51
Total	446.3	139.6	585.9	827.9	293.8	1,121.7	54	48	52
Construction	90.2	*	92.1	197.0	13.8	210.8	46	*	44
Wholesale and retail trade									
Wholesale trade	59.2	14.3	73.5	233.2	84.4	317.7	25	17	23
Retail trade	65.2	112.1	177.3	288.2	307.2	595.4	23	36	30
Total	124.4	126.4	250.8	521.4	391.5	912.9	24	32	27
Transport and storage									
Road transport	33.9	*	35.2	62.1	8.3	70.4	55	*	50
Other	30.7	5.9	36.6	43.7	18.9	62.6	70	31	59
Total	64.6	7.2	71.8	105.8	27.2	133.0	61	27	54
Finance, property and business services									
Finance, insurance and services to insurance	46.7	57.2	103.9	86.5	101.7	188.2	54	56	55
Property and business services	17.2	7.3	24.5	95.1	100.9	196.0	18	7	12
Total	63.9	64.5	128.4	181.6	202.7	384.3	35	32	33
Community services									
Health	5.2	27.5	32.7	23.4	127.3	150.7	22	22	22
Education, museums and library services	5.1	5.7	10.9	17.6	39.6	57.2	29	14	19
Other	9.7	10.5	20.2	38.4	49.4	87.8	25	21	23
Total	20.1	43.7	63.8	79.4	216.3	295.7	25	20	22
Recreation, personal and other services									
Entertainment, etc. and restaurants, etc.	39.3	49.0	88.3	99.5	127.7	227.2	40	38	39
Other	*	*	5.9	12.5	42.5	54.9	*	*	11
Total	42.1	52.1	94.2	111.9	170.2	282.1	38	31	33
Total	926.8	438.8	1,365.5	2,201.3	1,337.4	3,538.7	42	33	39
GOVERNMENT									
Manufacturing									
Metal products, machinery and equipment	30.8	*	32.3	34.4	*	35.9	90	*	90
Other	8.8	8.0	16.8	11.4	8.6	20.0	77	93	84
Total	39.6	9.5	49.1	45.8	10.1	55.9	86	94	88
Electricity, gas and water	95.2	6.3	101.5	119.6	10.7	130.3	80	59	78
Construction	32.8	*	34.9	37.3	4.3	41.7	88	*	84
Transport and storage	116.4	11.4	127.9	129.1	14.7	143.8	90	78	89
Communication	81.8	26.4	108.2	89.1	38.7	127.9	92	68	85
Finance, property and business services									
Finance, insurance and services to insurance	24.4	28.2	52.6	26.5	34.1	60.6	92	83	87
Property and business services	5.6	7.9	13.5	7.3	10.2	17.6	76	77	77
Total	30.0	36.1	66.1	33.8	44.3	78.1	89	81	85
Public administration and defence	162.1	49.8	211.9	227.6	106.2	333.9	71	47	63
Community services									
Health	46.7	121.6	168.3	67.1	185.7	252.9	70	65	67
Education, museums and library services	97.8	140.1	237.9	140.3	206.2	346.5	70	68	69
Other	57.1	10.1	67.2	73.5	20.7	94.2	78	49	71
Total	201.6	271.7	473.3	280.9	412.6	693.5	72	66	68
Recreation, personal and other services	8.0	8.1	16.0	11.1	12.1	23.2	72	67	69
Other industries	12.6	*	13.1	18.7	*	21.0	67	*	62
Total	780.2	421.9	1,202.1	993.1	656.0	1,649.2	79	64	73

TABLE 6. ALL EMPLOYEES : WHETHER TRADE UNION MEMBER, INDUSTRY AND WHETHER PRIVATE OR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE—continued

