

Other Labour Statistics

JOB VACANCIES

Introduction

In order to obtain information about job vacancies the ABS conducted sample surveys of employers by mail in March each year from 1974 to 1978. Quarterly surveys were introduced in May 1977, and in order to reduce delays in the collection and publication of the results to a minimum, these surveys were designed for the collection of a limited amount of data by telephone from a relatively small sample of employers.

The annual and quarterly surveys were suspended in March and May 1978, respectively, as part of the measures necessary to bring the activities of the ABS within the resources available to it at that time.

Quarterly surveys were reintroduced in May 1979, but it is not proposed at present to reintroduce annual surveys. The quarterly surveys are now conducted as at the third Friday of the month.

Scope and coverage

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

- in the defence forces
- in agriculture
- in private households employing staff
- for employees of private employers (other than hospitals) not subject to payroll tax.

Because of limitations in scope and coverage, the survey results do not give estimates of the total number of job vacancies in Australia. The sample is drawn from the same sources as are used in calculating estimates of civilian employees (see page 66). If the rates of vacancies to employees in the unrecorded sector is the same as that in the recorded sector it may be assumed that some 15 per cent of vacancies are not covered by the surveys.

Sample design

Respondents included in the survey are selected from lists of private and government employers stratified by State, industry and number of employees. Employers with 1,200 or more employees are fully

enumerated and a sample is selected from the remainder. The total number of employers in the survey is about 3,100.

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Discontinuity of series

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

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

Reliability of the estimates

Since the estimates are based on information obtained from a sample of employers, they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if the information had been obtained from all employers within the scope of the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the *standard error*, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of employers was included in the survey. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by

less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all employers had been included and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors.

Relative standard errors of estimates shown in the tables are less than 20 per cent except where indicated. Estimates with relative standard errors of 30 per cent and over are not shown. Approximate percentage standard errors of estimates of total vacancies in November 1979 for each State and Territory and for Australia are: New South Wales 9.2, Victoria 7.6, Queensland 11.2, South Australia 12.9, Western Australia 12.9, Tasmania 18.9, Northern Territory 14.7, Australian Capital Territory 14.8, Australia 4.8. Thus, there are, for example, about two chances in three that the number of job vacancies for Australia in November 1979 which would have been produced if all employers within the coverage of the survey had been included will be within the range 32,700 to 35,900 (i.e. $34,300 \pm 4.8$ per cent of 34,300) and about nineteen chances in twenty that the figure will be within the range 31,100 to 37,500.

Seasonal factors

Comparison of job vacancy figures at different dates may be affected by seasonal influences. Calculation of seasonally adjusted figures is not yet possible.

JOB VACANCIES AND JOB VACANCY RATES (a)

	Number of vacancies ('000)						Job vacancy rate (a) (per cent)
	For males	For females	For males or females	Manufacturing (b)	Other industries (c)	Total	
1974—Mar.	106.4	39.2	19.7	67.8	97.4	165.2	3.6
1975—Mar.	31.7	11.3	12.2	15.4	39.8	55.2	1.3
1976—Mar.	27.8	11.1	11.8	15.7	30.1	50.8	1.1
1977—Mar.	27.5	7.9	14.2	14.0	35.6	49.6	1.2
May	18.6	8.1	12.6	11.4	27.9	39.3	0.9
Aug.	19.7	7.6	13.8	12.0	29.0	41.0	0.9
Nov.	16.7	5.3	14.4	9.3	27.1	36.4	0.9
1978—Feb.	13.6	6.8	15.6	9.4	26.6	36.0	0.8
Mar.	17.9	4.9	13.5	10.8	25.8	36.3	0.8
May	13.2	5.8	13.2	9.3	23.0	32.2	0.8
1979—May (d)	14.8	6.2	13.3	9.8	24.5	34.3	0.8
Aug. (d)	13.7	5.8	13.4	10.1	22.9	33.0	0.8
Nov. (d)	13.0	5.0	16.3	8.5	25.9	34.3	0.8

(a) For definitions see page 113. (b) ASIC Division C. (c) ASIC Divisions A to L, excluding Division C (Manufacturing), Sub-divisions 01, 02 (agriculture, etc.) and 94 (private households employing staff) and defence forces. (d) See "Discontinuity of series", above

