INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Explanatory notes

This section contains statistics of industrial disputes for 1975. Some figures for 1974 and earlier years have also been included.

The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), described in the Bureau publication Australian Standard Industrial Classification (Preliminary Edition), 1969, Vol. 1.

The statistics relate only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more in the establishment where the stoppages occurred. Effects on other establishments because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc. are not measured by these statistics.

The figures of working days and wages lost relate to the losses due to industrial disputes as defined on page 98. They need not necessarily relate to the aggregate working time or wages lost for the economy as a whole, for the following reasons. It is known that, at times of labour shortages, some workers involved in industrial disputes obtain work at other establishments. 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 work force 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. Disputes not settled at the end of a year are included as new disputes in the figures for the following year. Disputes not settled at the end of a quarter are not counted in the number of disputes for the following quarter, but additional workers involved and working days and wages lost are included. Therefore average days lost per worker involved on a quarterly basis are not comparable with the yearly averages.

For statistics of industrial disputes for earlier periods see *Labour Report* No. 58, 1973 (Reference No. 6.7) and the monthly (Reference 6.27) and quarterly (Reference 6.6) releases on *Industrial Disputes Current* figures are published in the monthly and quarterly releases already mentioned.

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 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. 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.

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 maximum number of individual workers involved.

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 and include only those industrial disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more. The figures therefore do not reflect the relative importance of all causes of dispute between employers and employees.

Causes of industrial disputes are grouped 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).

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. The figures also relate only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more. 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 places of workers on strike or locked out.

Closing down the establishment permanently.

Resumption without negotiation.

Other methods.

NOTE. In this publication figures of workers involved (directly and indirectly), working days lost, and estimated loss in wages have been rounded to the nearest hundred. Any discrepancies between totals and sums of components in tables are due to rounding.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: STATES AND TERRITORIES

Period	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.		Tas.	<i>N.T.</i>	A.C.T.	Australia
			NUMBE	ER OF DISPU	лтеş				
1975	1,053	424	412	194	236	57	37	19	2,432
1975 -									
March quarter	274	76	112	30	60	8	11	6	571
June quarter	289	134	127	48	67	19	9	10	703
September quarter	288	132	113	77	67	13	10	1	701
December quarter	202	82	60	39	42	17	7	2	451
	We	ORKERS IN	VOLVED (D	RECTLY A	ND INDIRE	CTLY)('000)			
1975	496.4	570.9	172.7	69.6	53.8	20.1	9.9	4.5	1,398.0
1975									
March quarter	91.5	22.6	26.0	9.8	10.3	2.9	1.5	1.0	165.7
June quarter	251.3	196.2	69.2	27.9	18.8	9.0	5.3	3.1	580.9
September quarter	80.3	89.1	30.6	12.2	12.0	2.1	2.3	0.1	228.
December quarter	73.2	263.0	46.9	19.7	12.7	6.1	0.7	0.3	422.0
			WORKING	DAYS LOS	T ('000)				
1975	1,477.8	1,221.7	473.3	127.6	100.7	40.6	33.4	34.9	3,509.9
1975									
March quarter	189.2	42.2	63.6	9.9	11.6	0.9	2.7	2.5	322.7
June quarter	780.5	524.5	113.5	41.0	39.8	12.4	21.2	23.2	1,556.1
September quarter	389.0	409.0	203.6	50.4	25.3	22.2	1.8	7.6	1,115.
December quarter	119.1	246.1	92.6	26.3	23.9	5.0	1.3	1.5	515.8
		E	STIMATED I	OSS IN WA	GES (\$'000)				
1975	41,150.3	31,896.8	13,498.5	3,168.2	3,075.2	1,007.5	878.4	1,085.9	95,760.7
1 97 5									
March quarter	5.029.3	1.070.1	1.757.3	210.7	346.6	23.7	69.2	67.6	8,574.4
June quarter	21,589.8	13,466.9	3.157.0	1,029.1	1,204.0	301.8	558.3	714.9	42,021.
September quarter	11,345.2	10,877.5	6,023.8	1,259.5	795.4	537.8	213.0	255.1	31,307.
December quarter	3,186.0	6,482,4	2,560.4	669.0	729.2	144.2	37.9	48.3	13,857.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES, AUSTRALIA 1975

			Workers	Working	g days lost	Contract 1
ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry (a)	Number of disputes	involved (directly and indirectly) ('000)	Number ('000)	Average days per worker involved	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3	6.0	3.8	0.6	129.6
В	Mining —					
	Coal mining	175	49.5	343.3	6.9	11,456.5
	Other mining (b) Total mining	188 <i>363</i>	33.0 <i>82.5</i>	90.0 <i>433.3</i>	2.7 5. <i>3</i>	2,807.6 14,264.1
	_	303	02.3	455.5	5.5	17,207.1
С	Manufacturing — Food, beverages and tobacco Textiles; clothing and footwear —	170	94.5	253.2	2.7	6,215.7
	Textiles	13	17.3	20.7	1.2	327.1
	Clothing and footwear	4	0.8	1.9	2.5	42.2
	Total textiles; clothing and footwear	17	18.1	22.6	1.3	369.3
	Wood, wood products and furniture	23	7.0	13.0	1.9	324.6
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	56	43.7	63.8	1.5	2,096.7
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	49	11.7	34.5	3.0	797.8
	Metal products, machinery and equipment — Basic metal products (c)	195	47.2	98.6	2.1	2,703.4
	Fabricated metal products (c)	162	65.6	105.7	1.6	2,423.7
	Transport equipment (c)	226	116.2	178.9	1.5	4,589.2
	Other machinery and equipment (c)	93	17.6	128.6	7.3	3,404.3
	Total metal products, machinery and					
	equipment (c)	681	553.5	1,279.2	2.3	33,073.1
	Other manufacturing -					
	Non-metallic mineral products (d)	56	10.6	47.0	4.4	1,246.6
	Miscellaneous manufacturing (e)	17 <i>73</i>	4.9 15.5	30.0 77.0	6.2 5.0	777.1 2.023.8
	Total other manufacturing Total manufacturing	1.069	13.3 744.0	1,743.3	2.3	2,023.8 45,063.3
	* *	1,009	744.0	1,775.5	2.5	45,005.5
D	Electricity, gas and water — Electricity and gas	24	20.0	26.8	1.3	747.1
	Water, sewerage and drainage	10	14.8	226.5	15.3	6,416.0
	Total electricity, gas and water	34	34.8	253.4	7.3	7,163.1
E	Construction	309	158.4	497.0	3.1	14,860.6
F	Wholesale and retail trade -	507	250.,	.,,,,		- 1,040.4
	Wholesale trade	21	31.2	109.0	3.5	2,810.2
	Retail trade	25	7.7	94.3	12.3	2,256.7
	Total wholesale and retail trade	46	38.9	203.3	5.2	5,066.9
G, H	Transport and storage; communication — Road transport; other transport and storage; communication —					
	Road transport	34	31.6	37.8	1.2	932.4
	Other transport and storage; communication	19	4.2	7.4	1.8	211.5
	Total road transport; other transport and	53	35.9	45.3	1.3	1,143.9
	storage; communication	33	33.9	43.3	1.5	1,143.9
	Railway transport; air transport -	44	76.3	78.0	1.0	1,897.3
	Railway transport Air transport	12	3.3	78.0 5.6	1.7	153.1
	Total railway transport; air transport	56	79.5	<i>83</i> .6	1.1	2,050.4
	• -	-			_ · -	•
	Water transport – Stevedoring services	279	46.9	46.2	1.0	1.180.9
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	74	10.1	17.9	1.8	542.5
	Total water transport	353	57.0	64.0	1.1	1,723.4
	Total transport and storage; communication	462	172.4	192.9	1.1	4,917.7
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and			_		
	personal services	21	21.3	13.7	0.7	324.9
	Other industries –					
I	Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	25	36.3	14.0	0.4	276.7
3, K	Public administration and defence; community	23	50.5	14.0	U.T	2.0.1
-,	services -					
	Health	16	38.7	62.4	1.6	1,290.4
	Education, libraries, museums and		30.5	45.0	1.2	1.000.0
	art galleries	32 52	38.7 26.0	45.0 48.0	1.2 1.8	1,250.9 1,152.6
	Other (f) Total public administration and defence;	32	20.0	40.0	1.0	1,132.0
	community services	100	103.4	155.4	1.5	3,693.9
	Total other industries	125	139.7	169.4	1.2	3,970.7
	Total	2,432	1,398.0	3,509.9	2.5	95,760.7
(9)	Australian Standard Industrial Classification - seesecon-					

⁽a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification -seesecond paragraph on page 97. Statistics in this industry detail are available only annually. (b) ASIC sub-divisions 11, 13, 14, 15, 16. (c) Sub-total includes details of large disputes that cannot be allocated to the appropriate sub-divisions. Details for the sub-divisions therefore do not add to this sub-total. (d) Glass, clay and other non-metallic mineral products (ASIC sub-division 28). (e) Leather, rubber and plastic products and manufacturing n.e.c. (ASIC sub-divisions 34). (f) Public administration and defence (ASIC division 1); welfare and charitable services and religious institutions (ASIC sub-division 83); and other community services (ASIC sub-division 84).

