

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Explanatory notes

This section contains statistics of industrial disputes for 1977. Some figures for 1976 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 below. 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 Statistics 1976* (6101.0) and the monthly and quarterly bulletins *Industrial Disputes* (6321.0) and (6322.0) respectively.

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 place of workers on strike or locked out.

Closing down the establishment permanently.

Resumption without negotiation.

Other methods.

NOTE: Figures of workers involved (directly and indirectly) and working days lost have been rounded to the nearest hundred; figures of estimated loss in wages have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars. Any discrepancies between totals and sums of components in tables are due to rounding.

* Less than 50, less than \$500 or less than 0.05 per cent.
— Nil.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1977

<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
Quarter ended —									
March	282	79	80	27	51	9	7	3	538
June	260	74	79	25	55	16	2	6	517
September	356	68	79	22	58	10	2	11	606
December	264	23	40	19	65	4	4	10	429
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
Quarter ended —									
March	51.6	36.4	20.8	5.1	7.6	1.6	2.8	0.1	126.0
June	57.6	24.1	28.1	9.1	22.3	2.6	0.2	4.3	148.2
September	99.5	51.2	61.6	8.5	9.2	3.3	0.2	1.5	234.9
December	49.7	9.1	7.5	3.8	15.7	0.5	0.3	0.6	87.1
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)									
1977	538.2	586.1	240.8	30.6	220.5	26.7	3.8	8.0	1,654.8
Quarter ended —									
March	88.1	116.7	63.9	7.6	24.8	3.5	2.5	0.2	307.3
June	102.4	111.3	61.7	10.9	114.9	6.2	0.5	2.9	410.8
September	236.7	269.6	89.5	8.5	35.0	15.5	0.3	3.4	658.6
December	111.1	88.6	25.8	3.6	45.7	1.4	0.5	1.4	278.2
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES (\$'000)									
1977	19,162	20,752	8,870	940	8,582	928	140	301	59,674
Quarter ended —									
March	2,831	3,709	2,369	226	958	122	84	1	10,299
June	3,797	3,929	2,261	368	4,700	220	27	116	15,418
September	8,703	9,592	3,238	230	1,400	540	9	122	23,834
December	3,830	3,523	1,002	117	1,524	47	20	61	10,123

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : INDUSTRIES 1977

A.S.I.C. division (a)	A.S.I.C. industry (a)	Number of disputes	Workers involved (directly and indirectly) (^{'000})	Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$ ^{'000})
				Number (^{'000})	Average days per worker involved	
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3	0.3	0.3	1.1	9
B	Mining	441	79.6	273.7	3.4	11,891
	Coal	247	48.2	102.8	2.1	4,591
	Iron ore (b)	137	22.2	135.3	6.1	5,671
	Other	57	9.2	35.6	3.9	1,630
C	Manufacturing	862	213.2	660.1	3.1	21,619
	Meat products (c)	126	55.1	267.7	4.9	8,333
	Other food, beverages and tobacco	83	15.8	61.0	3.9	1,888
	Textiles	4	1.0	20.6	19.8	696
	Clothing and footwear	2	0.3	0.3	1.1	11
	Wood, wood products and furniture	4	0.2	0.6	3.9	19
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	32	18.9	19.4	1.0	720
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	57	3.7	23.9	6.6	833
	Glass, clay and other non-metallic mineral products	41	3.9	36.9	9.5	1,332
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	501	111.3	204.4	1.8	6,906
	Basic metal products	240	40.2	76.4	1.9	2,569
	Fabricated metal products	46	3.2	18.8	5.8	636
	Motor vehicles and parts (d)	25	14.0	12.7	0.9	394
	Other transport equipment	111	41.1	29.0	0.7	940
	Other machinery, equipment and appliances	79	12.8	67.5	5.3	2,367
	Other (e)	12	3.0	25.3	8.3	882
D	Electricity, gas and water	50	15.7	139.3	8.9	4,895
	Electricity and gas	44	11.8	129.2	10.9	4,517
	Water, sewerage and drainage	6	3.9	10.2	2.6	379
E	Construction	258	51.5	215.2	4.2	8,218
F	Wholesale and retail trade	42	52.0	64.5	1.2	2,067
	Wholesale trade	21	49.6	52.5	1.1	1,742
	Retail trade	21	2.4	12.0	5.0	324
G,H	Transport and storage; communication	288	124.3	212.5	1.7	7,694
	Road transport	27	5.5	12.0	2.2	495
	Railway transport	57	39.7	84.1	2.1	2,798
	Air transport	28	13.5	26.9	2.0	1,450
	Water transport	141	26.5	52.7	2.0	1,818
	Stevedoring services	85	19.2	39.9	2.1	1,307
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	56	7.3	12.9	1.8	511
	Other transport and storage; communication	35	39.0	36.8	0.9	1,133
I	Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	15	4.8	6.8	1.4	288
J,K	Public administration and defence; community services	106	37.8	50.2	1.3	1,745
	Health	14	2.0	5.7	2.9	185
	Education, libraries, museums and art galleries	31	26.0	27.7	1.1	978
	Other	61	9.8	16.9	1.7	582
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	25	17.0	32.2	1.9	1,248
	Total	2,090	596.2	1,654.8	2.8	59,674