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

Month	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia	
JOB VACANCIES										
	—'000—									per cent
For males—										
May	6.1	4.2	1.8	(b)0.7	1.2	0.3	0.3	(b)0.1	14.8	43.1
August	6.3	3.3	1.8	*	0.8	0.2	(b)0.2	*	13.7	41.5
November	6.9	2.4	1.8	0.5	(b)0.9	0.3	(b)0.2	†	13.0	37.9
For females—										
May	(b)3.2	(b)1.7	0.4	*	0.2	*	†	†	6.2	18.1
August	3.1	(b)1.4	(b)0.4	*	*	*	*	†	5.8	17.6
November	(b)2.6	(b)1.0	(b)0.4	*	*	(b)0.1	*	†	5.0	14.6
For either males or females—										
May	4.8	4.7	1.3	0.9	0.7	*	0.2	0.6	13.3	38.8
August	4.5	4.8	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.7	13.4	40.6
November	5.4	5.4	2.1	1.0	0.9	(b)0.6	0.2	0.8	16.3	47.5
Total—										
May	14.0	10.6	3.5	2.2	2.1	(b)0.7	0.5	0.7	34.3	100.0
August	13.8	9.5	3.8	(b)2.2	1.9	(b)0.6	0.4	0.9	33.0	100.0
November	14.8	8.9	4.3	1.7	2.4	0.9	0.4	0.9	34.3	100.0
Manufacturing (c)										
May	3.9	4.1	(b)0.7	0.7	(b)0.4	0.1	†	†	9.8	28.6
August	4.5	3.6	0.7	*	(b)0.2	0.1	†	†	10.1	30.6
November	4.1	2.7	0.5	0.5	(b)0.5	0.1	†	†	8.5	24.8
Non-manufacturing (d)										
May	10.1	6.5	2.8	1.5	1.8	(b)0.7	0.5	0.7	24.5	71.4
August	9.3	5.9	3.1	(b)1.2	1.6	(b)0.5	0.4	0.8	22.9	69.4
November	10.7	6.2	3.8	1.1	1.9	(b)0.8	0.4	0.9	25.9	75.5
Private										
May	9.4	7.6	1.8	1.3	1.3	0.3	0.3	(b)0.1	22.0	64.1
August	10.0	7.2	1.9	(b)1.3	1.0	0.2	0.3	(b)0.1	22.0	66.7
November	9.4	4.8	1.8	0.9	1.5	(b)0.2	0.3	†	18.9	55.1
Government										
May	4.7	2.9	1.7	0.9	0.9	*	0.2	0.6	12.3	35.9
August	3.9	2.3	1.9	0.8	0.9	*	0.2	0.7	11.0	33.3
November	5.4	4.0	2.6	(b)0.7	0.9	*	0.2	0.8	15.4	44.9
JOB VACANCY RATES (per cent)										
May	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.7	1.0	0.8	..
August	0.9	0.8	0.7	(b)0.6	0.5	(b)0.5	1.5	1.1	0.8	..
November	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.5	1.2	0.8	..

(a) For definitions see page 113. A survey was not conducted in February 1979. (b) Standard error greater than 20 per cent, but less than 30 per cent. See "Reliability of the estimates" on page 114. (c) ASIC Division C. (d) ASIC Divisions A to L, excluding Division C (Manufacturing), Subdivisions 01, 02 (agriculture, etc.) and 94 (private households employing staff) and defence forces.

† Less than 50.

* Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Explanatory notes

This section contains statistics of industrial disputes for 1979. Some figures for 1977 and 1978 have also been included.

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

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

Reports of stoppages of work are obtained from (a) employers and trade unions, (b) government departments and authorities, (c) State and Federal industrial arbitration authorities, and (d) trade journals, employer and trade union publications, and newspapers. The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled mainly from data obtained from employers (both private and government) and trade unions concerning individual disputes and from reports of government authorities. Particulars of some stoppages (for example, those involving a large number of establishments) may have been estimated and the statistics therefore should be regarded as giving a broad measure of the extent of industrial disputes (as defined).

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

For statistics of industrial disputes for earlier periods see previous issues of *Labour Statistics* (6101.0) and the monthly and quarterly publications *Industrial Disputes* (6321.0) and (6322.0) respectively.

In previous issues of this publication the figures in the tables of cause, duration, method of settlement and

analysis by number of workers involved and working days lost referred to all disputes in progress during the year, including both disputes not settled at the end of the current year and disputes not settled at the end of the previous year. In this issue, these tables relate only to disputes which ended in the reference period. Other tables in this section refer to all disputes in progress during the year.

Definitions

For these statistics an *industrial dispute* is defined as a withdrawal from work by a group of employees or a refusal by an employer or a number of employers to permit some or all 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. Workers thrown out of work at establishments other than those where the stoppages occurred are excluded.

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

Working days lost refer to man-days lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and figures are generally as reported by parties to the dispute. For some disputes working days lost are estimated on the basis of the number of workers involved and the duration of the dispute.

Estimated loss in wages represents the amount of wages and salaries lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and the amount is generally reported by parties to the dispute. In some cases the loss in wages is estimated on the basis of working days (or hours) lost and the estimated average daily (or hourly) wage or salary of the employees involved. For some disputes there is no loss in wages.

Causes

The statistics of causes of industrial disputes relate to the *direct causes of stoppages of work*. The figures therefore do not reflect the relative importance of all causes of dispute between employers and employees. The classification of causes of industrial disputes is as follows:

Wages. Claims involving general principles relating to wages (e.g. increase (decrease) in wages; variation in method of payment) or combined claims relating to wages, hours or conditions of work (in which the claim about wages is deemed to be the most important).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Methods of settlement

Statistics of the method of settlement of industrial disputes relate to the *method directly responsible for ending the stoppage of work and not necessarily to the method (or methods) responsible for settling all matters in dispute*. For these reasons they do not reflect the relative importance of the work of authorities operating under State and Federal legislation. The classification of methods of settlement is as follows:

Negotiation. Private negotiation between the parties

involved, or their representatives, without the intervention or assistance of authorities constituted under State or Federal industrial legislation.

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

State legislation.