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES (a), AUSTRALIA WORKING DAYS LOST ('000) (b)

			Manufac	cturing		_			
			Metal products,			Tran and st commun			
	Mir	ning	machinery and		_	Steve-		0.1	434
Period	Coal	Other	equipment (c)	Other	Constru- ction	doring services	Other	Other industries	All industries
1974 1975	163.0 343.3	146.5 90.0	2,850.8 1,279.2	756.7 464.1	1,188.7 497.0	111.1 46.2	516.2 146.7	559.4 643.5	6,292.5 3,509.9
1975 –									
January	2.2	4.0	6.2	7.1	2.9	4.7	1.6	8.2	36.9
February	5.0	5.2	26.3	24.0	23.9	2.3	2.2	27.8	116.7
March	8.1	1.3	40.0	22.3	50.4	2.0	7.8	37.2	169.1
April	10.9	7.3	116.4	24.4	45.1	3.6	13.5	195.1	416.3
May	36.8	7.6	177.2	78.1	65.8	6.3	7.2	125.4	504.6
June	45.8	12.2	387.2	44.4	71.3	2.5	11.4	60.5	635.3
July	100.3	11.5	196.4	51.3	124.2	2.5	26.7	44.7	5\$7.6
August	55.5	15.0	77.5	61.1	46.2	2.1	4.6	30.7	292.8
September	72.0	9.9	83.5	23.8	14.7	1.7	27.0	32.2	264.9
October	2.2	4.9	83.5	44.9	16.9	6.3	11.9	35.5	206.1
November	3.0	9.1	75.1	62.1	33.6	10.8	30.8	45.5	270.1
December	1.5 '	2.1	9.8	20.5	1.7	1.4	2.0	0.7	39.7

⁽a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification—seesecond paragraph on page 97.(b) Refers to all disputes operative in the period. (c) Includes ASIC sub-divisions 29, 31, 32, 33.

INDUSTRIAL DISPU	TES: II	NDUSTRIES A	AND CAUSES,	AUSTRALIA,1975

			AS	IC Indus	try (a)					
			Manufa	cturing	_	Trans	mout			
			Metal products, machinery			and st commu		_		
	Mir	ing	macninery and equip-		Construc-	Steve- doring		Other	All	Per cent of
Cause of dispute (b)	Coal	Other	ment (c)	Other	tion	services	Other		industries	total
			NUMBE	R OF DIS	SPUTES					
Wassa	14	35	257	213	122	20	44	115	820	% 33.7
Wages Hours of work	3	4	7	213 5		20	4	2	27	33.7 1.1
Leave, pensions, compensation	,	4	•	3	• •	-	**	2	21	1.1
provisions, etc.		2	4	4		5	8	4	27	1.1
Managerial policy	74	76	240	114	110	78	71	73	836	34.4
Physical working conditions	34	41	69	25	39	122	27	18	375	15.4
Trade unionism	33	26	63	19	31	22	20	11	225	9.3
Other	17	4	41	8	7	30	9	6	122	5.0
Total	175	188	681	388	309	279	183	229	2,432	100.0
	wo	RKERS I	NVOLVED (DIRECT	LY AND IN	DIRECTLY	n			
					- '000 -					%
Wages	15.8	8.4	362.8	107.0	72.4	2.7	45.8	110.1	725.1	51.9
Hours of work	0.7	8,0	5.0	1.4		0.1	2.6	0.1	10.6	0.8
Leave, pensions, compensation		0.4	4.0			1.6	0.9	1.3	9.9	0.7
provisions, etc.	14.9	0.4 14.2	4.6 54.4	1.0 25.5	26.2	10.5	9.6	43.3	198.4	14.2
Managerial policy Physical working conditions	7.3	4.5	15.5	3.7	26.2 5.4	10.5	5.5	1.3	53.8	3.8
Trade unionism	5.3	4.3	14.5	7.2	14.4	3.3	24.9	12.2	86.0	6.2
Other	5.6	0.5	96.7	44.6	40.0	18.0	36.3	72.4	314.2	22.5
Total	49.5	33.0	553.5	190.5	158.4	46.9	125.5	240.7	1,398.0	100.0
	*****		WORKI							
		·			- 000' -	···· ··				%
Wages	281.3	28.8	1,015.7	318.4	326.0	5.0	68.0	521.7	2,565.0	73.1
Hours of work	1.2	8.7	4.0	1.4		0.3	3.8	0.8	20.2	0.6
Leave, pensions, compensation								۸.		
provisions, etc.	3	0.4	5.4	1.1	67.0	1.6	0.9	0.7	10.1	0.3
Managerial policy	35.1	31.4	119.4	84.4 13.2	57.0 23.4	9.8 7.2	11.8 8.1	56.7 2.0	405.6 95.9	11.6 2.7
Physical working conditions Trade unionism	9.8 6.6	9.4 10.9	22.7 52.9	13.2	23.4 65.4	4.5	8.1 34.4	24.0	93.9 211.7	6.0
Other	9.2	0.3	52.9 59.1	32.7	25.1	17.9	19.5	37.5	201.4	5.7
•										
Total (a) Australian Standard Indus:	343.3	90.0	1,279.2	464.1	497.0	46.2	146.7	643.5	3,509.9	100.0

⁽a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification — see second paragraph on page 97. (b) For nature of classification see page 98. (c) ASIC sub-divisions 29, 31, 32, 33.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES AND DURATION, AUSTRALIA, 1975

		·		AS	IC industry	(a)				
		•	Manufa Metal	cturing		and st	sport torage;			
Duration (working days)	Min Coal	products machiner) ining and equipmen Other (b)		Other	Construc- tion	Steve- doring services	nication Other	Other industries	All industries	Per cent of total
			,	BER OF D						
			14014	BER OF D	101 0120					
Up to 1 day	93	73	311	120	120	192	78	105	1,092	% 44.9
Over 1 to 2 days	43	48	87	54	31	65	39	31	398	16.4
Over 2 to 3 days	20	24	42	50	27	13	19	27	222	9.1
Over 3 to less than 5 days	. 8	17	70	46	33	4	20	16	214	8.8
5 to less than 10 days	8	19	97	76	53	5	19	35	312	12.8
10 to less than 20 days	2	6	49	39	31		5	12	144	5.9
20 to less than 40 days	1	1	23	3	10		2	2	42	1.7
40 days and over	• •		· 2	• •	4	• •	1	1	8	0.3
Total .	175	188	681	388	309	279	183	229	2,432	100.0
		WORKER	S INVOLVE	D (DIREC	TLY AND I	NDIRECT	LY)			
					- 000'					%
Up to 1 day	18.6	12.5	161.4	110.6	82.2	33.4	69.4	171.6	659.8	47.2
Over 1 to 2 days	8.8	4.9	84.4	13.1	44.0	12.1	48.8	30.6	246.6	17.6
Over 2 to 3 days	4.0	5.7	263.0	32.4	1.3	0.6	1.5	3.1	311.7	22.3
Over 3 to less than 5 days	2.4	5.9	15.7	8.1	4.5	0.5	3.5	9.0	49.6	3.5
5 to less than 10 days	1.5	3.1	18.6	12.0	13.4	0.4	1.2	5.1	55.3	4.0
10 to less than 20 days	10.2	0.7	6.8	14.0	11.5	• •	1.0	10.1	54.4	3.9
20 to less than 40 days	3.9	0.2	3.3	0.2	0.8	• •	0.1	10.5	18.9	1.4
40 days and over	• •	••	0.2	• •	0.6	••	0.1	0.8	1.7	0.1
Total	49.5	33.0	553.5	190.5	158.4	46.9	125.5	240.7	1,398.0	100.0
····			WOR	KING DAY	YS LOST					
	4.5.0		24.0		- 000' -		41.0	100.0	401.0	%
Up to 1 day	17.3	7.5	84.9	70.1	57.7	22.7	41.0	100.8	401.9	11.5
Over 1 to 2 days	14.1	7.5	137.6	21.3 87.7	65.9	16.5	65.1 3.7	54.1 7.9	382.0	10.9 22.9
Over 2 to 3 days	9.6 8.8	14.9 22.7	676.7 61.4	30.8	3.4 17.7	1.5 2.8	11.1	35.7	805.3 191.1	5.4
Over 3 to less than 5 days 5 to less than 10 days	8.7	21.3	127.7	79.9	96.3	2.8	7.8	33.7 34.4	378.9	10.8
10 to less than 20 days	190.8	11.4	98.6	171.4	199.7	2.0	12.3	135.7	820.0	23.4
20 to less than 40 days	94.1	4.7	82.1	3.0	23.9	••	3.0	215.7	426.5	12.2
40 days and over	,,,	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	10.2		32.4	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2.6	59.2		3.0
Total	343.3	90.0	1,279.2	464.1	497.0	46.2	146.7	643.5	3,509.9	100.0
			ESTIMA	TED LOSS	IN WAGES	3				
					- \$'000 -					%
Up to 1 day	543.3	224.2	2,203.3	1,817.0	1,720.9	585.1	1,059.6	2,516.7	10,670.3	H.I
Over I to 2 days	461.7	215.1	3,551.9	543.2	1,787.2	437.6	1,510.4	1,155.2		10.1
Over 2 to 3 days	295.8	479.8	17,509.8	2,111.5	95.8	41.0	96.6	180.9		21.7
Over 3 to less than 5 days	314.7	714.7	1,564.9	801.2	522.8	78.6	293.4	884.9		5.4
5 to less than 10 days	260.5	696.8	3,169.2	1,976.7	2,666.6	38.6	244.0	865.5	9,917.7	10.4
10 to less than 20 days	6,370.5	346.9	2,706.3	4,664.6	5,961.9		353.1	3,484.3	23,887.6	24.9
20 to less than 40 days	3,210.1	130.1	2,125.2	76.1	820.4		89.1	6,168.1	12,619.0	13.2
40 days and over	••	••	242.5	• •	1,285.0	• •	90.6	1,399 7	3,017.8	3.2
Total	11,456.5	2,807.6	33,073.1	11,990.2	14,860.6	1,180.9	3,736.8	16,655.1	95,760.7	100.0