Industry	Member of a trade union (' 000)			All employees (' 000)			Proportion of all employees (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
TOTAL									
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	19.1	*	21.0	90.6	16.3	106.9	21	*	20
Mining	66.8	*	68.5	100.3	6.8	107.1	67	*	64
Manufacturing									
Food, beverages and tobacco	85.4	25.9	111.2	137.1	44.3	181.4	62	58	61
Metal products, machinery and equipment	233.8	34.7	268.5	427.2	82.1	509.3	55	42	53
Other	166.8	88.5	255.3	309.4	177.5	486.9	54	50	52
Total	485.9	149.1	635.0	873.7	303.9	1,177.6	56	49	54
Electricity, gas and water	95.2	6.3	101.5	119.6	10.7	130.3	80	59	78
Construction	122.9	4.1	127.0	234.4	18.1	252.5	52	23	50
Wholesale and retail trade									
Wholesale trade	60.7	14.3	75.1	235.8	84.4	320.2	26	17	23
Retail trade									
Dealers in motor vehicles	17.9	*	21.6	137.8	31.7	169.5	13	*	13
Other	47.7	108.6	156.3	152.0	276.5	428.5	31	39	36
Total	65.6	112.3	177.9	289.7	308.2	598.0	23	36	30
Total	126.4	126.6	253.0	525.5	392.5	918.0	24	32	28
Transport and storage									
Road transport	51.8	*	54.0	82.1	9.2	91.3	63	*	59
Other	129.2	16.5	145.7	152.8	32.7	185.5	85	50	79
Total	181.0	18.7	199.7	234.9	41.9	276.7	77	45	72
Communication	81.8	26.4	108.2	89.1	38.7	127.9	92	68	85
Finance, property and business services									
Finance, insurance and services to insurance	71.1	85.5	156.5	113.0	135.8	248.8	63	63	63
Property and business services	22.8	15.2	38.0	102.5	111.1	213.6	22	14	18
Total	93.9	100.6	194.5	215.4	247.0	462.4	44	41	42
Public administration and defence	162.1	49.8	211.9	227.6	106.2	333.9	71	47	63
Community services									
Health	52.0	149.0	201.0	90.5	313.0	403.6	57	48	50
Education, museums and library services	102.9	145.8	248.7	157.9	245.8	403.7	65	59	62
Other	66.8	20.6	87.4	111.9	70.0	182.0	60	29	48
Total	221.7	315.4	537.1	360.4	628.9	989.3	62	50	54
Recreation, personal and other services									
Entertainment and recreational services	14.2	15.9	30.0	36.9	34.1	71.1	38	47	42
Restaurants, hotels and clubs	32.7	41.0	73.7	73.2	105.1	178.2	45	39	41
Other	*	*	6.5	12.9	43.1	56.0	*	*	12
Total	50.1	60.2	110.2	123.0	182.3	305.3	41	33	36
Total	1,706.9	860.7	2,567.6	3,194.4	1,993.4	5,187.9	53	43	49

TABLE 7. EMPLOYEES WHO ARE TRADE UNION MEMBERS : PROPORTION OF ALL EMPLOYEES, INDUSTRY (per cent)

Industry division	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	23	16	19	*	17	26	*	*	20
Mining	76	*	55	50	59	76	75	*	64
Manufacturing	53	57	53	52	43	67	*	*	54
Electricity, gas and water	84	71	84	85	69	91	*	*	78
Construction	49	56	45	62	40	71	*	58	50
Wholesale and retail trade	28	28	30	25	25	33	*	26	28
Transport and storage	74	69	75	80	61	71	*	74	72
Communication	80	88	82	91	91	85	*	*	85
Finance, property and business services	43	38	44	46	39	61	*	34	42
Public administration and defence	71	55	76	78	66	73	30	45	63
Community services	58	45	60	55	56	64	57	47	54
Recreation, personal and other services	42	33	30	29	32	35	*	59	36
Total	51	48	50	50	46	58	41	44	49

TABLE 8. ALL EMPLOYEES : WHETHER TRADE UNION MEMBER,
COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND MARITAL STATUS