- (a) Under State conciliation and arbitration or wages board legislation. Intervention or assistance of an industrial authority or authorities created by or constituted under State conciliation and arbitration or wages board legislation or reference to such authorities or compulsory or voluntary conference.
- (b) Under other State legislation. Intervention, assistance or advice of State government officials or inspectors.

Federal and joint Federal-State legislation

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

Filling the place of workers on strike or locked out.

Closing down the establishment permanently.

Resumption without negotiation.

Other methods.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1977 TO 1979(a)

<i>Period</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>N.T.</i>	<i>A.C.T.</i>	<i>Australia</i>
NUMBER OF DISPUTES									
1977	1,162	244	278	93	229	39	15	30	2,090
1978	1,240	303	231	119	306	46	19	13	2,277
1979	1,072	325	194	96	252	53	24	26	2,042
Quarter ended—									
1978—September	r376	r112	r76	r38	77	11	10	5	r705
December	r310	r89	r46	r34	r99	r14	3	r3	r598
1979—March	316	90	41	28	90	12	1	8	586
June	289	102	54	30	76	22	6	9	588
September	223	100	50	27	51	20	8	8	487
December	295	70	64	21	47	9	12	6	524
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)									
1977	258.3	120.7	118.0	26.4	54.9	7.9	3.4	6.5	596.2
1978	503.8	227.0	195.8	50.0	76.1	17.1	1.8	4.0	1,075.6
1979	640.4	661.5	255.3	92.5	169.5	21.1	10.9	11.6	1,862.9
Quarter ended—									
1978—September	r163.3	r39.1	r63.0	r19.5	16.0	2.6	0.8	2.7	r307.0
December	r76.9	r35.1	r58.4	r6.8	r26.0	r4.1	0.4	r2.9	r210.5
1979—March	105.6	36.1	13.7	10.5	13.0	2.6	—	3.3	184.7
June	392.7	538.4	173.1	53.5	138.2	13.9	9.7	7.3	1,326.8
September	160.9	145.1	72.9	29.3	11.0	7.4	1.0	2.6	430.2
December	76.8	58.3	43.1	16.1	13.4	1.3	0.9	0.4	210.4
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)									
1977	538.2	586.1	240.8	30.6	220.5	26.7	3.8	8.0	1,654.8
1978	970.8	468.1	360.3	79.1	197.9	35.4	8.0	11.2	2,130.8
1979	1,369.9	1,486.1	467.9	186.5	348.1	59.8	22.8	23.3	3,964.4
Quarter ended—									
1978—September	351.4	137.8	92.2	22.9	45.6	5.9	3.1	4.0	662.9
December	184.4	89.5	116.4	16.9	73.1	5.6	2.8	3.7	492.5
1979—March	284.1	134.0	27.7	13.7	24.6	9.8	—	13.0	506.9
June	586.6	807.5	208.4	90.2	229.6	22.9	14.1	8.0	1,967.6
September	354.0	383.6	159.2	63.7	77.2	21.7	3.4	2.0	1,064.8
December	145.1	161.0	72.5	18.8	16.7	5.4	5.3	0.4	425.2
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES (\$'000)									
1977	19,162	20,752	8,870	940	8,582	928	140	301	59,674
1978	35,162	16,200	14,601	2,639	7,736	1,356	296	414	78,404
1979	52,710	53,266	17,688	6,785	14,118	2,276	883	888	148,614
Quarter ended—									
1978—September	12,691	4,811	4,063	696	1,889	234	123	141	24,647
December	6,966	3,197	4,182	597	2,708	207	101	149	18,108
1979—March	12,431	4,998	1,059	499	988	389	—	490	20,855
June	21,233	28,054	7,431	3,251	9,028	808	525	315	70,644
September	13,091	13,879	6,137	2,345	3,374	846	135	70	39,879
December	5,955	6,334	3,061	690	728	233	223	13	17,236

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

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES, 1979 (a)