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification - see second paragraph on page 85. Statistics in this industry detail are available only annually. (b) A.S.I.C. class 1104. (c) A.S.I.C. group 211. (d) A.S.I.C. group 321. (e) A.S.I.C. subdivision 34.

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

Period	Manufacturing				Construct- ion	Transport and storage; communication		Other industries	All industries
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment (b)	Other		Steve- doring services	Other		
	Coal	Other							
1976	159.1	215.0	775.0	856.5	535.8	37.1	388.0	832.6	3,799.2
1977	102.8	170.9	204.4	455.7	215.2	39.9	172.6	293.3	1,654.8
1977									
January	2.5	1.0	5.1	6.1	6.8	0.6	2.5	3.7	28.4
February	6.0	9.8	25.9	30.9	24.7	1.6	1.0	10.1	109.9
March	17.3	8.6	19.0	72.2	23.0	3.7	11.7	13.6	169.0
April	3.2	33.0	13.6	34.0	4.0	0.7	1.0	9.4	98.8
May	23.7	4.9	18.8	54.5	14.1	0.2	33.1	4.4	153.7
June	3.3	62.2	16.5	30.9	15.6	5.5	9.8	14.5	158.3
July	19.8	20.0	23.5	37.6	25.4	7.0	3.9	23.5	160.6
August	9.5	3.2	28.4	48.1	51.4	0.2	44.4	39.0	224.2
September	5.6	7.0	23.9	52.2	27.7	6.6	41.3	109.4	273.8
October	2.3	6.3	9.4	48.1	16.9	12.5	9.9	60.9	166.2
November	7.1	11.8	18.3	30.6	3.9	0.5	13.1	3.6	88.9
December	2.5	3.3	2.1	10.5	1.8	0.7	0.9	1.3	23.1

(a) Refers to all disputes operative in the period. (b) ASIC subdivisions 29,31,32,33.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES, 1977

Cause of dispute (a)	Manufacturing				Construct- ion	Transport and storage; communication		Other industries	All industries	Per cent of total
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equip- ment (b)	Other		Steve- doring services	Other			
	Coal	Other								
DISPUTES										
	- number -									
Wages	20	30	118	141	67	2	53	61	492	23.5
Hours of work	5	4	17	9	5	1	9	6	56	2.7
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	2	5	7	2	4	1	5	11	37	1.8
Managerial policy	101	90	200	131	108	23	77	85	815	39.0
Physical working conditions	78	38	90	46	45	31	44	44	416	19.9
Trade unionism	31	18	49	20	25	9	11	24	187	8.9
Other	10	9	20	12	4	18	4	10	87	4.2
Total	247	194	501	361	258	85	203	241	2,090	100.0

WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)

Cause of dispute (a)	- '000 -									
	Coal	Other	Metal products, machinery and equipment (b)	Other	Construct- ion	Steve- doring services	Other	Other industries	All industries	Per cent of total
Wages	6.5	4.8	17.4	34.9	24.2	0.1	50.5	36.0	174.4	29.3
Hours of work	1.3	0.4	3.6	3.5	1.1	0.1	12.5	7.4	29.9	5.0
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	3.9	1.4	2.8	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	7.7	18.2	3.1
Managerial policy	15.6	14.2	42.0	35.7	14.2	6.1	11.6	11.9	151.4	25.4
Physical working conditions	14.4	4.1	19.4	8.6	5.2	5.8	27.8	7.2	92.4	15.5
Trade unionism	4.3	3.1	6.8	1.7	4.1	1.7	1.8	5.2	28.7	4.8
Other	2.2	3.3	19.3	16.0	2.3	5.2	0.5	52.2	101.0	16.9
Total	48.2	31.4	111.3	101.9	51.5	19.2	105.1	127.6	596.2	100.0

WORKING DAYS LOST

Cause of dispute (a)	- '000 -									
	Coal	Other	Metal products, machinery and equipment (b)	Other	Construct- ion	Steve- doring services	Other	Other industries	All industries	Per cent of total
Wages	28.0	32.0	86.9	280.6	116.4	0.2	120.7	202.9	867.6	52.4
Hours of work	5.7	0.5	4.1	7.5	10.1	0.4	15.4	7.4	51.1	3.1
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	3.9	5.9	3.1	20.4	2.5	0.2	1.1	7.0	44.1	2.7
Managerial policy	32.2	119.1	63.7	80.8	44.6	21.1	13.2	19.9	394.5	23.8
Physical working conditions	24.5	6.0	24.1	51.0	9.8	12.3	19.2	8.6	155.4	9.4
Trade unionism	6.5	4.2	11.8	5.1	30.4	1.3	1.2	14.5	75.0	4.5
Other	2.0	3.3	10.7	10.3	1.5	4.3	1.7	33.2	67.0	4.0
Total	102.8	170.9	204.4	455.7	215.2	39.9	172.6	293.3	1,654.8	100.0

(a) For nature of classification see page 86. (b) ASIC subdivisions 29,31,32,33.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : INDUSTRIES AND DURATION, 1977