Country of birth	Member of a trade union (' 000)			All employees (' 000)			Proportion of all employees (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
MARRIED									
Australia	810.3	346.8	1,157.1	1,430.9	839.8	2,270.7	57	41	51
United Kingdom or Ireland	129.8	54.7	184.5	234.7	137.0	371.7	55	40	50
Canada, New Zealand, U.S.A. or South Africa	23.1	9.6	32.7	44.9	24.9	69.8	51	39	47
<i>Main English-speaking countries</i>	<i>152.9</i>	<i>64.3</i>	<i>217.2</i>	<i>279.6</i>	<i>161.9</i>	<i>441.5</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>49</i>
Italy	58.5	18.3	76.8	80.9	28.8	109.7	72	64	70
Greece	22.9	14.9	37.8	28.7	21.3	50.0	80	70	76
Germany	12.1	4.9	16.9	24.3	12.1	36.4	50	40	47
Yugoslavia	36.9	20.5	57.4	46.0	26.3	72.3	80	78	79
Other	133.9	56.7	190.6	216.9	109.9	326.8	62	52	58
<i>Non main English-speaking countries</i>	<i>264.3</i>	<i>115.3</i>	<i>379.5</i>	<i>396.8</i>	<i>198.4</i>	<i>595.3</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>64</i>
Born overseas	417.2	179.6	596.7	676.5	360.3	1,036.8	62	50	58
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,227.5</i>	<i>526.4</i>	<i>1,753.9</i>	<i>2,107.4</i>	<i>1,200.1</i>	<i>3,307.5</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>53</i>
NOT MARRIED									
Australia	376.6	269.9	646.5	872.9	644.6	1,517.6	43	42	43
United Kingdom or Ireland	37.1	26.5	63.5	79.4	60.5	139.8	47	44	45
Canada, New Zealand, U.S.A. or South Africa	7.4	7.2	14.6	17.9	21.6	39.5	41	33	37
<i>Main English-speaking countries</i>	<i>44.4</i>	<i>33.7</i>	<i>78.1</i>	<i>97.3</i>	<i>82.0</i>	<i>179.3</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>44</i>
Italy	9.6	*	12.7	16.5	7.7	24.2	58	*	52
Greece	*	*	4.6	4.5	5.0	9.5	*	*	49
Germany	*	*	6.8	10.1	7.6	17.7	*	*	39
Yugoslavia	5.2	*	8.1	10.4	4.8	15.2	50	*	53
Other	38.5	18.5	56.9	75.3	41.5	116.8	51	45	49
<i>Non main English-speaking countries</i>	<i>58.5</i>	<i>30.7</i>	<i>89.2</i>	<i>116.8</i>	<i>66.7</i>	<i>183.5</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>49</i>
Born overseas	102.9	64.4	167.3	214.1	148.7	362.8	48	43	46
<i>Total</i>	<i>479.5</i>	<i>334.3</i>	<i>813.8</i>	<i>1,087.0</i>	<i>793.4</i>	<i>1,880.4</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>43</i>
TOTAL									
Australia	1,186.9	616.7	1,803.6	2,303.9	1,484.4	3,788.3	52	42	48
United Kingdom or Ireland	166.9	81.2	248.0	314.1	197.4	511.5	53	41	48
Canada, New Zealand, U.S.A. or South Africa	30.5	16.8	47.3	62.8	46.5	109.3	48	36	43
<i>Main English-speaking countries</i>	<i>197.3</i>	<i>98.0</i>	<i>295.3</i>	<i>376.9</i>	<i>243.9</i>	<i>620.8</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>48</i>
Italy	68.1	21.4	89.5	97.4	36.5	133.9	70	59	67
Greece	24.2	18.2	42.4	33.2	26.3	59.5	73	69	71
Germany	15.9	7.9	23.8	34.3	19.8	54.1	46	40	44
Yugoslavia	42.1	23.4	65.5	56.4	31.1	87.5	75	75	75
Other	172.4	75.2	247.6	292.2	151.4	443.6	59	50	56
<i>Non main English-speaking countries</i>	<i>322.7</i>	<i>146.0</i>	<i>468.7</i>	<i>513.6</i>	<i>265.1</i>	<i>778.7</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>60</i>
Born overseas	520.1	244.0	764.0	890.6	509.0	1,399.6	58	48	55
Total	1,706.9	860.7	2,567.6	3,194.4	1,993.4	5,187.9	53	43	49