⁽a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification - see second paragraph on page 97. (b) ASIC sub-division 29, 31, 32, 33.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES AND METHODS OF SETTLEMENT, AUSTRALIA, 1975 (a)

•					ASIC inc	lustry (b)				_
			Manufa	cturing				· ·		-
	10.		Metal products machines		-	Trans and sto	rage;			
		ning	and equip-		Constru	Steve- c- doring		Other indust-		Per cent
Method of settlement (c)	Coal		ment (d)		tion	services	Other	ries	ries	total
	NUMBI	ER OF I	DISPUTES	<u> </u>						
Negotiation	41	72	188	121	78	79	42	51	672	% 27.6
Mediation	î	1	2	2	2	í	ĩ	3	13	0.5
State legislation –										
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	4	4 i	19	52	54	1	8	39	218	9.0
(b) Intervention, etc. of State government officials							2	2	4	0.2
Federal and joint Federal-State leglislation -										
(a) Industrial Tribunals under -										
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	**	4	• 61	63	31	3	28	20	210	8.6
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	12	• •	• •	• •	• •		• •	• •	12	0.5
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act (iv) Other Acts	• •	• •	ï	• •	• •	3	• •	• •	3	0.1
(b) Intervention, etc. of Federal government officials	• •	• •	, 1	• •		• •	• •	• •	1	ţ
Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out	• • •	• •	• • •		2		• •	• •	2	0.1
Closing down the establishment permanently	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		· · ·					• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		0.1
Resumption without negotiation	117	70	409	150	141	192	101	113	1,293	53.2
Other methods			1		1		1	ì	4	0.2
Total	175	188	681	388	309	279	183	229	2 422	100.0
WORKERS II							103		2,432	100.0
110112210		(21.2		2 11.21	- '000 ·-					%
Negotiation	6.3	7.8	33.1	20.9	23.6	8.0	9.5	10.1	119.1	8.5
Mediation	*	*	0.9	0.4	0.2	*	0.1	2.5	4.1	0.3
State legislation –			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •						***	0.5
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	0.2	5.1	4.5	13.6	5.6	0.1	0.7	27.8	57.6	4.1
(b) Intervention, etc. of State government officials							0.3	0.4	0.7	0.1
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation -										
(a) Industrial Tribunals under —			***							
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	17.6	2.1	320.3	17.3	4.7	0.7	1.9	7.7	354.7	25.4
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	17.6	• •	• •	• •	• •	٠:i	• •	• •	17.6	1.3
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act (iv) Other Acts	• •	• •	0.7	• •	• •	0.1	• •	• •	0.1 0.7	0.1
(b) Intervention, etc. of Federal government officials	• •	• •	0.7	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •		
Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out	• •	• • •	• •	• • •	*	• •		• • •	*	·;
Closing down the establishment permanently		• • •	• • •							
Resumption without negotiation	25.4	18.1		138.4	124.2	37.9	113.1	192.2	842.0	60.2
Other methods			1.4		0.1		•	*	1.5	0.1
Total	49.5	33.0	553.5	190.5	158.4	46.9	125.5	240.7	1,398.0	
			YS LOST						-,	
					- 000' -					%
Negotiation	13.1	22.6	174.8	115.2	210.2	8.3	18.8	44.1	607.1	17.3
Mediation	*	*	5.3	1.7	3.5	*	2.1	22.5	35.1	1.0
State legislation —				_						
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	0.3	25.9	23.9	74.2	41.8	0.1	3.5	309.5	479.3	13.7
(b) Intervention, etc. of State government officials	• •	• •			- •	• •	1.4	0.3	1.7	t
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation -										
(a) Industrial Tribunals under –		,,,	050.0	01.0			160	104.0	1 162 4	20.0
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	205 4	11.9	858.0	91.9	65.9	2.1	16.8		1,153.4	32.9
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	285.4	• •	• •	• •	• •	0.2	٠.	• •	285.4 0.2	8. i †
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	• •	• •	1.1	• •	• •		• •	• •	1.1	, †
(iv) Other Acts (b) Intervention, etc. of Federal government officials	• •	• •		• •	• •	• •	• •	• •		
Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out	• •	• •	• •	• •	0.3	• •	• •	• •	0.3	Ť
Closing down the establishment permanently	• •	• •	• •	• •	0.5	• •	• •	• •	0.3	
Closing down the establishment permanentry Resumption without negotiation	44.5	29.6	206.8	181.0	175.1	35.5	104.1	160.2	936.8	26.7
		29.0	9.4	101.0	0.2	33.3	*	*	9.6	0.3
Other methods										
Other methods Total	343.3	90.0	1,279.2	464.5	497.0	46.2	146.7		3,509.9	100.0

^{*} Less than 50. † Less than 0.05 per cent.

⁽a) Figures in this table relate to disputes that ended in the year and may not agree with figures shown in tables on pages 99 and 100. (b) Australian Standard Industrial Classification — see second paragraph on page 97. (c) For nature of classification see page 98. (d) ASIC sub-division 29, 31, 32, 33.

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ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BY NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED, AUSTRALIA 1974 AND 1975

			(direc	involved tly and ectly)	Worki lo	Estimated	
Number of workers involved (directly and directly)	Year	Number of disputes	Number ('000)	Per cent of total	Number ('000)	Per cent of total	loss in wages (\$'000)
Under 50	1974	1,027	25.8	1.3	104.6	1.7	2,315.5
	1975	831	20.9	1.5	77.6	2.2	2,102.1
50 and under 100	1974	548	38.9	1.9	139.0	2.2	3,123.3
	1975	537	38.5	2.8	117.5	3.4	3,122.9
100 and under 200	1974	444	62.3	3.1	170.4	2.7	3,625.2
	1975	392	56.5	4.0	196.0	5.6	5,173.4
200 and under 400	1974	304	84.4	4.2	344.9	5.5	8,082.9
	1975	279	76.8	5.5	245.1	7.0	7,048.3
400 and under 1,000	1974	242	167.6	8.4	474.3	7.5	10,291.7
	1975	247	- 161.9	11.6	521.7	14.9	14,400.2
1,000 and under 2,000	1974	110	158.2	7.9	465.7	7.4	9,978.5
	1975	74	110.1	7.9	288.6	8.2	7,757.6
2,000 and under 3,000	1974	45	115.5	5.8	245.3	3.9	5,364.5
	1975	20	58.8	4.2	82.0	2.3	2,107.4
3,000 and over	1974	89	1,352.2	67.5	4,348.3	69.1	85,520.2
	1975	52	874.4	62.6	1,981.3	56.5	54,048.9
Total	1974	2,809	2,004.8	100.0	6,292.5	100.0	128,301.8
	1975	2,432	1,398.0	100.0	3,509.9	100.0	95,760.7

ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BY TOTAL WORKING DAYS LOST, AUSTRALIA, 1974 AND 1975

Total working days lost			(direct	involved tly and ectly)	Workin la	Estimated	
	Year	Number of disputes	Number ('000)	Per cent of total	Number ('000)	Per cent of total	loss in wages (\$'000)
10 and under 100	1974	1,231	89.4	4.5	51.0	0.8	1,136.4
	1975	1,051	75.5	5.4	44.0	1.3	1,172.8
100 and under 500	1974	850	142.8	7.1	193.6	3.1	4,240.3
	1975	807	152.8	10.9	187.7	5.4	5,093.5
500 and under 1,000	1974	264	125.8	6.3	188.5	3.0	4,127.2
	1975	232	90.6	6.5	168.6	4.8	4,487.9
1,000 and under 2,000	1974	178	124.6	6.2	252.8	4.0	5,368.1
	1975	137	94.2	6.7	203.7	5.8	5,321.3
2,000 and under 5,000	1974	160	254.7	12.7	551.3	8.8	11,728.7
	1975	113	163.5	11.7	364.4	10.4	9,821.5
5,000 and under 10,000	1974	53	177.5	8.9	420.3	6.7	9,046.3
	1975	47	207.2	14.8	405.2	11.6	11,337.4
10,000 and over	1974	73	1,090.1	54.4	4,634.9	73.7	92,654.9
	1975	45	614.2	43.9	2,136.3	60.9	58,526.3
Total	1974	2,809	2,004.8	100.0	6,292.5	100.0	128,301.8
	1975	2,432	1,398.0	100.0	3,509.9	100.0	95,760.7

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. For Australia the figures have been calculated on two bases: (a) for all disputes, (b) for disputes excluding those attributable to "other" causes (as shown on page 101). The latter have been excluded because they are disputes in which the relationships between employer and employee is not involved.