ASIC division	ASIC industry	Number of disputes	Workers involved (directly and indirectly) ('000)	Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
				Number ('000)	Average days per worker involved	
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4	4.8	54.5	11.5	3,052
B	Mining	477	166.1	516.2	3.1	23,004
	Coal	256	107.9	232.6	2.2	10,370
	Iron ore (b)	172	28.8	167.9	5.8	7,522
	Other	49	29.3	115.7	3.9	5,113
C	Manufacturing	864	672.0	1,678.7	2.5	59,853
	Food, beverages and tobacco	137	112.5	379.8	3.4	13,809
	Meat products (b)	81	30.7	168.7	5.5	6,384
	Other food, beverages and tobacco	56	81.8	211.1	2.6	7,425
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	8	38.1	70.7	1.9	2,416
	Wood, wood products and furniture	6	23.7	45.7	1.9	1,562
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	39	38.1	90.7	2.4	3,383
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	44	26.7	85.6	3.2	3,141
	Glass, clay and other non-metallic mineral products	18	15.8	33.6	2.1	1,199
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	598	395.6	929.7	2.3	32,860
	Basic metal products	289	103.4	208.2	2.0	7,498
	Fabricated metal products	85	60.6	171.1	2.8	6,043
	Motor vehicles and parts (d)	26	16.1	35.8	2.2	1,371
	Other transport equipment	135	132.8	237.2	1.8	8,339
	Other machinery, equipment and appliances	63	82.8	277.6	3.4	9,609
	Other (e)	14	21.4	42.8	2.0	1,483
D	Electricity, gas and water	78	71.0	99.7	1.4	3,839
	Electricity and gas	70	51.8	77.7	1.5	3,049
	Water, sewerage and drainage	8	19.2	21.9	1.1	790
E	Construction	136	134.4	359.7	2.7	13,700
F	Wholesale and retail trade	37	177.8	207.2	1.2	7,208
	Wholesale trade	28	66.0	85.5	1.3	2,964
	Retail trade	9	111.8	121.7	1.1	4,244
G,H	Transport and storage; communication	270	250.1	550.1	2.2	20,057
	Road transport	41	48.1	105.3	2.2	3,557
	Railway transport	31	64.0	146.2	2.3	5,175
	Air transport	18	14.0	77.3	5.5	3,307
	Water transport	125	54.5	123.3	2.3	4,603
	Stevedoring services	94	48.4	114.3	2.4	4,266
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	31	6.1	9.0	1.5	337
	Other transport and storage; communication	55	69.5	98.0	1.4	3,414
I	Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	18	46.7	70.6	1.5	2,642
J,K	Public administration and defence; community services	126	267.6	328.7	1.2	11,620
	Health	24	64.8	65.9	1.0	2,287
	Education, libraries, museums and art galleries	32	97.1	154.7	1.6	5,431
	Other	70	105.6	108.1	1.0	3,903
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	32	72.4	99.1	1.4	3,640
	Total	2,042	1,862.9	3,964.4	2.1	148,614

(a) See note (a) to table on page 118. (b) ASIC class 1104. (c) ASIC group 211. (d) ASIC group 321 (e) ASIC subdivision 34.

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

Period	Manufacturing				Transport and storage; communication				All industries
	Mining		Metal products machinery and equipment	Other	Construction	Stevedoring services	Other	Other industries	
	Coal	Other							
1977	102.8	170.9	204.4	455.7	215.2	39.9	172.6	293.3	1,654.8
1978	142.3	125.1	732.1	490.2	134.1	122.9	166.9	217.2	2,130.8
1979	232.6	283.6	929.7	749.0	359.7	114.3	435.8	859.7	3,964.4
Quarter ended—									
1978—September	47.6	41.6	200.0	141.5	52.4	46.5	50.4	82.9	662.9
December	21.3	24.6	122.3	171.6	25.1	12.8	41.1	73.8	492.5
1979—March	34.9	27.8	107.6	56.5	51.2	5.5	115.0	108.5	506.9
June	46.2	121.6	447.0	355.4	207.0	31.2	213.9	545.3	1,967.6
September	102.2	94.1	320.4	195.7	73.9	70.0	87.3	121.2	1,064.8
December	49.4	40.0	54.8	141.5	27.6	7.6	19.6	84.7	425.2

(a) See note (a) to table on page 118

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING DURING 1979: INDUSTRIES AND CAUSE (a)

Cause of dispute	Manufacturing				Transport and storage; communication				All industries	Per cent of total
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment	Other	Construction	Stevedoring services	Other	Other industries		
	Coal	Other								
DISPUTES										
					—number—					
Wages	31	33	174	117	50	10	80	80	575	28.3
Hours of work	3	5	26	11	2	2	10	18	77	3.8
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	2	3	9	3	2	2	3	3	27	1.3
Managerial policy	80	108	202	84	42	33	54	132	735	36.2
Physical working conditions	99	31	109	35	21	25	19	34	373	18.3
Trade unionism	28	26	60	12	14	12	8	14	174	8.6
Other	12	13	16	4	2	10	1	14	72	3.5
Total	255	219	596	266	133	94	175	295	2,033	100.0
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)										
					—'000—					
Wages	21.0	13.4	180.3	76.6	45.2	6.4	96.3	77.3	516.7	27.9
Hours of work	5.8	1.7	3.4	3.4	0.1	1.8	2.9	24.1	43.2	2.3
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	0.4	0.5	3.6	1.4	—	0.2	0.2	0.1	6.6	0.4
Managerial policy	16.2	12.7	47.2	18.9	13.2	16.1	12.7	89.2	226.1	12.2
Physical working conditions	20.8	3.2	19.9	7.8	3.7	2.5	8.0	7.8	73.7	4.0
Trade unionism	9.7	2.6	8.6	3.0	2.7	4.9	2.1	2.3	35.9	1.9
Other	29.0	23.8	132.2	159.4	69.4	15.1	80.7	440.0	949.5	51.3
Total	102.9	58.0	395.2	270.6	134.3	47.0	203.0	640.9	1,851.7	100.0
WORKING DAYS LOST										
					—'000—					
Wages	69.0	175.0	657.3	375.5	194.9	22.6	309.8	237.8	2,041.8	52.5
Hours of work	15.0	15.8	3.5	23.0	0.8	1.7	6.7	48.2	114.7	3.0
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	0.5	1.7	4.5	9.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	16.9	0.4
Managerial policy	37.9	42.6	86.9	72.8	51.0	63.8	12.0	135.3	502.3	12.9
Physical working conditions	35.5	10.7	30.1	17.0	29.3	2.0	17.9	9.2	151.7	3.9
Trade unionism	24.7	3.9	19.1	6.6	11.5	11.0	10.0	11.2	98.0	2.5
Other	33.9	32.3	129.0	167.3	70.3	11.4	78.7	439.0	961.8	24.7
Total	216.3	281.9	930.4	671.2	358.6	112.7	435.1	880.9	3,887.1	100.0