TABLE 9. ALL EMPLOYEES : WHETHER TRADE UNION MEMBER, USUAL WEEKLY EARNINGS AND MARITAL STATUS

	Member of a trade union			All employees			Proportion of all employees		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
MARRIED									
Usual weekly earnings(\$)—	—'000—						—per cent—		
Under 50	*	6.3	7.2	4.7	55.0	59.7	*	11	12
50 and under 100	*	38.5	38.6	6.0	132.4	138.4	*	29	28
100 and under 125	5.5	29.0	34.5	13.2	90.6	103.8	42	32	33
125 and under 150	4.4	26.3	30.7	14.5	64.2	78.7	30	41	39
150 and under 160	4.2	16.5	20.8	9.4	39.6	49.0	45	42	42
160 and under 170	*	11.9	15.5	7.4	29.4	36.8	*	40	42
170 and under 180	6.0	10.5	16.5	13.3	28.4	41.7	45	37	40
180 and under 190	7.2	23.4	30.6	22.2	43.7	65.8	33	54	47
190 and under 200	9.8	27.0	36.9	18.1	44.8	62.9	54	60	59
200 and under 220	70.7	73.4	144.1	117.2	139.8	257.0	60	52	56
220 and under 240	94.4	64.7	159.1	148.7	127.1	275.7	64	51	58
240 and under 260	147.4	45.0	192.4	220.4	103.9	324.2	67	43	59
260 and under 280	113.3	28.7	142.0	169.8	65.8	235.6	67	44	60
280 and under 300	103.5	17.9	121.4	161.7	40.5	202.2	64	44	60
300 and under 325	137.1	25.9	163.0	241.3	48.7	290.0	57	53	56
325 and under 350	82.6	18.2	100.8	133.1	24.7	157.8	62	74	64
350 and under 400	144.1	27.8	171.8	243.4	42.0	285.5	59	66	60
400 and over	273.7	25.0	298.7	508.6	36.2	544.8	54	69	55
Not specified(a)	18.8	10.6	29.4	54.5	43.5	98.0	34	24	30
Total	1,227.5	526.4	1,753.9	2,107.4	1,200.1	3,307.5	58	44	53
—dollars—									
Average (mean) earnings	330	226	299	341	201	290
NOT MARRIED									
Usual weekly earnings(\$)—	—'000—						—per cent—		
Under 50	4.7	6.3	11.0	23.2	41.3	64.5	20	15	17
50 and under 100	6.5	11.2	17.7	47.6	41.8	89.3	14	27	20
100 and under 125	14.0	20.5	34.5	70.8	60.7	131.5	20	34	26
125 and under 150	13.5	22.5	36.0	57.4	63.1	120.5	24	36	30
150 and under 160	8.1	17.3	25.4	26.0	34.2	60.2	31	51	42
160 and under 170	6.1	11.9	18.0	25.2	23.6	48.8	24	50	37
170 and under 180	7.4	13.6	20.9	23.2	28.2	51.4	32	48	41
180 and under 190	12.1	11.3	23.4	34.2	27.0	61.2	35	42	38
190 and under 200	12.6	13.5	26.0	31.8	32.4	64.2	39	42	40
200 and under 220	44.8	38.5	83.3	106.6	84.4	190.9	42	46	44
220 and under 240	51.2	33.4	84.6	93.8	84.7	178.5	55	39	47
240 and under 260	59.3	35.4	94.7	113.6	74.1	187.8	52	48	50
260 and under 280	40.2	16.5	56.7	74.2	38.5	112.6	54	43	50
280 and under 300	38.6	14.5	53.1	62.2	31.8	94.0	62	46	57
300 and under 325	46.1	20.3	66.3	79.2	37.5	116.7	58	54	57
325 and under 350	21.4	11.6	33.0	42.8	17.5	60.3	50	66	55
350 and under 400	31.1	17.0	48.1	52.2	29.1	81.3	59	59	59
400 and over	52.0	15.4	67.3	92.9	26.9	119.8	56	57	56
Not specified(a)	10.0	*	13.5	30.2	16.7	46.8	33	*	29
Total	479.5	334.3	813.8	1,087.0	793.4	1,880.4	44	42	43
—dollars—									
Average (mean) earnings	274	226	254	245	207	229

For footnote see end of table.

TABLE 9. ALL EMPLOYEES : WHETHER TRADE UNION MEMBER, USUAL WEEKLY EARNINGS AND MARITAL STATUS—continued

	<i>Member of a trade union</i>			<i>All employees</i>			<i>Proportion of all employees</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
TOTAL									
Usual weekly earnings (\$)—	—'000—						—per cent—		
Under 50	5.6	12.6	18.2	27.9	96.3	124.1	20	13	15
50 and under 100	6.6	49.7	56.2	53.6	174.1	227.7	12	29	25
100 and under 125	19.5	49.5	69.0	84.0	151.3	235.3	23	33	29
125 and under 150	17.9	48.8	66.7	71.9	127.4	199.3	25	38	33
150 and under 160	12.3	33.9	46.2	35.5	73.7	109.2	35	46	42
160 and under 170	9.7	23.7	33.4	32.6	53.0	85.7	30	45	39
170 and under 180	13.4	24.1	37.4	36.5	56.6	93.1	37	42	40
180 and under 190	19.3	34.7	54.0	56.4	70.6	127.0	34	49	43
190 and under 200	22.4	40.5	62.9	49.9	77.2	127.1	45	53	50
200 and under 220	115.5	112.0	227.4	223.8	224.2	448.0	52	50	51
220 and under 240	145.7	98.1	243.7	242.5	211.7	454.2	60	46	54
240 and under 260	206.7	80.4	287.1	334.0	178.0	512.0	62	45	56
260 and under 280	153.5	45.2	198.7	244.0	104.3	348.2	63	43	57
280 and under 300	142.1	32.4	174.5	223.9	72.2	296.2	63	45	59
300 and under 325	183.2	46.1	229.3	320.4	86.2	406.6	57	54	56
325 and under 350	104.0	29.8	133.8	175.9	42.2	218.1	59	71	61
350 and under 400	175.1	44.8	219.9	295.7	71.1	366.8	59	63	60
400 and over	325.7	40.4	366.1	601.5	63.1	664.6	54	64	55
Not specified(a)	28.8	14.1	42.9	84.6	60.2	144.8	34	23	30
Total	1,706.9	860.7	2,567.6	3,194.4	1,993.4	5,187.9	53	43	49
—dollars—									
Average (mean) earnings	315	226	285	308	203	268