Duration (working days)	Manufacturing					Transport and storage: communication			All industries	Per cent of total
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment (a)	Other	Construction	Stevedoring services	Other	Other industries		
	Coal	Other								
DISPUTES										
					- number -					%
Up to 1 day	138	80	254	89	93	55	98	109	916	43.8
Over 1 to 2 days	52	50	91	66	41	7	46	46	399	19.1
Over 2 to 3 days	21	16	29	54	13	9	24	28	194	9.3
Over 3 to less than 5 days	19	20	41	53	27	7	18	16	201	9.6
5 to less than 10 days	12	21	38	59	41	4	10	27	212	10.1
10 to less than 20 days	5	3	32	29	26	2	4	10	111	5.3
20 to less than 40 days	-	3	14	10	13	-	2	3	45	2.2
40 days and over	-	1	2	1	4	1	1	2	12	0.6
Total	247	194	501	361	258	85	203	241	2,090	100.0
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)										
					- '000 -					%
Up to 1 day	27.3	12.6	78.1	38.7	22.7	11.7	47.4	90.6	329.1	55.2
Over 1 to 2 days	8.5	6.5	11.5	11.7	11.7	0.6	14.8	5.5	70.9	11.9
Over 2 to 3 days	3.5	2.7	4.9	9.8	1.4	1.9	18.8	21.1	64.2	10.8
Over 3 to less than 5 days	4.4	1.9	8.5	11.7	6.6	3.6	23.3	2.8	62.7	10.5
5 to less than 10 days	2.3	4.5	3.8	15.8	3.8	0.8	0.5	4.6	36.1	6.0
10 to less than 20 days	2.1	0.5	2.7	10.8	3.1	0.5	0.2	0.5	20.4	3.4
20 to less than 40 days	-	2.7	1.7	3.4	1.8	-	0.1	0.2	9.8	1.6
40 days and over	-	0.1	*	*	0.5	*	*	2.4	3.0	0.5
Total	48.2	31.4	111.3	101.9	51.5	19.2	105.1	127.6	596.2	100.0
WORKING DAYS LOST										
					- '000 -					%
Up to 1 day	26.0	8.0	41.9	28.6	13.0	8.6	25.7	58.4	210.1	12.7
Over 1 to 2 days	14.7	9.2	18.2	20.1	19.8	1.1	18.7	9.3	111.2	6.7
Over 2 to 3 days	8.9	7.3	12.5	25.6	3.7	5.5	44.2	50.6	158.2	9.6
Over 3 to less than 5 days	16.7	6.6	31.1	44.9	26.7	13.8	74.7	11.6	226.0	13.7
5 to less than 10 days	13.5	32.1	24.6	108.8	28.1	5.6	3.1	30.7	246.5	14.9
10 to less than 20 days	23.0	10.2	33.4	142.8	39.0	5.3	3.4	6.1	263.2	15.9
20 to less than 40 days	-	90.7	42.0	83.2	56.0	-	1.4	4.9	278.2	16.8
40 days and over	-	6.8	0.7	1.8	29.0	0.1	1.3	121.8	161.5	9.8
Total	102.8	170.9	204.4	455.7	215.2	39.9	172.6	293.3	1,654.8	100.0
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES										
					- \$'000 -					%
Up to 1 day	1,159	316	1,362	981	442	291	882	1,983	7,417	12.4
Over 1 to 2 days	678	385	589	661	727	41	774	281	4,134	6.9
Over 2 to 3 days	389	315	407	838	136	193	1,614	1,876	5,768	9.7
Over 3 to less than 5 days	715	273	1,128	1,473	1,031	466	2,773	398	8,257	13.8
5 to less than 10 days	591	1,296	780	3,368	1,070	108	109	991	8,314	13.9
10 to less than 20 days	1,058	341	1,072	4,489	1,453	206	132	184	8,935	15.0
20 to less than 40 days	-	3,858	1,539	2,848	2,098	-	50	234	10,628	17.8
40 days and over	-	517	28	55	1,261	2	52	4,306	6,222	10.4
Total	4,591	7,300	6,906	14,714	8,218	1,307	6,386	10,252	59,674	100.00

(a) ASIC subdivisions 29,31,32,33.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : INDUSTRIES AND METHODS OF SETTLEMENT, 1977