The figures of employment used in these compilations are monthly estimates of wage and salary earners in civilian employment excluding those in agriculture and in private households employing staff. The employment figures for each year are averages of twelve monthly estimates. For details of the employment series, see the monthly bulletin Employment and Unemployment (Reference No. 6.4). The employment estimates have recently been revised to incorporate new benchmarks derived from the 1971 population census and other sources and are now classified according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: WORKING DAYS LOST PER 1,000 EMPLOYEES, AUSTRALIA, 1967-1971 (a)

	All causes	All causes excluding "other" (a)
1967	181	150
1968	269	262
1969	472	284
1970	555	511
1971	693	646

(a) See text above.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: WORKING DAYS LOST PER 1,000 EMPLOYEES, 1972-1975

	1972	1973	1974	1975
All causes –			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Australia (a)	449	570	1,320	742
New South Wales	518	641	1,520	860
Victoria	506	600	1,787	926
Queensland	516	541	859	766
South Australia	152	313	727	293
Western Australia	273	327	687	265
Tasmania	151	1,079	663	298
Industries (b) -				
Coal mining	2,909	4,268	7,725	14,926
Other mining (c)	1,152	2,855	2,611	1,573
Manufacturing -	•			
Metal products, machinery and equipment (d)	1,128	1,418	4,927	2,415
Other manufacturing (e)	540	898	1,037	683
Total manufacturing	793	1.124	2,758	1,442
Construction	1,028	1,107	2,975	1,253
Transport and storage; communication -	,	•	•	
Stevedoring services	2,154	2,912	6,613	2,783
Other transport and storage; communication	639	285	1,515	431
Total transport and storage; communication	720	415	1,754	540
Other industries (f)	93	139	213	240
All causes excluding "other" (g)	416	541	1,290	700

⁽a) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. (b) Figures classified according to ASIC are not available prior to 1972. (c) ASIC sub-divisions 11 and 13-16. (d) ASIC sub-divisions 29 and 31-33. (e) ASIC sub-divisions 21-28 and 34. (f) Includes finance, insurance, real estate and business services (ASIC division 1); public administration and defence (ASIC division J); and community services (ASIC division K). (g) See text above.

JOB VACANCIES

Introduction

This section contains the results of sample surveys designed to obtain information on the levels and composition of job vacancies in March 1974 and 1975. More detailed statistics appear in Job Vacancies (Reference No. 6.49) and the preliminary statement (Reference No. 6.58). These results are of considerable value in providing a measure of the coverage of the Commonwealth Employment Service job vacancy statistics, and a comparison with the CES figures is shown in "Comparability with Commonwealth Employment Service statistics" on page 107.

Scope and coverage

All wage and salary earners were covered except

- . members of the defence forces,
- . employees in agriculture,
- . employees in private households employing staff,
- . waterside workers employed on a casual basis,
- . persons employed by private employers (other than hospitals) not subject to payroll tax.

At the time of the selection of the sample, payroll tax was payable by employers paying more than \$400 a week in wages and salaries. In general, Australian Government bodies, religious and benevolent institutions, public hospitals and other similar organisations are specifically exempted under the Australian and State Payroll Tax Acts, 1971-75.

Included in the survey results are vacancies for all categories of employees, including managerial, full-time, part-time, permanent, temporary and seasonal employees; and adults, juniors, trainees, apprentices, cadets, etc. Excluded are vacancies that would have been filled by persons already hired, by promotion or transfer of existing employees, or by employees returning from paid or unpaid leave or after industrial disputes. Also excluded are vacancies that were not immediately available for filling on the survey date, that is, those that became available after the specified date. The surveys did not cover vacancies for work to be done under contract, such as by building sub-contractors, owner-drivers, etc.

Because the surveys were limited in scope and coverage (e.g. private employers not subject to payroll tax were excluded) the results do not give the total number of job vacancies in Australia at the survey dates. The underestimation may be greater in those industries (e.g. retail trade) and occupations (e.g. shop assistants) where the payroll tax coverage is low.

Industry and occupation classification

The industry classification used for these surveys is the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) described in Australian Standard Industrial Classification (Preliminary Edition) 1969, Vol 1. The industry divisions and sub-divisions shown in the table on page 109 are those used to classify and stratify employers for sampling purposes; more detailed industry figures are therefore not available. The occupation classification is based on the Australian Classification of Occupations adopted for the 1971 Census of Population, described in Classification and Classified List of Occupations. June 1971.

Sample design

Employers included in the surveys were selected from lists of employers stratified by State, sector, industry and number of employees. All Australian and State government departments and authorities, private employers with 500 or more employees and local government authorities with 250 or more employees were included in the surveys. Samples of private payroll taxpayers, non-government hospitals and local government authorities were selected from the remainder. In 1975 the total number of employers in the survey was about 8,800.

Definitions

A job vacancy was defined as a job immediately available for filling on the survey date and for which active steps were being taken by the employers to find or recruit an employee from outside the enterprise or authority in the particular State or Territory. Active steps to find or recruit an employee included 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 authority.

Vacancies for adults comprise those for which the adult rate of pay would be paid, and all vacancies open to either adult or junior applicants without preference.

Vacancies for juniors are those open to applicants under 21 years of age who would not be paid at the adult rate for the occupation. Vacancies for apprentices, trainees, cadets and other juniors were reported against the occupation for which they were to be trained.

Private sector refers to private employers subject to payroll tax and employees of non-government hospitals not subject to payroll tax.

Government sector refers to employees of Australian and State government departments, authorities and semi-government bodies and of local government authorities.

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

Reliability of the estimates

As the private sector and local government sector of the survey were surveyed by means of samples (see "Scope and Coverage" on page 106), the estimates are subject to sampling variability, that is, variation which might occur by chance because only samples of employers were surveyed. The extent of the detail published has been determined after considering estimated measures of sampling variability.

The imprecision due to sampling variability should not be confused with other inaccuracies such as those

which may occur because of imperfect reporting by respondents. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as the non-sampling error and may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. Every effort has been made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, efficient operating procedures and careful editing of the returns.

Comparability with Commonwealth Employment Service statistics.

For a number of reasons the estimates obtained from these surveys differ from the number of vacancies registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service (CES) at the end of March 1974 and March 1975. The following table shows the number of job vacancies as measured by the two sets of statistics. For purposes of comparison, job vacancies in primary production have been excluded from the CES figures.

JOB VACANCIES, AUSTRALIA

		March 1974		March 1975			
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
CES	53,963	31,385	85,348	22,578	10,337	32,915	
ABS survey	(a)126,000	39,200	165,200	(a)43,900	11,300	55,200	
Ratio of CES to survey figures (per cent)	43	80	52	51	91	60	

(a) Includes job vacancies for either males or females without preference.

The principal reason for the difference is that, because notification of vacancies is voluntary, many vacancies are not registered with the CES. Other reasons are:

- (a) the survey estimates relate to vacancies immediately available for filling on the survey date, whereas the CES statistics relate to vacancies which were unfilled at the Friday nearest the end of the month and which employers claimed could be filled if labour were supplied immediately or within the following month.
- (b) the coverage of the surveys is somewhat restricted (see "Scope and coverage" on page

- 106) and the results are subject to sampling variability (see "Reliability of the Estimates" above).
- (c) the CES figures may include some vacancies already filled or cancelled by the date at which the figures are compiled, but of which the CES may not have been notified.

NOTE: Estimates of job vacancies shown in this section have been rounded to the nearest hundred. Percentages have been rounded to the first decimal place. Any discrepancies between totals and the sum of components are due to rounding.

JOB VACANCIES, STATES AND TERRITORIES

										Australia	!	
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	<i>\$.A.</i>	W.A.	Tos.	N.T.	A.C.T.	For adults (a)	For funiors (a)	To	tal
<u> </u>				JOB '	VACANC	tes .						
					Numbe	r (*000)						Per cent
March 1974 -												
For males	41.0	32.1	13.3	9.0	7.1	1.7	0.8	1.4	97.0	9.3	106.4	64.4
For females	14.4	13.4	5.7	2.4	2.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	29.4	9.7	39.2	23.7
For males or females (b)	7.3	6.0	1.6	8.0	0.9	0.2	0.5	2.1	18.2	1.4	19.7	11.9
Total	62.7	51.6	20.6	12.2	10.1	2.4	1.5	4.0	144.7	20.5	165.2	100.0
Private sector (a)	49.0	43.0	16.i	10.4	8.6	1.8	(c)	(c)	115.4	16.0	131.3	79.5
Government sector (a)	13.7	8.6	4.5	1.8	1.5	0.7	(c)	(c)	29.3	4.6	33.9	20.5
March 1975 -												
For males	11.6	8.5	3.4	2.4	3.3	0.9	0.9	0.7	28.3	3.3	31.7	57.3
For females	4.7	2.9	1.9	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	8,4	3.0	11.3	20.5
For males or females (b)	2.9	3.5	1.8	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.4	1.9	11.6	0.6	12.2	22.1
Total	19.3	14.9	7.1	4.1	4.4	1.2	1.5	2.8	48.3	7.0	55.2	100.0
Private sector (a)	13.7	10.9	4.0	2.8	3.3	0.8	(c)	(c)	32.6	4.7	37.3	67.5
Government sector (a)	5.6	3.9	3.1	1.3	1.1	0.4	(c)	(c)	15.7	2.3	17.9	32.5
			J	OB VAC	ANCY RA	TES (a)						
March 1974	3.7	4.0	3.7	3.1	3.0	2.0	6.7	5.6	(c)	(c)	3.6	
March 1975	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.1	5.2	3.8	(c)	(c)	1.3	

⁽a) For definition see page 106. (b) Vacancies open to male or female applicants without preference. (c) Not available.