(a) Certain "log-of-claims" disputes have been classified differently from previous years

NOTE: The figures in this table relate to disputes which ended during 1979, whereas those published for previous years related to all disputes in progress during the year. See explanatory notes.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING DURING 1979: INDUSTRIES AND DURATION (a)

Duration (working days)	Manufacturing				Transport and storage; communication				Per cent of total	
	Mining	Metal products, machinery and		Construction	Stevedoring services	Other industries		All industries		
		Coal	Other equipment			Other	Other			
DISPUTES										
	—number—									
Up to 1 day	134	117	291	70	31	66	91	147	947	46.6
Over 1 to 2 days	63	36	115	38	22	16	29	51	370	18.2
Over 2 to 3 days	18	21	55	30	11	2	16	22	175	8.6
Over 3 to less than 5 days	11	13	47	36	14	5	11	28	165	8.1
5 to less than 10 days	20	16	50	47	13	3	21	29	199	9.8
10 to less than 20 days	9	11	26	37	32	2	6	17	140	6.9
20 to less than 40 days	—	4	11	8	8	—	1	1	33	1.6
40 days and over	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	4	0.2
Total	255	219	596	266	133	94	175	295	2,033	100.0
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)										
	—'000—									
Up to 1 day	47.0	22.9	201.9	172.6	75.1	23.6	116.1	529.3	1,188.6	64.2
Over 1 to 2 days	30.5	16.6	36.0	13.0	23.4	7.0	10.7	55.9	193.2	10.4
Over 2 to 3 days	7.1	2.8	29.0	7.7	2.4	0.4	21.5	3.9	74.7	4.0
Over 3 to less than 5 days	7.0	5.3	111.1	40.0	25.0	8.6	31.7	30.8	259.6	14.0
5 to less than 10 days	9.4	1.9	7.8	26.8	1.6	6.0	18.0	12.1	83.8	4.5
10 to less than 20 days	1.8	3.9	7.6	9.5	4.5	1.4	4.9	8.7	42.3	2.3
20 to less than 40 days	—	4.3	1.6	1.0	1.7	—	—	0.1	8.7	0.5
40 days and over	—	0.2	0.1	—	0.6	—	—	—	0.9	0.1
Total	102.9	58.0	395.2	270.6	134.3	47.0	203.0	640.9	1,851.7	100.0
WORKING DAYS LOST										
	—'000—									
Up to 1 day	45.0	15.9	161.9	167.0	70.3	15.9	96.3	497.6	1,069.8	27.5
Over 1 to 2 days	45.5	27.5	47.3	18.7	35.8	9.3	15.1	76.6	275.7	7.1
Over 2 to 3 days	17.7	7.2	73.7	20.8	5.6	1.1	52.1	10.4	188.7	4.9
Over 3 to less than 5 days	27.9	19.8	455.3	148.9	96.6	35.8	105.9	112.2	1,002.4	25.8
5 to less than 10 days	54.2	13.0	51.7	159.7	12.6	35.8	97.7	70.7	495.6	12.7
10 to less than 20 days	25.9	54.5	95.4	132.3	55.4	14.8	67.6	109.0	554.9	14.3
20 to less than 40 days	—	130.3	40.6	23.8	48.3	—	0.4	4.4	247.8	6.4
40 days and over	—	13.8	4.6	—	33.9	—	—	—	52.3	1.3
Total	216.3	281.9	930.4	671.2	358.6	112.7	435.1	880.9	3,887.1	100.0
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES										
	—\$'000—									
	%									
Up to 1 day	2,005	639	5,820	5,870	2,555	636	3,388	17,507	38,421	26.4
Over 1 to 2 days	2,096	1,232	1,689	724	1,424	359	573	2,868	10,966	7.5
Over 2 to 3 days	812	299	2,741	774	212	40	1,763	385	7,025	4.8
Over 3 to less than 5 days	1,065	760	15,637	5,149	3,390	1,293	3,668	4,118	35,079	24.1
5 to less than 10 days	2,452	545	1,909	5,745	502	1,330	3,352	2,652	18,488	12.7
10 to less than 20 days	1,175	2,328	3,417	4,877	2,254	550	2,970	5,048	22,619	15.6
20 to less than 40 days	—	6,118	1,507	908	1,961	—	14	154	10,662	7.3
40 days and over	—	621	162	—	1,352	—	—	—	2,136	1.5
Total	9,604	12,542	32,882	24,048	13,651	4,208	15,728	32,732	145,395	100.0

(a) See NOTE to table on page 120.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING DURING 1979: INDUSTRIES AND METHOD OF SETTLEMENT (a)