Method of settlement (a)	Manufacturing				Transport and storage; communication				All industries	Per cent of total
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment (b)	Other	Construction	Stevedoring services	Other	Other industries		
	Coal	Other								
DISPUTES										
					- number -					%
Negotiation	51	70	90	92	63	12	36	57	471	22.5
Mediation	-	3	4	1	4	-	1	-	13	0.6
State legislation -										
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	1	24	24	83	28	-	18	32	210	10.0
(b) Intervention, etc. of State govt. officials	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	0.1
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation -										
(a) Industrial Tribunals under -										
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	3	2	47	45	42	6	20	12	177	8.5
(ii) Coal industry Acts	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	0.5
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Other Acts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Intervention, etc. of Federal govt. officials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Filling places of workers on strike or locked out	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	*
Closing down the establishment permanently	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resumption without negotiation	182	95	336	139	119	67	127	138	1,203	57.6
Other methods	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	0.1
Total	247	194	501	361	258	85	203	241	2,090	100.0
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)										
					- '000 -					%
Negotiation	6.7	8.1	11.8	17.0	7.4	3.7	3.5	13.8	71.9	12.1
Mediation	-	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	0.5	-	1.3	0.2
State legislation -										
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	0.2	8.2	4.8	14.6	7.7	-	3.6	3.7	42.8	7.2
(b) Intervention, etc. of State govt. officials	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	*	0.1	*
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation -										
(a) Industrial Tribunals under -										
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	0.2	0.1	6.0	9.2	7.6	0.8	22.5	1.9	48.4	8.1
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	0.6
(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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resumption without negotiation	37.5	14.6	88.5	60.4	28.6	14.6	75.0	108.1	427.3	71.7
Other methods	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	0.1	0.7	0.1
Total	48.2	31.4	111.3	101.9	51.5	19.2	105.1	127.6	596.2	100.0
WORKING DAYS LOST										
					- '000 -					%
Negotiation	18.4	28.0	59.2	89.6	22.7	14.3	10.6	30.0	272.8	16.5
Mediation	-	1.5	0.3	0.7	1.0	-	2.0	-	5.5	0.3
State legislation -										
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	0.2	117.9	16.6	68.0	51.1	-	11.6	12.6	278.0	16.8
(b) Intervention, etc. of State govt. officials	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	*	*	0.7	*
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation -										
(a) Industrial Tribunals under -										
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	1.2	0.7	50.4	59.8	61.7	6.0	39.9	12.0	231.7	14.0
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	23.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.9	1.4
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Other Acts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Intervention, etc. of Federal govt. officials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Filling places of workers on strike or locked out	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	0.7	*
Closing down the establishment permanently	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resumption without negotiation	59.2	22.8	77.8	235.3	77.5	19.6	108.5	237.8	838.4	50.7
Other methods	-	-	-	2.4	-	-	-	0.9	3.3	0.2
Total	102.8	170.9	204.4	455.7	215.2	39.9	172.6	293.3	1,654.8	100.0

(a) For nature of classification see page 86. (b) ASIC subdivisions 29,31,32,33.

**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED
AND WORKING DAYS LOST, 1977**

	Number of disputes	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
		Number (<i>'000</i>)	Per cent of total	Number (<i>'000</i>)	Per cent of total	
<i>Number of workers involved (directly and indirectly)</i>						
Under 50	728	18.7	3.1	73.6	4.5	2,635
50 and under 100	453	32.2	5.4	92.7	5.6	3,624
100 and under 200	358	50.5	8.5	147.5	8.9	5,144
200 and under 400	263	74.0	12.4	195.0	11.8	7,398
400 and under 1,000	197	123.8	20.8	381.3	23.0	13,408
1,000 and under 2,000	53	74.8	12.6	185.2	11.2	6,681
2,000 and under 3,000	14	32.4	5.4	276.3	16.7	10,494
3,000 and over	24	1,900	31.9	303.3	18.3	10,291
<i>Working days lost</i>						
10 and under 100	929	64.6	10.8	39.4	2.4	1,426
100 and under 500	727	129.3	21.7	174.9	10.6	6,387
500 and under 1,000	188	74.5	12.5	135.0	8.2	4,900
1,000 and under 2,000	114	66.8	11.2	162.5	9.8	5,841
2,000 and under 5,000	74	63.6	10.7	217.1	13.1	7,548
5,000 and under 10,000	34	84.3	14.1	230.0	13.9	8,282
10,000 and over	24	113.2	19.0	696.0	42.1	25,290
Total	2,090	596.2	100.0	1,654.8	100.0	59,674

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 not involving the employer/employee relationship.

The figures of employment used in these compilations are averages of monthly estimates of wage and salary earners in civilian employment excluding those in agriculture and in private households employing staff. For details of the employment series, see *Employment and Unemployment* (6213.0)

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : WORKING DAYS LOST PER THOUSAND EMPLOYEES, 1977

	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust. (a)		
All disputes	320	446	386	69	555	195	350		
	<i>Mining</i>		<i>Manufacturing</i>		<i>Transport and storage, communication</i>				
	<i>Coal</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Metal products etc. (b)</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Constr- uction</i>	<i>Stevedoring services</i>	<i>Other industries</i>	<i>Total</i>	
All disputes	4,129	3,177	408	695	601	2,891	513	105	350
Disputes not involving the employer/employee relationship	4,048	3,115	386	680	597	2,572	508	94	336

(a) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. (b) Metal products, machinery and equipment.