467	A A. 4.		Marci	h 1974	Marc	h 1975
	C. Code Sub- n divisio	n Industry (a)	Number ('000)	Job vacancy rate (per cent)	Number (*000)	Job vacancy rate (per cent)
В		Mining	3.0	4.1	1.5	1.9
C		Manufacturing	67.8	4.9	15.4	1.3
	21-22	Food, beverages and tobacco	5.7	2.6	1.9	0.9
	23,24	Textiles; clothing and footwear	10.4	6.0	1.8	1.4
	26	Paper, printing, etc.	3.1	3.0	0.7	0.7
	27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	1.6	2.2	0.6	0.8
		Metal products, machinery and equipment	35.4	5.9	8.1	1.5
	29	Basic metal products	4.8	4.6	1.2	1.1
	31,33	Fabricated metal products; other	4.0	4.0	4.2	1.1
	,	machinery, etc.	21.4	6.6	5.1	1.8
	32	Transport equipment	9.2	5.3	1.8	1.3
	25,28,34		11.7	5.3	2.3	1.2
D		Electricity, gas and water .	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.4
E		Construction	14.4	4.5	4.0	1.3
F		Wholesale and retail trade	28.1	3.5	9.7	1.3
	46-47	Wholesale trade	11.1	3.2	3.0	0.9
	48	Retail trade	17.0	3.8	6.7	1.6
G,H		Transport and storage; communication	12.3	2.8	2.6	0.7
1 '		Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	10.7	2.9	3.8	1.2
J,K		Public administration and defence; community services (b)	21.7	2.7	15.6	1.8
A,L		Other (c)	6.2	2.5	2.4	0.9
		Total	165.2	3.6	55.2	1.3

⁽a) See "Industry and occupation classification" on page 106. (b) Excludes defence forces. (c) Excludes agriculture (ASIC sub-division 01), services to agriculture (02) and private households employing staff (94).

JOB VACANCIES : PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS ('000)

	('000)		
Code number (a)	Occupation (a)	March 1974	March 1975
030-034	Nurses, including probationers and trainees	4.4	2,8
070	Draftsmen and tracers	1.3	0.5
071-081	Technicians and technical assistants, n.e.c.	2.9	1.4
100-119	Administrative, executive and managerial workers	2.1	1.4
150,160	Book-keepers, cashiers, office machine operators	2.8	0.7
155	Stenographers and typists	3.6	2.0
161-163	Other clerical workers	15.6	7.5
200-201,211-217	Sales workers, exhiding commercial travellers	1,9	3.9
400-425	Miners, quarrymen and related workers	1.4	0.5
520-522,524	Drivers, road transport	3.8	0.8
646	Motor vehicle mechanics	4.2	1.2
654	Boilermakers, including metal plate and structural steel workers	3.1	1.1
660	Electricians, including electrical mechanics	0.9	0.7
675	Carpenters, joiners	4.0	0.7
673,697	Tradesmens assistants Production – process workers –	2.3	0.5
720-728,736	Food and drink	2.7	1.0
670-672, 735, 737 743-745, 748, 750	Other	15.7	2.2
767	Storemen and packers Labourers –	4.1	0.5
782	Building and construction	2.0	0.7
772-781, 783-785	Other	14.3	3.5
801	Policemen	0.9	1.0
807-809	Cooks, maids, catering and kitchen workers	2.9	1.6
821	Cleaners, offices, buildings	2.2	0.5
	Other occupations	60.1	18.5
	Total	165.2	55.2

⁽a) See "Industry and occupation classification" on page 106 regarding Classification of Occupation.

LABOUR TURNOVER

General

This section contains results of a sample survey of labour turnover in Australia for the month of March 1975. Some comparative figures are also shown for March 1974. More detailed statistics appear in the bulletin *Labour Turnover* (Reference No. 6.8).

Explanatory notes showing particulars of the scope of the survey, definitions of terms used, etc. are contained in the following paragraphs. The basic form used in the March 1975 survey was similar to that used for the 1974 survey, a copy of which was published in the bulletin (Reference No. 6.8) containing the March 1974 survey results.

Scope and coverage

Labour turnover has been measured in terms of engagements and separations, information for the month of March being collected for each State and Territory from individual private and government employers.

All wage and salary earners were covered except

- . members of the defence forces,
- . employees in agriculture,
- . employees in private households employing staff,
- . waterside workers employed on a casual basis,
- . persons employed by private employers (other than hospitals) not subject to payroll tax.

At the time of the selection of the sample, payroll tax was payable by employers paying more than \$400 a week in wages and salaries. In general, Australian Government bodies, religious and benevolent institutions, public hospitals and other similar organisations are specifically exempted under the Australian and State Payroll Tax Acts, 1971-75.

Australian and State Government bodies were completely enumerated; for other employers separate stratified random samples of private employers, non-government hospitals not subject to payroll tax, and local government authorities were used.

Although the sample was not designed to provide precise figures on the numbers of employees represented, it has been calculated that the 1975 survey was representative of approximately 2,793,000 male and 1,373,000 female wage and salary earners, comprising 1,885,000 males and 1,000,000 females in private employment and 909,000 males and 374,000 females in government employment.

Period covered by the survey

The period covered by the survey returns was from the last pay-day in February to the last pay-day in

March. The length of this period would have varied for individual employers.

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Reliability of the estimates

As parts of the surveys were conducted from samples of employers (see "Scope and coverage of the survey" above) the estimates are subject to sampling variability, that is, variations which might occur by chance because only samples of employers were surveyed. The extent of the detail published has been determined after considering estimated measures of sampling variability. In general, the lower the rate of labour turnover the higher the sampling variability associated with the result. Thus the standard errors for March 1975 survey results are in many cases higher than the corresponding errors for March 1974 survey.

Definitions

Engagements and separations relate to employees of individual employers and include the movement of employees from one employer to another in the same industry in a State or Territory. They also include the movement of employees between one State or Territory and another, even if they continued to be employed by the same employer.

Engagements relate to persons engaged or re-engaged during the period, whether or not they are still on the payroll at the end of the period. Employees returning from leave and employees returning after industrial disputes are not counted as engagements.

Separations relate to persons whose employment has terminated for any reason during the period. Employees on leave and employees involved in industrial disputes are not counted as separations.

Engagement rates and separation rates are calculated as percentages of the relevant average employment in the particular industry, State, etc.

Dismissed means employment terminated on the employer's initiative for disciplinary or similar reasons.

Retrenched means employment terminated permanently or otherwise, on the employer's initiative because of reduction in operations, redundancy, shortage of materials, completion of job, etc.

Left means employment terminated on the employee's initiative except for reasons shown in Other below.

Other means separations due to death, injury, sickness, retirement (including leaving employment to get married), enlistment in the defence forces, and similar reasons.

Other employees include production, construction, maintenance, sales, transport, service and distribution employees. They exclude administrative, office, clerical, managerial, executive and professional employees, who were not further defined.

Private employees are employees of private employers subject to payroll tax and employees of non-government hospitals not subject to payroll tax.

Government employees are civilian employees of Australian and State government departments, authorities and semi-government bodies and of local government authorities.

NOTE. The engagement and separation rates shown in this section have been rounded to the first decimal place. Any discrepancies between total separation rates and the sums of components are due to rounding.

LABOUR TURNOVER RATES, MARCH 1975 (Per cent)