Method of settlement	Manufacturing				Transport and storage; communication				All industries	Per cent of total
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment		Construc- tion	Steve- doring services	Other industries	Other industries		
	Coal	Other	Coal	Other						
DISPUTES										
					—number—					%
Negotiation	63	33	71	96	38	13	24	70	408	20.1
Mediation	2	—	2	1	2	—	2	—	9	0.4
State legislation—										
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	1	11	16	24	14	—	12	23	101	5.0
(b) Intervention, etc. of State govt. officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation—										
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—										
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	—	4	36	31	10	2	9	7	99	4.9
(ii) Coal industry Acts	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	0.7
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iv) Other Acts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
(b) Intervention, etc. of Federal govt. officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filling places of workers on strike or locked out	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Closing down the establishment permanently	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	0.1
Resumption without negotiation	174	171	471	113	68	78	128	193	1,396	68.7
Other methods	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Total	255	219	596	266	133	94	175	295	2,033	100.0
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)										
					—'000—					%
Negotiation	10.1	9.6	20.0	22.9	10.8	2.0	4.3	22.1	101.8	5.5
Mediation	0.3	—	1.3	0.3	0.3	—	0.1	—	2.3	0.1
State legislation—										
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	0.9	2.7	19.5	4.7	2.1	—	0.7	5.5	36.1	1.9
(b) Intervention, etc. of State govt. officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation										
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—										
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	—	0.5	4.2	6.8	1.8	2.3	4.9	0.5	21.0	1.1
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	15.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.3	0.8
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iv) Other Acts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Intervention, etc. of Federal govt. officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filling places of workers on strike or locked out	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Closing down the establishment permanently	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.3	—
Resumption without negotiation	76.2	45.2	350.3	235.6	119.2	42.7	192.9	612.8	1,674.8	90.4
Other methods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	102.9	58.0	395.2	270.6	134.3	47.0	203.0	640.9	1,851.7	100.0

(a) See NOTE to table on page 120.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING DURING 1979: INDUSTRIES AND METHOD OF SETTLEMENT (a) — continued

Method of settlement	Manufacturing				Transport and storage; communication				Per cent of total	
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment		Construction	Stevedoring services		Other industries		
	Coal	Other		Other						
WORKING DAYS LOST										
	—'000—									
Negotiation	36.8	167.7	105.8	129.0	73.1	3.6	10.9	116.9	643.8	16.6
Mediation	2.5	—	18.1	2.4	4.2	—	0.8	—	28.0	0.7
State legislation—										
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	1.2	27.7	63.0	28.0	42.0	—	2.2	15.0	179.2	4.6
(b) Intervention, etc. of State govt. officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	0.6	—
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation—										
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—										
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	—	4.9	26.8	70.7	41.3	9.7	66.6	8.0	227.8	5.9
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	49.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49.2	1.3
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iv) Other Acts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	—
(b) Intervention, etc. of Federal govt. officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filling places of workers on strike or locked out	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Closing down the establishment permanently	—	—	—	0.3	—	0.1	—	—	0.5	—
Resumption without negotiation	126.6	81.7	716.7	440.7	197.6	99.3	354.6	740.2	2,757.4	70.9
Other methods	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	—	—	0.5	—
Total	216.3	281.9	930.4	671.2	358.6	112.7	435.1	880.9	3,887.1	100.0

(a) See NOTE to table on page 120

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING DURING 1979: ANALYSIS BY NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED AND WORKING DAYS LOST, (a)

	Number of disputes	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
		Number ('000)	Per cent of total	Number ('000)	Per cent of total	
<i>Number of workers involved (directly and indirectly)</i>						
Under 50	616	15.4	0.8	48.4	1.2	1,861
50 and under 100	390	28.0	1.5	76.3	2.0	2,979
100 and under 200	374	53.8	2.9	203.1	5.2	8,128
200 and under 400	298	81.1	4.4	258.6	6.7	10,533
400 and under 1,000	200	126.6	6.8	407.0	10.5	15,675
1,000 and under 1,000	73	97.3	5.3	294.5	7.6	11,318
2,000 and under 3,000	27	65.0	3.5	144.7	3.7	5,826
3,000 and over	55	1,384.4	74.8	2,454.5	63.1	89,074
<i>Working days lost</i>						
10 and under 100	843	68.4	3.7	33.9	0.9	1,321
100 and under 500	664	125.0	6.8	158.0	4.1	6,191
500 and under 1,000	194	75.5	4.1	131.8	3.4	5,163
1,000 and under 2,000	131	84.3	4.6	180.2	4.6	6,996
2,000 and under 5,000	99	101.3	5.5	320.3	8.2	12,803
5,000 and under 10,000	45	86.4	4.7	315.1	8.1	12,180
10,000 and over	57	1,310.8	70.8	2,747.9	70.7	100,741
Total	2,033	1,851.7	100.0	3,887.1	100.0	145,395

See NOTE to table on page 120.

Working days lost per thousand employees

The figures of working days lost used in these compilations relate to those lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more in the establishments where the stoppages occurred. They refer to days lost in all industries except agriculture (ASIC subdivisions 01 and 02) and private households employing staff (ASIC subdivision 94).