JOB VACANCIES

NOTE. As part of the measures necessary to bring the activities of the ABS within the resources available to it, the surveys of job vacancies were terminated as from May 1978.

Introduction

This section contains the results of sample surveys of job vacancies conducted throughout Australia in March, May, August and November 1977. The survey conducted in March (the annual survey) had a larger sample than those conducted quarterly. For further details see *Job Vacancies* 6218.0 (annual bulletin) and 6231.0 (quarterly bulletin). A comparison with Commonwealth Employment Service job vacancy figures is given on page

95

Scope and coverage

The surveys covered vacancies in private employment and in Australian, State and local government employment. All vacancies for wage and salary earners were included except those

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

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, the results do not give the total number of job vacancies in Australia. The underestimation may be greater in those industries (e.g. retail trade) and occupations (e.g. shop assistants) where the payroll tax coverage is relatively low.

Sample design

Respondents included in the quarterly surveys were selected from lists of private and government employers stratified by State, industry and number of employees. Employers with 1,200 or more employees were fully enumerated and a sample was selected from the remainder of employers. The total number of employers in the surveys was about 2,800.

In the annual March surveys respondents were also stratified by sector. In the government sector all

Australian and State government bodies were included and all local government authorities with 250 or more employees. All private employers with 500 or more employees were included. The remaining government and private employers were sampled. The number of employers in the March 1977 survey was about 8,800.

Definitions

A *job vacancy* is defined as a job immediately available for filling on the survey date and for which active steps were being taken by the employer 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 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.

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. 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 for 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 relative percentage standard errors of estimates of total vacancies in November 1977 for each State and Territory and for Australia are: New South Wales 8.3, Victoria 9.6, Queensland 10.1, South Australia 15.8, Western Australia 14.0, Tasmania 15.6, Northern Territory 6.6, Australian Capital Territory 4.2, Australia 4.7. Thus, there are, for example, about two chances in three that the true figure for the number of job vacancies shown for Australia in November 1977 was within the range 34,700 to 38,100 (i.e. $36,400 \pm 4.7$ per cent of 36,400).

Seasonal factors

Comparison of job vacancy figures at different dates may be affected by seasonal influences. The estimates shown have not been seasonally adjusted.

Comparability with Commonwealth Employment Service Statistics

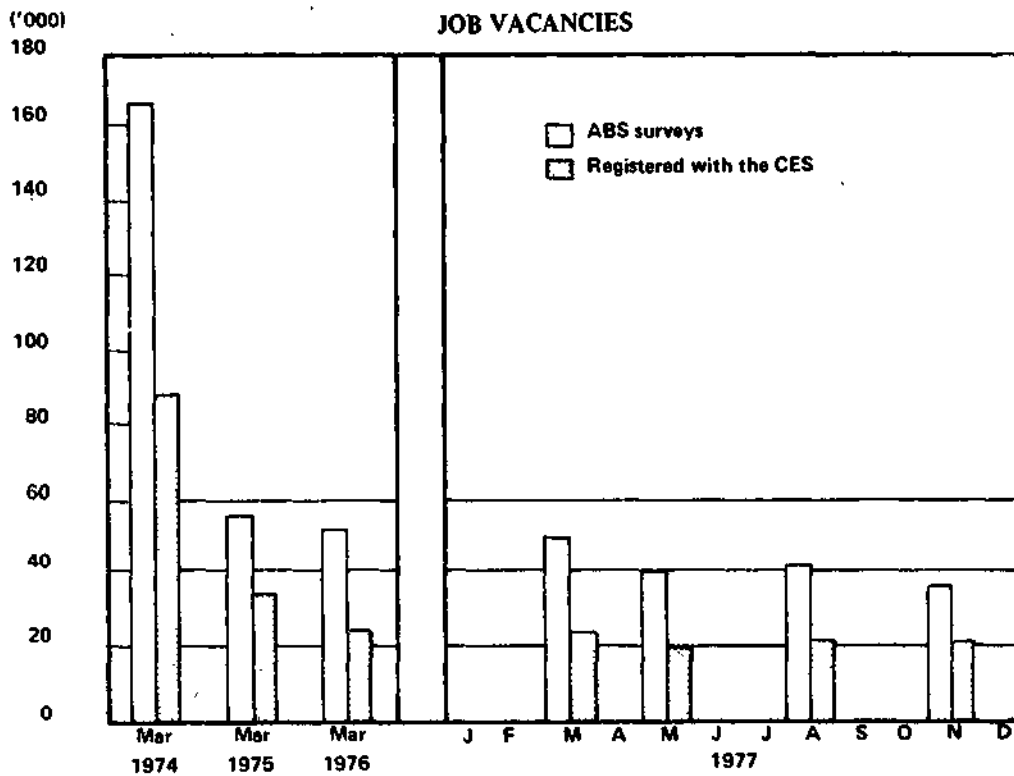
For purposes of comparison the numbers of job vacancies registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service (CES) are shown in the table on the next page. These figures are substantially different from the survey estimates, the principal reason being that, because notification of vacancies is voluntary, 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 job vacancy surveys is somewhat restricted and the results are subject to sampling variability (see 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 AND JOB VACANCY RATES (a)