(a) Employees who did not provide details of their earnings. These employees have been excluded from the calculations which provided the averages shown.

TABLE 10. ALL EMPLOYEES : WHETHER TRADE UNION MEMBER AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

<i>Educational attainment</i>	<i>Member of a trade union</i> ('000)			<i>All employees</i> ('000)			<i>Proportion of all employees</i> (per cent)		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
With post-school qualifications									
Bachelor or higher degree	121.9	81.9	203.8	299.8	152.6	452.4	41	54	45
Diploma, technical or other tertiary certificate	197.9	215.4	413.2	386.0	521.9	907.9	51	41	46
Trade or apprenticeship	437.4	22.6	460.0	747.2	66.4	813.6	59	34	57
Not specified	5.7	*	7.8	10.1	4.7	14.7	57	*	53
Total	762.9	322.0	1,084.8	1,443.0	745.6	2,188.6	53	43	50
Without post-school qualifications(a)	924.7	518.0	1,442.7	1,706.1	1,194.8	2,900.9	54	43	50
Not specified	19.4	20.8	40.1	45.3	53.1	98.4	43	39	41
Total	1,706.9	860.7	2,567.6	3,194.4	1,993.4	5,187.9	53	43	49

(a) Includes persons who never attended school.

TABLE 11. ALL EMPLOYEES : WHETHER TRADE UNION MEMBER AND USUAL HOURS WORKED EACH WEEK(a)

Usual hours worked each week(a)	Member of a trade union ('000)			All employees ('000)			Proportion of all employees (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Less than 10	8.0	30.1	38.2	35.1	154.1	189.2	23	20	20
10-19	6.1	59.5	65.6	23.4	182.8	206.2	26	33	32
20-29	10.5	60.8	71.3	30.3	183.8	214.1	35	33	33
30-34	24.8	56.8	81.6	46.9	122.7	169.6	53	46	48
Less than 35	49.5	207.3	256.8	135.6	643.5	779.1	36	32	33
35	83.9	54.6	138.5	131.6	135.0	266.6	64	40	52
36-39	313.3	145.9	459.2	466.2	308.7	774.9	67	47	59
40	701.6	362.5	1,064.1	1,257.8	700.9	1,958.7	56	52	54
41-48	333.1	60.8	393.9	604.9	137.1	742.0	55	44	53
49 and over	225.6	29.5	255.1	598.2	68.4	666.6	38	43	38
35 and over	1,657.5	653.3	2,310.8	3,058.8	1,350.0	4,408.8	54	48	52
Total	1,706.9	860.7	2,567.6	3,194.4	1,993.4	5,187.9	53	43	49

(a) In main job.

TABLE 12. PERSONS LOOKING FOR WORK : WHETHER TRADE UNION MEMBER

Characteristics	Member of a trade union ('000)			All employees ('000)			Proportion of all employees (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
New South Wales	17.2	4.1	21.3	90.0	102.7	192.7	19	4	11
Victoria	8.6	*	9.0	63.2	62.8	126.0	14	*	7
Queensland	6.6	*	9.0	34.6	41.7	76.3	19	*	12
Other States and Territories	7.6	*	9.2	69.4	66.8	136.3	11	*	7
Age group (years)—									
15-24	11.6	*	15.0	124.1	126.9	250.9	9	*	6
25-34	12.4	*	14.6	57.0	68.5	125.5	22	*	12
35-44	7.9	*	10.1	29.1	51.3	80.5	27	*	13
45 and over	8.1	*	8.7	47.0	27.4	74.4	17	*	12
Married	19.5	5.0	24.5	98.5	132.1	230.6	20	4	11
Not married	20.4	*	23.9	158.7	142.0	300.7	13	*	8
State capital cities	23.5	*	27.0	160.7	164.3	325.0	15	*	8
Other areas	16.4	5.0	21.4	96.5	109.8	206.3	17	5	10
Total	39.9	8.5	48.4	257.2	274.0	531.2	16	3	9

NOTE: The definition for persons looking for work used in this survey is different from the definition for unemployed persons used in the monthly labour force survey.