The employment figures are averages of monthly estimates of civilian employees (excluding those in agriculture and in private households employing staff), as published in *Civilian Employees, Australia, June 1966 to June 1979* (6214.0) and, for subsequent months, in *Civilian Employees, Australia* (6213.0). As explained on page 66, the figures for recent years are being revised.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: WORKING DAYS LOST PER THOUSAND EMPLOYEES

	N.S.W.	Vic	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust. (a)
1977	307	432	357	65	529	195	335
1978	554	345	533	171	471	259	432
1979	743	1,088	677	394	827	435	785

(a) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: WORKING DAYS LOST PER THOUSAND EMPLOYEES: INDUSTRIES, 1979

Industry	Industry	Industry	
Coal mining	8,744	Construction	1,044
Other mining	5,412	Stevedoring services	8,106
Metal products, machinery and equipment	1,818	Other transport; communication	1,126
Other manufacturing	1,147	Other industries (a)	269
		Total	785

(a) Excludes agriculture and private households employing staff.

TRADE UNIONS

Introduction

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

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

Definitions

For the purpose of these statistics a *trade union* is defined as an organisation, consisting predominantly of employees, the principal activities of which include the negotiation of rates of pay and conditions of employment for its members. Non-operating unions or branches, i.e. those with no members at the date of collection, are not included in the statistics.

When obtaining statistics from trade unions operating wholly within one State or district, trade union secretaries are asked to report whether or not the union is a branch of an interstate, or a larger State or district organisation. This reporting reduces the possibility of duplication in the figures of the number of unions and of membership. An interstate or federated trade union (i.e. a union with members in more than one State) is treated as a separate union in each State or Territory in which it has members, but is counted only once in the Australian total (see first table on page 126).

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

Revision of series

Many of the figures previously published for the years 1968 to 1978 have been revised. The revised figures are shown in the tables in this issue. The published number of reporting trade unions varies from year to year as a result of amalgamations and mergers of unions, unions ceasing to operate, new unions being formed, existing organisations changing their status such that it brings them within the scope of the defini-

tion of a trade union (see below), and existing unions reporting for the first time. In the past, when organisations were first identified as being, or having become, trade unions (as defined), membership figures were not always obtained for earlier periods, even for existing unions. During a recent review of the trade union collection, the missing information was obtained from the organisations concerned, but only for the period from 1968. In addition, a number of organisations not previously identified as trade unions have been included for the first time.

The treatment of a number of unions with interstate associations, but which are not strictly branches of a common organisation, has been changed; they are now properly counted as separate unions in the totals for Australia. Membership figures generally, and the State and Territory figures for number of unions, are not affected by this change.

Comparability of series

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

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

Proportion of total employees

The third table on page 126 shows the approximate percentages of wage and salary earners in employment who were members of trade unions. The estimates of total employees 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 the year. The percentages shown should be regarded as giving only a broad indication of the extent of union membership because they are based on estimates of *employed* wage and salary earners that are subject to revision. The degree of unemployment of reported union members would af-

fect the percentages for a particular year and comparisons over time. The employment estimates have recently been revised to incorporate new benchmarks derived from the 1976 population census and other sources.

Organisations registered under the Federal Conciliation and Arbitration Act

Details of employer and employee organisations registered under this Act as at end of 1979 (with comparable figures for 1978 shown in brackets) are as follows. There were 80 (80) employer organisations registered at the end of 1979. The number of employee unions registered was 148 (147) with membership of 2,331,100 (2,324,400) representing 82 (83) per cent of total membership of all reporting trade unions in Australia.

Organisations registered under State Industrial Arbitration Legislation, etc.

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

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

TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER OF SEPARATE UNIONS, DECEMBER 1968 TO DECEMBER 1979

<i>End of December-</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>N.T.</i>	<i>A.C.T.</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
1968	212	164	139	135	159	115	40	71	361
1969	211	163	139	136	159	116	43	71	354
1970	211	167	143	142	161	119	45	82	347
1971	209	168	146	142	157	115	51	82	351
1972	202	164	141	136	154	112	55	84	341
1973	194	165	144	139	154	118	58	88	327
1974	193	168	142	142	153	123	66	89	326
1975	191	167	140	141	149	122	63	89	317
1976	188	168	138	142	148	120	67	90	313
1977	188	167	137	142	153	122	66	89	315
1978	187	167	138	141	153	123	64	84	316
1979	189	166	139	141	154	120	70	82	315

**TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER OF MEMBERS, DECEMBER 1968 TO DECEMBER 1979
(*000)**

<i>End of December-</i>	<i>N.S.W</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>N.T.</i>	<i>A.C.T.</i>	<i>Aust</i>
1968	865.5	553.5	335.9	186.2	165.7	68.4	5.6	24.1	2,204.9
1969	888.8	562.7	333.7	194.8	168.3	70.5	5.9	26.0	2,250.7
1970	916.4	594.5	330.4	203.5	177.0	74.1	6.6	28.9	2,331.4
1971	976.0	621.2	337.8	216.1	184.7	75.9	8.1	32.3	2,452.2
1972	992.4	654.1	343.8	224.6	192.1	81.0	11.1	39.7	2,538.8
1973	1,036.1	683.6	362.5	242.8	203.7	84.0	13.5	47.5	2,673.6
1974	1,052.2	713.9	375.6	254.4	223.4	89.0	16.4	52.6	2,777.3
1975	1,080.0	725.3	392.6	256.9	225.1	88.0	15.2	51.1	2,834.2
1976	1,047.0	719.4	387.7	256.8	233.0	87.6	16.1	52.9	2,800.6
1977	1,019.1	727.7	388.5	267.1	239.7	92.3	15.9	51.3	2,801.6
1978	1,027.6	732.9	383.4	270.3	235.8	90.9	17.0	50.6	2,808.3
1979	1,042.2	747.1	393.7	272.3	241.3	90.0	18.4	50.1	2,855.1