					March 1973	5				March 197
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	<i>S.A</i> ,	W.A.	Tas.	N,T.	A.C.T.	Aust.	Aust.
	_		ENGA	GEMENT P	ATES					
Males –			•		•					
Administrative, clerical,										
managerial, etc. (a)	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.4	•	3.1	1.8	2.4
Other	4.7	4.8	6.0	4.4	6.9	4.0	12.8	•	5.1	7.4
Total	<i>3.8</i>	3.8	4.7	3.5	5.3	3.1	9.4	5.1	4.0	5.8
Private (b)	4.2	4.5	\$.1	3.8	6.2	•	(c)	(c)	4.6	7.2
Government (b)	2.7	2.0	4.0	2.9	3.6	1.8	(c)	(c)	2.8	2.6
Females –										
Administrative, clerical,										
managerial, etc. (a)	3.3	3.7	3.8	2.5	4.4	•	8.4	5.3	3.6	5.3
Other	5.8	6.7	7.9	7.1	8.1		11.5	*	6.7	9.7
Total	4.5	5.1	5.7	5.1	6.2	*	9.5	5.8	5.1	7.6
Private (b)	5.1	5.8	6.7	5.8	6.6		(c)	(c)	5.7	8.5
Government (b)	2.5	2.9	4.0	3.4	5.0	*	(c)	(c)	3.4	4.9
Persons –										
Administrative, clerical,										
managerial, etc. (a)	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.0	1.9	2.5	5.7	4.1	2.6	3.6
Other	5.0	5.4	6.5	5.1	7.2	4.7	12.5	*	5.5	8.0
Total	4.0	4.2	5.0	4.0	5.5	3.8	9.5	5.4	4.4	6.4
Private (b)	4.5	5.0	5.6	4.5	6.3	4.5	(c)	(c)	5.0	7.7
Government (b)	2.6	2.2	4.0	3.0	4.0	2.8	(c)	(c)	3.0	3.3
		<u> </u>	SEPA	RATION R	ATES					
Males -										
Administrative, clerical,					_					
managerial, etc. (a)	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.9	2.1		2.0	1.6	2.0
Other	4.4	3.9	5.2	3.9	5.8	4.1	16.2	•	4.5	6.7
Total	3.5	3.0	4.1	3.2	4.5	3.4	11.6	4.0	3.5	5.2
Private (b)	4.3	3.7	4.8	4.1	5.6	4.5	(c)	(c)	4.3	6.4
Government (b)	1.6	1.4	2.8	1.3	2.6	1.5	(c)	(c)	1.9	2.3
Females -										
Administrative, clerical,			• •	• •	• •			• •	• •	4.3
managerial, etc. (a)	3.0	2.8	3.8	2.4	2.9	3.4	6.2	2.8	3.0	4.2
Other .	5.7	4.6	7.5	6.6	7.1	5.6	9.1		5.8	8.0
Total	4.2	3.7	5.5	4.6	4.9	4.4	7.2	3.5	4.3	6.2
Private (b)	5.0	4.2	6.6	6.1	5.5	5.5	(c)	(c)	5.1	7.2
Government (b)	1.8	1.8	3.6	1.4	3.5	3.0	(c)	(c)	2.3	3.0
Persons –										
Administrative, clerical,					• •			2.2	• •	
managerial, etc. (a)	2.2	2.0	2.6	1.9.	2.4	2.6	4.8	2.3	2.2	2.9
Other	4.7	4.1	5.7	4.6	6.1	4.4	14.8		4.9	7.1
· Total	3.7	3.2	4.5	3.6	4.7	3.7	10.3	3.8 (=)	38	5.5
Private (b)	4.5	3.9	5.4	4.7	5.6	4.7	(c)	(c) '	4.6	6.8
Government (b)	1.6	1.5	3.1	1.4	2.8	2.0	(c)	(c)	2.0	2.5

⁽a) Administrative, office, clerical, managerial, executive and professional, etc. employees. (b) For definitions see page 111. (c) Separate figures for the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory are not available.

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^{*} Information not available because the figures are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

METHOD OF SEPARATION (Persons)										
Dismissed	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4
Retrenched	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.3	0.7	8.0	0.5
Left	2.3	2.0	2.9	2.0	3.4	2.4	0.8	2.6	2.4	4.3
Other	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total	3.7	3.2	4.5	3.6	4.7	3.7	10.3	3.8	3.8	5.5

LABOUR TURNOVER RATES: INDUSTRIES, AUSTRALIA, MARCH 1975 (Per cent)

					M	farch 197	5				
			Males			Females			Persons		
		Adminis- trative, clerical,			Adminis- trative, clerical,			Adminis- trative, clerical,			March 1974
ASIC	ASIC	manag- erial, etc.			manag- erial, etc.			manag- erial etc.			Persons
division		(b)	Other	Total	(b)	Other	Total	(b)	Other	Total	Total
			ENG	AGEMEN	NT RATES						
С	Manufacturing -									•	
·	Food, beverages and tobacco	1.1	6.8	5.7	3.4	13.1	10.6	1.9	8.5	7.1	9.6 .
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	1.2	5.3	4.2	1.8	6.4	5.7	1.5	6.1	5.2	8.0
	Paper, printing, etc.	1.5	1.2	1.3	3.9	2.4	3.1	2.4	1.5	1.8	5.4
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	1.2	2.8	2.2	2.7	4.0	3.4	1.6	3.1	2.5	5.0
	Metal products, machinery and	1.4	2.0	2.2	2.1	4.0	2.4	1.0	3.1	2.5	3.0
	equipment -										
	Basic metal products	0.6	3.0	2.4	1.1	2.5	1.7	0.7	2.9	2.3	5.2
	Fabricated metal products and	2.2	<i>5</i> 0	4.4	2 5	2 7	4.9	2.6	5.2	4.5	7.6
	machinery (c) Transport equipment	2.2 0.9	5.0 3.8	4.4 3.3	3.5 2.9	5.7 4.1	3.6	1.3	3.2 3.8	4.5 3.3	6.8
	Total	1.5	4.2	3.6	3.1	5.2	4.3	1.9	4.4	3.7	7.0
	Other (d)	1.6	5.9	5.0	3.0	6.3	5.0	3.7	5.9	5.0	9.8
	Total manufacturing	1.4	4.7	4.0	3.0	7.1	5.8	1.9	5.3	4.5	7.7
	Non-manufacturing -										
В	Mining	2.1	3.9	3.5	4.7	7.9	5.1	2.7	3.9	3.6	5.1
D	Electricity, gas and water	0.7	2.2	1.6	1.6	2.3	1.7	0.9	2.2	1.6	1.7
E	Construction Wholesale trade	2.8 1.8	8.0 5.2	7.3 3.8	4.1		4.9	2.9 2.7	8.0 5.4	7.1 4.1	7.4 6.8
F	Retail trade	2.4	6.5	5.5	4.0	6.7	6.0	3.2	6.6	5.8	6.9
G,H	Transport and storage;	2.7	0.5	3.0	***	•	4.0	0.2	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•	U. 2
- ,	communication	1.0	2.4	2.0	3.0	2.7	2.9	1.6	2.4	2.2	4.2
1	Finance, business services	1.9	*	3.0	3.7	*	3.9	2.8	*	3.4	5.4
J,K	Public administration, etc. (e)	2.2	4.7 7.0	3.0 6.2	3.8	5.3 9.5	4.2 8.1	3.1	5.0 8.2	3.7 7.1	4.2 10.1
A,L	Other (f) Total non-manufacturing	2.0	5.4	4.0	3.7	65	4.9	28	5.7	4.3	5.8
	Total, all industries	1.8	5.1	4.0	3.6	6.7	5.1	2.6	5.5	4.4	6.4
	Total, all titousuies	1,0			N RATES						
С	Manufacturing –										
·	Food, beverages and tobacco	1.8	7.4	6.4	3.1	14.5	11.7	2.2	9.3	7.9	9.2
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	1.0	2.9	2.3	1.9	4.5	4.2	1.5	4.0	3.5	7.2
	Paper, printing, etc.	1.8	3.0	2.7	4.5	4.4	4.4	2.8	3.3	3.2	4.7
	Chemical, petroleum and coal	1 7	2 7	2.6	2.2	4.1	3.2	1.9	3.4	2.8	4.2
	products Metal products, machinery and	1.7	3.2	2.0	2.2	4.1	3.4	1.7	J. *	2.0	7.4
	equipment —										
	Basic metal products	1.1	3.8	3.2	2.6	6.3	4.0	1.4	3.9	3.2	5.1
	Fabricated metal products and			2.0	2.6	4.5	2 7		4.2	2.6	7.0
	machinery (c)	1.5 2.4	4.2 4.0	3.6 3.7	2.5 4.8	4.5 4.3	3.7 4.5	1.8 2.9	4.3 4.0	3.6 3.8	6.3
	Transport equipment Total	2.4 1.6	4.0 4.1	3.1 3.5	2.9	4.5 4.6	3.9	1.9	4.2	3.6	6.5
	Other (d)	2.5	5.4	4.8	2.4	4.9	4.0	2.5	5.4	4.7	8.5
	Total manufacturing	1.7	4.7	4.1	2.9	5.4	5.5	2.1	5.2	4.4	7.1
	Non-manufacturing -										
В	Mining	1.6	4.6	3.8	3.7	13.4	4.8	2.1	4.7	3.9	4.4
D	Electricity, gas and water	1.0	1.5	1.3	2.0	2.3	2.1	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.6
E	Construction	2.4	6.3	5.8	•		*	2.6	6.3	5.6	6.7
F	Wholesale trade	2.2	4.6	3.6	3.5 4.6	5.2 5.6	4.1 5.3	2.7 3.5	4.7 5.4	3.8 4.9	5.9 6.1
G,H	Retail trade Transport and storage;	2.5	5.2	4.6	4.0	3.0	د. ډ	3.3	J.*	4.7	0.1
У, Л	communication	1.2	2.6	2.2	2.7	2.9	2.8	1.6	2.6	2.3	3.7
1	Finance, business services	1.5	*	2.3	3.2	*	3.4	2.3	*	2.8	4.6
J,K	Public administration (e)	1.2	2.6	1.7	2.5	3.9	3.0	1.9	3.3	2.4	2.9
A,L	Other (f)	*	5.8	5.1	*	4.1	7.0	*	6.7	6.0	8.7
	Total non-manufacturing	1.6	4.4	3.3	3.0	7.8	4.0	2.2	4.7	3.5	4.8
	Total, all industries	1.6	4.5	3.5	3.0	5.8	4.3	2.2	4.9	38	5.5

⁽a) Australian Standard Industry Classification (ASIC) described in Australian Standard Industrial Classification (Preliminary Edition) 1969, Vol. 1. (b) Administrative, office, clerical managerial, executive and professional, etc. employees. (c) Includes ASIC sub-divisions 31 and 33. (d) Includes wood, wood products and furniture (ASIC sub-division 25); non-metallic mineral products (ASIC sub-division 28); and misceilaneous manufacturing (ASIC sub-division 34). (e) Excludes defence forces. (f) Other industries — forestry and logging (ASIC sub-division 03); fishing and hunting (ASIC sub-division 04); and entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal service (ASIC division L — excluding private households employing staff)

Information not available because the figures are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

TRADE UNIONS

Explanatory notes

The figures contained in this section have been compiled from data obtained from questionnaires sent to individual trade unions in the annual collection of membership of trade unions as at 31 December 1974 and 1975. More detailed statistics appear in the annual publication *Trade Union Statistics* (Reference No. 6.24).