TECHNICAL NOTE

Estimation procedure

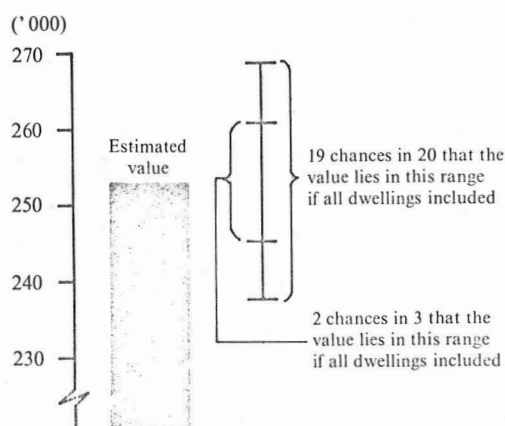
The estimates are derived from the population survey by use of a ratio estimation procedure which ensures that the estimates conform to an independently estimated distribution of the population for each capital city and remainder of State by age and sex, rather than to the corresponding distribution 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. Since they are averages based on calculations for a limited number of past labour force surveys (which are conducted monthly) 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. Table 5 shows that the estimated number of trade union members in the wholesale and retail trade industry was 253,000. Since this estimate is between 200,000 and 300,000 in the standard error table, the standard error for Australia will be between 7,200 and 8,400 and can be approximated as 7,800 (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 245,200 to 260,800 and about nineteen chances in twenty that the value will fall within the range 237,400 to 268,600. This example is illustrated in the following diagram.



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

6. 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. The formula for the relative standard error (RSE) of a proportion is given below:

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

7. Considering the example from paragraph 4 above, the 253,000 trade union members in the wholesale and retail industry represent about 27.6 per cent of the 918,000 employees in the wholesale and retail trade industry. The standard error of 918,000 is approximately 12,800 so the relative standard error is 1.4 per cent. The relative standard error for 253,000 is 3.1 per cent. Applying the above formula, the relative standard error of 27.6 per cent is $\sqrt{(3.1)^2 - (1.4)^2}$ or 2.8 per cent, giving a standard error of about 0.8 per cent. Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the proportion of trade union members in the wholesale and retail trade industry is between 26.8 per cent and 28.4 per cent and nineteen chances in twenty the proportion is within the range 26.0 per cent to 29.2 per cent.

8. 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.

9. 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.

STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES

	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia	
Size of estimate (persons)	— number —								Per cent of estimate	
1,200						390				
1,400						420				
1,600						440				
1,800						460				
2,000				650	660	490	660	620		
2,500				720	720	530	700	680		
3,000			970	780	780	570	780	720		
3,500			1,000	830	840	610	830	760		
4,000			1,100	880	890	640	880	800	1,300	32.5
4,500	1,500	1,400	1,200	920	930	680	930	830	1,400	30.6
5,000	1,500	1,500	1,200	960	980	700	970	860	1,500	29.1
6,000	1,700	1,600	1,300	1,000	1,100	750	1,000	900	1,600	26.2
10,000	2,100	2,000	1,600	1,300	1,300	900	1,300	1,100	2,000	20.3
20,000	2,900	2,700	2,200	1,700	1,700	1,100	1,700	1,300	2,800	14.0
50,000	4,200	3,800	3,100	2,300	2,300	1,500	2,400	1,600	4,200	8.3
100,000	5,500	4,900	4,000	2,900	2,900	1,800		1,800	5,500	5.5
200,000	7,100	6,200	5,100	3,600	3,600	2,100			7,200	3.6
300,000	8,200	7,000	5,800	4,100	4,100				8,400	2.8
500,000	10,000	8,200	6,800	4,700	4,700				10,000	2.0
1,000,000	12,000	9,900	8,400						13,000	1.3
2,000,000	15,000	12,000							16,000	0.8
5,000,000									21,000	0.4