**TRADE UNIONS: PROPORTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYEES, DECEMBER 1968 TO DECEMBER 1979
(per cent)**

<i>End of December-</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>N.T.</i>	<i>A.C.T.</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
1968	52	45	59	46	51	54	21	50	50
1969	52	44	56	47	48	54	21	49	49
1970	51	46	54	47	48	56	21	49	49
1971	54	48	54	49	48	58	24	51	51
1972	55	49	53	50	50	60	29	57	52
1973	56	50	53	52	50	61	33	61	53
1974	57	52	54	53	54	64	37	63	55
1975	59	53	56	53	54	63	37	58	56
1976	58	52	55	53	55	62	40	62	55
1977	57	53	55	55	55	65	41	59	55
1978	57	53	54	57	54	64	41	58	55
1979	56	54	54	58	55	63	41	58	55

TRADE UNIONS: CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF MEMBERS, AUSTRALIA

Number of members	Number of separate unions		Proportion of total unions	Number of members		Proportion of total members	Average number of members per union
	Dec. 1978	Dec. 1979	Dec. 1979	Dec. 1978	Dec. 1979	Dec. 1979	Dec. 1979
			%	'000-		%	('000)
Under 100	31	32	10.2	1.8	1.7	—	0.1
100 and under 250	41	39	12.4	6.0	6.0	0.2	0.2
250 and under 500	30	27	8.6	11.0	10.0	0.3	0.4
500 and under 1,000	44	46	14.6	30.7	30.4	1.1	0.7
1,000 and under 2,000	42	45	14.3	57.7	62.4	2.2	1.4
2,000 and under 5,000	45	45	14.3	145.2	151.9	5.3	3.4
5,000 and under 10,000	25	19	6.0	181.2	147.8	5.2	7.8
10,000 and under 20,000	20	24	7.6	305.2	360.9	12.6	15.0
20,000 and under 30,000	11	10	3.2	264.7	250.4	8.8	25.0
30,000 and under 40,000	6	5	1.6	214.0	174.3	6.1	34.9
40,000 and under 50,000	6	9	2.9	266.4	410.5	14.4	45.6
50,000 and under 80,000	8	7	2.2	525.0	450.7	15.8	64.4
80,000 and over	7	7	2.2	799.3	798.1	28.0	114.0
Total	316	315	100.0	2,808.3	2,855.1	100.0	9.1

TRADE UNIONS: AREA OF OPERATIONS, AUSTRALIA

End of December	Unions operating in (a)-							Total all unions
	One state (b)	Two states	Three states	Four states	Five states	Six states	Two to six states (c)	
NUMBER OF SEPARATE UNIONS								
1968	223	11	6	17	27	77	138	361
1969	215	10	8	17	23	81	139	354
1970	201	11	9	15	29	82	146	347
1971	208	11	6	15	33	78	143	351
1972	203	11	4	16	30	77	138	341
1973	185	11	6	14	28	83	142	327
1974	184	10	6	14	24	88	142	326
1975	174	11	7	14	24	87	143	317
1976	172	9	8	13	22	89	141	313
1977	174	9	8	9	26	89	141	315
1978	175	10	6	10	26	89	141	316
1979	174	9	6	11	27	88	141	315
NUMBER OF MEMBERS ('000)								
1968	373.4	21.9	62.8	111.6	326.2	1,309.1	1,831.5	2,204.9
1969	378.8	22.5	71.8	89.1	294.9	1,393.5	1,871.9	2,250.7
1970	393.6	21.8	76.0	44.9	382.7	1,412.3	1,937.8	2,331.4
1971	406.1	25.4	63.4	59.8	426.0	1,471.5	2,046.1	2,452.2
1972	419.7	23.1	60.5	96.7	339.1	1,599.8	2,119.2	2,538.8
1973	408.1	51.6	63.3	101.5	327.8	1,721.4	2,265.5	2,673.6
1974	406.9	18.5	97.5	103.9	205.4	1,944.9	2,370.3	2,777.3
1975	443.5	19.0	102.2	101.5	199.4	1,968.7	2,390.8	2,834.2
1976	459.0	18.8	73.7	98.2	225.8	1,925.0	2,341.6	2,800.6
1977	479.1	18.8	67.3	93.1	164.9	1,978.4	2,322.6	2,801.6
1978	492.2	19.6	24.0	156.4	176.4	1,939.7	2,316.1	2,808.3
1979	530.1	19.6	24.5	182.3	149.9	1,948.7	2,325.0	2,855.1

(a) Certain unions have, in addition to branches in the States, branches in the Northern Territory and in the Australian Capital Territory. See text on page 124 (b) Includes unions operating only in the Northern Territory or the Australian Capital Territory. (c) Total of previous five columns. Figures refer to interstate unions

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