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.

Current lists of reporting trade unions are maintained by reference to lists of reporting trade unions 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 abritration 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 trade unions are registered under the relevant Federal or State industrial arbitration legislation or State trade union Acts.

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 second paragraph above); and existing unions reporting for the first time. These variations generally have little or no effect on total membership figures. Between 1974 and 1975 the number of reporting trade unions decreased from 285 to 280. This change was the result of a number of amalgamations or mergers, the effect of which was that 15 unions were reduced to 8 unions, and of two unions reporting for the first time.

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 and it may vary over time. Total reported membership figures are affected by differences in the concept of membership adopted by various unions or by the same union at different times. 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. Members of unions working overseas (e.g. in Papua New Guinea) are excluded from the reported membership data.

Membership of trade unions is shown separately for males and females for each State and Territory. The sub-division 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 sub-division 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.

Interstate or federated trade unions are those unions which have members in more than one State. The larger interstate unions are usually administered by both Federal and State executives, the degree of control of the respective executives varying from union to union. The State branches, or in some cases intra-State branches, of such unions may be separately registered under provisions of relevant State industrial arbitration legislation, etc., perhaps under several different names. 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 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 table on page 115).

Proportion of total employed wage and salary earners

The table on page 115 shows the approximate percentages of wage and salary earners in employment who were members of trade unions. The estimates of total wage and salary earners have been derived by adding figures for employees in agriculture and in private households employing staff to the estimates of employees in all other industries as at the end of each year. The percentages shown should be regarded as giving only a broad indication of the extent of union membership among wage and salary earners 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 would affect the percentages for a particular year and comparisons over time. The employment estimates have recently been revised to incorporate new benchmarks derived from the 1971 population census and other sources and are now classified according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification.

Organisations registered under the Federal Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

Details of employer and employee organisations registered under this Act as at the end of 1975 are set out below with comparable figures for 1974 shown in brackets. There were 78 (82) employer organisations registered at the end of 1975. The number of employee unions registered was 147 (149), with membership of 2,482,200 (2,469,000) representing 88 (89) 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 of employers and workers registered under the provisions of the Industrial Arbitration Act.

NOTE. Any discrepancies between totals and sums of components in tables are due to rounding.

TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP

End of December –	N.S.W.	Vic	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.(a)	A.C.T.(a)	Aust.
			NUMBER	OF SEPARAT	E UNIONS (b)			
1974 1975	190 187	158 159	137 134	135 135	151 147	121 117	65 62	88 87	(c)285 (c)280
			NUMB	ER OF MEME	ERS ('000)				
1974 –									
Males	741.6	501.1	264.5	189.4	153.0	67.1	12.1	35.5	1,964.4
Females	306.3	210.5	110.6	63.4	63.4	22.0	4.3	17.0	797.3
Persons	1,047.9	711.6	375.1	252.8	216.4	89.1	16.4	52.5	2,761.7
1975 –									_ ,
Males	733.5	506.2	275.2	187.3	155.0	64.2	11.2	33.3	1,966.0
Females	341.5	216.1	117.9	68.2	59.3	23.2	4.0	17.6	847.9
Persons	1,075.0	722.3	393.1	255.6	214.3	87.4	15.2	50.9	2,813.8
	MEMBERSHI	IP AS A PRO	PORTION OF	F TOTAL EM		GE AND SA	LARY EARN	ERS	
1974	(d)59	52	58	56	55	64	37		50
1975	(d)61	54	60	57	54	62	38	••	5

⁽a) See the sixth paragraph page 114. (b) See the fourth paragraph, page 114. (c) Without interstate duplication. See the seventh paragraph, page 114. (d) Includes A.C.T.

TRADE UNIONS: CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF MEMBERS, AUSTRALIA

	Number of sep	arate unions (a)	Number of n	nembers ('000)	Percent of
Number of members	Dec. 1974	Dec. 1975	Dec. 1974	Dec. 1975	total members Dec. 1975
Under 100	33	30	1.9	1.4	0.1
100 and under 250	26	33	4.3	5.3	0.2
250 " " 500	39	31	14.1	11.5	0.4
500 " " 1,000	38	38	26.9	26.3	0.9
1,000 " " 2,000	39	38	55.5	\$4.5	1.9
2,000 " " 5,000	39	40	123.2	130.4	4.6
5,000 " " 10,000	21	19	167.1	129.2	4.6
10,000 " " 20,000	14	14	190.2	207.6	7.4
20,000 " " 30,000	9	8	226.2	200.5	7.1
30,000 " " 40,000	4	7	139.2	239.1	8.5
40,000 " " 50,000	7	5	315.3	225.3	8.0
50,000 " " 80,000	6	8	377.1	485.8	17.3
80,000 and over	10	9	1,120.8	1,097.2	39.0
Total	285	280	2,761.7	2,813.8	100.0

⁽a) See the fourth paragraph, page 114.

TRADE UNIONS: AREA OF OPERATION, AUSTRALIA

	Unions operating in (a) -										
End of December -	1 State	2 States	3 States	4 States	5 States	5 States 6 States		all unions			
<u>.</u>			NUMBER OF	SEPARATE UI	NIONS (c)						
1974	143	8	7	14	21	92	142	285			
1975	139	8	7	14	25	87	141	280			
			NUMBER	OF MEMBERS	('000')			···			
1974	155.7	17.2	98.9	103.9	202.8	2,183.2	2,606.0	2,761.7			
1975	168.5	18.0	57.3	147.6	202.1	2,220.3	2,645.3	2,813.8			

⁽a) Certain unions have, in addition to branches in the States, branches in the Northern Territory and in the Australian Capital Territory. See the seventh paragraph, page 114. (b) Total of previous five columns. Figures refer to interstate or federated unions. (c) See the fourth paragraph, page 114.

INCIDENCE OF INDUSTRIAL AWARDS, DETERMINATIONS AND COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS

Explanatory Notes

This section contains results of a sample survey of private and government employees conducted in respect of the pay-period which included 31 May 1974. The statistics show the number and proportion of employees who were affected by Federal and State awards, determinations and collective agreements, etc. More detailed statistics were published in *Incidence of Industrial Awards*, Determinations and Collective Agreements, May 1974 (Reference No. 6.5).

Scope and coverage of the survey

All wage and salary earners were covered, except members of the defence forces, employees in agriculture, employees in private households employing staff, waterside workers employed on a casual basis, and employees of private employers (other than hospitals) not subject to payroll tax. At the survey date payroll tax was payable by employers paying more than \$400 a week in wages and salaries (other than certain Australian Government bodies, religious and benevolent institutions, public hospitals and other similar organisations specifically exempted under the Australian and State Payroll Tax Acts 1971-1974).

Australian and State government bodies were completely enumerated; for other employers separate stratified random samples of private employers, non-government hospitals not subject to payroll tax, and local government authorities were used. The majority of employers were required to supply returns for only a sample of their employees.

The survey was not designed to provide precise details of the number of employees represented, but it has been estimated that the survey was representative of 2,773,000 male and 1,407,000 female wage and salary earners.

Interpretation of survey results

Respondent employers were asked to specify whether each employee selected in the survey had his or her rate of pay varied by reference to a Federal or State award, determination or registered collective agreement, or an unregistered collective agreement.

Because only those private employers who were subject to payroll tax (see "Scope and coverage of the survey" above) were included in the survey, the resulting estimates do not give the total number of employees affected by Federal and State awards, etc. The actual proportion of total employees so affected may also

differ from that obtained from a survey covering all employees. The degree of error in the estimates due to this factor is not likely to be uniform over all industries and awards because the payroll tax coverage is lower for certain industries (e.g. retail trade) and awards (e.g. those affecting shop assistants) than for others.

Definitions

Federal awards, etc. are awards or determinations made by, and collective agreements registered with, the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, the Public Service Arbitrator, the Coal Industry Tribunal, and the Flight Crew Officers Industrial Tribunal.

State awards, etc. are awards or determinations made by and collective agreements registered with State industrial arbitration authorities as set out in the paragraphs below. The estimates shown for employees affected by State awards, etc. include a small proportion of employees affected by awards, etc. of State tribunals in other States. Similarly in each Territory there is a small proportion of employees affected by awards etc. of State tribunals in adjacent States.

New South Wales State awards. etc. are awards made by, and collective agreements registered with, the Industrial Commission of New South Wales and the subsidiary tribunals; and determinations made by, and industrial agreements registered with, the Public Service Board of New South Wales.

Victorian State awards, etc. are determinations made by Wages Boards, the Industrial Appeals Court, and the Police Service Board; and regulations made by the Public Service Board and the Teachers Tribunal.

Queensland State awards, etc. are awards made by, and collective agreements registered with, the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission of Oueensland.

South Australian State awards, etc. are awards made by the Industrial Commission, Conciliation Committees and the Teachers Salaries Board, collective agreements registered with the Industrial Commission and determinations made by the Public Service Arbitrator.

Western Australian State awards, etc. are awards made by, and collective agreement registered with, the Western Australian Industrial Commission, the Western Australian Coal Industry Tribunal, the Public Service Arbitrator and the Railways Classification Board; and determinations made under the Education Act, including determinations of the Government School Teachers Tribunal.

Tasmanian State awards, etc. are determinations made by Wages Boards, and awards of the Public Service Board and Public Service Arbitrator.

Collective agreements (whether registered or unregistered) are agreements made by an employer or a number of employers with a group or organisation of employees. Registered collective agreements are those collective agreements registered with a Federal or State industrial arbitration authority, whilst unregistered collective agreements are those not so registered.

Male and female employees are employees who were on the payroll of employers in the pay-period which included 31 May 1974 and who received pay in that pay-period. They include managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff, wages and other employees, part-time and casual workers, employees who began or ceased work during the pay-period, employees on short-time, and employees on

paid leave or holidays during the pay-period. Excluded are employees who received no pay during the pay-period.

Employees affected by awards, etc. are employees whose rates of pay and conditions of work are normally varied in accordance with variations in a specific Federal or State award, determination or registered collective agreement or a specific unregistered collective agreement. However unregistered collective agreements dealing only with over-award pay were ignored.

Employees not affected by awards, etc. are those employees whose rates of pay and conditions of work are not normally varied in accordance with variations in a specific Federal or State award, determination or registered collective agreement or a specific unregistered collective agreement.

EMPLOYEES AFFECTED BY AWARDS, ETC. - MAY 1974

	 		Employees	affected by	awards, etc.			-	
	Number of employees represented		rds, determinate d collective agr		Unregistered collective		Employees not affected by		
State	in survey	Total	awards, etc.	Tota					
			MALI	ES					
•	'000			рет сел	nt				
New South Wales	1,044	38.2	46.2	84.4	0.5	84.9	15.0	100.6	
Victoria	778	57.5	25.8	83.3	3.0	86.3	13.8	100.	
Queensland	344	28.8	57.3	86.1	0.1	86.2	13.8	100.	
South Australia	262	52.8	32.3	85.1	0.1	85.2	14.7	100.	
Western Australia	209	18.8	64.1	82.9	(b)	82.9	17.1	100.0	
Tasmania	78	52.0	32.7	84.7	1.6	86.3	13.7	100.	
Northern Territory	17	77.8	0.6	78.4	(ь)	78.4	21.6	100.0	
Australian Capital Territory	41	85.4	1.3	86.7	(b)	86.7	13.3	100.	
Australia	2,773	43.7	40.6	84.3	1.1	85.4	14.6	100.	
			FEMAI	LES					
New South Wales	543	27.0	64.6	91.6	(b)	91.6	8.4	100.	
Victoria	416	38.2	53.9	92.1	1.5	93.6	6.5	100.	
Queensland	147	20.9	73.6	94.5	(b)	94.5	5.5	100.	
South Australia	133	27.9	65.6	93.5	(b)	93.5	6.5	100.	
Western Australia	102	14.5	76.0	90.5	(b)	90.5	9.6	100.	
Tasmania	35	29.5	65.8	95.3	0.1	95.4	4.7	100.	
Northern Territory	6	83.0	3.1	86.1	(b)	86.1	13.9	100.	
Australian Capital Territory	24	90.6	1.0	91.6	0.7	92.3	7.7	100.	
Australia	1,407	30.2	62.0	92.2	0.5	92.7	7.3	100.	
			PERSO)NS		·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
New South Wales	1,587	34.4	52.5	86.9	0.4	87. 3	12.8	100.	
Victoria	1,194	50.8	35.6	86.4	2.5	88.9	11.2	100.	
Queensland	491	26.4	62.2	88.6	0.1	88.7	11.3	100.	
South Australia	395	44.4	43.5	87.9	0.1	88.0	11.9	100.	
Western Australia	311	17.4	68.0	85.4	(b)	85.4	14.7	100.	
Tasmania	113	45.0	43.0	88.0	1.1	89.1	10.9	100.	
Northern Territory	24	79.2	1.3	80.5	(b)	80.5	19.5	100.	
Australian Capital Territory	65	87.3	1.2	88.5	0.3	88.8	11.3	100.	
Australia	4,179	39.2	47.8	87.0	0 .9	87.9	12.2	100.	

⁽a) See definitions on pages 117 and 118, (b) Less than 0.05 per cent.

EMPLOYEES AFFECTED BY MAJOR AWARDS, ETC. (a) - AUSTRALIA, MAY 1974

Jurisdict	ion Name of award, determination or collective agreement	Males	Females	Persons
Aust.	Metal Industry Award (b)	258,000	67,000	325,000
N.S.W.	Clerks (State) Award	25,000	77,000	102,000
Vic.	Commercial Clerks Determination	24,000	65,000	89,000
N.S.W.	Shop Employees (State) Award	21,000	57,000	78,000
Aust.	Bank Officials (Federal) Award	37,000	26,000	62,000
Aust.	Textile Industry Award	19,000	33,000	52,000
Aust.	Vehicle Industry - Repair, Services and Retail Award	48,000	4,000	51,000
Aust.	Clothing Trades Award	5,000	40,000	45,000
Aust.	Insurance Officers (Clerical Indoor Staffs) Award	23,000	21,000	44,000
Qld.	Clerks and Switchboard Attendants Award	11,000	28,000	38,000
	Club Employees (State) Award	22,000	15,000	37,000
Aust.	Graphic Arts Award	27,000	10,000	36,000
Aust.	Hotels and Retail Liquor Industry Award	16,000	19,000	35,000
Aust.	Vehicle Industry Award	26,000	6,000	32,000
	Public Hospitals Nurses (State) Award	(c)	26,000	27,000
Vic.	Hospitals and Benevolent Homes Determination	4.000	21,000	25,000
	Transport Industry Award	23,000	(c)	24,000
Aust.	Rubber, Plastic and Cable Making Industry Award	17,000	6,000	23,000
Vic.	Food Shops Determination	11,000	12,000	23,000
Aust.	Railways Traffic, Permanent Way and Signalling	11,000	12,000	
Aust.	(Wages Staff) Award	21,000	(c)	22,000
_ New	Hacnital Employees (State) Award	7,000	15,000	22,000
D 14.3.11.	Hospital Employees (State) Award Clerks Award	5,000	17,000	22,000
Vic.	Registered Nurses Determination	(c)	21,000	21,000
Aust.	•	20,000	(c)	20,000
N.S.W.	Transport Workers Award	19.000	(c)	19.000
	Municipal and Shire Councils (Wages Staff) Award	18,000	: : :	19,000
Aust.	Timber Industry Consolidated Award	5,000	(c) 14,000	18,000
Vic. Vic.	General Shops Determination	,	12,000	16,000
	Hotel, Restaurant and Boarding Houses Determination	(c) 5,000	11,000	16,000
Qld.	Shop Assistants (General) Award		11,000	15,000
Vic.	Clothing and Footwear Shops Determination	(c)		•
S.A.	Shop Conciliation Committee Award	5,000	10,000	15,000
Qld.	Building Trades Award	15,000	(c)	15,000
Aust.	Footwear Manufacturing Industry Award	4,000	10,000	15,000
W.A.	Metal Trades (General) Award	14,000	(c)	15,000
W.A.	Shop Assistants (Wholesale and Retail Establishments) Award	6,000	8,000	14,000
Aust.	Railways Miscellaneous Grades Award	12,000	(c)	14,000
N.S.W.	Clerks in Retail Shops (State) Award	(c)	13,000	14,000
W.A.	Clerks (Wholesale and Retail Establishments) Award	4,000	10,000	14,000
QId.	Mechanical Engineering Award	14,000	(c)	14,000
	Commercial Travellers (State) Award	13,000	(c)	13,000
Aust.	Meat Processing Interim Award	11,000	(c)	13,000
Aust.	Clerical and Salaried Staff (Wool Industry) Award	8,000	5,000	13,000
Aust.	Furnishing Trades Award	9,000	, (c)	13,000
Aust.	Railways Metal Trades Award	13,000	(c)	13,000
Vic.	Cleaners Determination	7,000	5,000	12,000
Vic.	Storemen, Packers and Sorters Determination	10,000	(c)	12,000
Aust.	Municipal Officers Award	11,000	(c)	11,000
Aust.	Railways Salaried Officers Award	10,000	(c)	11,000
Aust.	Motels Award	(c)	7,000	10,000
Vic.	Commercial Travellers Determination	9,000	(c)	10,000
N.S.W.	Watchmen, Caretakers, Cleaners and Lift Attendants Award	6,000	4,000	10,000
	Total	908,000	720,000	1,628,000

⁽a) Major awards, etc. are those which affected the pay and conditions of work of 10,000 or more employees in the survey pay-period. Because of sampling variability the estimates shown should be regarded as broad approximations only. The figures shown have been rounded to the nearest thousand. (b) Includes the Metal Trades Award. (c) Not available. Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

^{**}NOTE. In addition to the major awards, etc. listed in this Table there are 20 major awards, etc. each of which relate to one employer. These major awards, etc. affected 440,000 employees.