Number of vacancies ('000)

ABS surveys

	<i>ABS surveys</i>					<i>Total</i>	<i>Registered with the CES</i>	<i>Ratio of CES figure to ABS total (per cent)</i>	<i>Job vacancy rate (a) (per cent)</i>
	<i>For males</i>	<i>For females</i>	<i>For males or females</i>	<i>Manu- facturing (b)</i>	<i>Other industries (c)</i>				
1974 - Mar.	106.4	39.2	19.7	67.8	97.4	165.2	87.6	53	3.6
1975 - Mar.	31.7	11.3	12.2	15.4	39.8	55.2	34.5	63	1.3
1976 - Mar.	27.8	11.1	11.8	15.7	35.1	50.8	23.0	45	1.1
1977 - Mar.	27.5	7.9	14.2	14.0	35.6	49.6	23.5	47	1.2
May	18.6	8.1	12.6	11.4	27.9	39.3	19.9	51	0.9
Aug.	19.7	7.6	13.8	12.0	29.0	41.0	20.4	50	0.9
Nov.	16.7	5.3	14.4	9.3	27.1	36.4	20.3	56	0.9

(a) For definitions see page 93. (b) ASIC Division C. (c) ASIC Divisions A to L excluding Division C (Manufacturing), Subdivisions 01,02 (agriculture, etc.) and 94 (private households employing staff, and defence forces).

JOB VACANCIES AND JOB VACANCY RATES, 1977 (a)

	N.S.W.	Vic	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia	
JOB VACANCIES (a)										
- '000 -										
- per cent -										
For males -										
1977 - March	8.1	11.0	2.8	1.7	2.5	0.9	(b)0.3	0.3	27.5	55.5
May	5.0	6.6	(b)2.1	(b)1.3	2.0	(b)0.9	*	*	18.6	47.3
August	6.4	6.2	3.1	0.9	2.0	0.6	(b)0.2	*	19.7	48.1
November	5.0	6.8	1.2	0.7	2.1	(b)0.7	0.1	*	16.7	45.9
For females -										
1977 - March	3.0	2.6	(b)0.7	0.5	(b)0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	7.9	15.9
May	2.5	(b)3.5	(b)0.8	(b)0.4	(b)0.5	0.2	*	*	8.1	20.6
August	(b)2.8	2.8	0.4	*	(b)0.6	*	†	0.1	7.6	18.5
November	2.1	1.7	0.4	(b)0.3	0.3	*	†	0.1	5.3	14.7
For either males or females -										
1977 - March	3.5	4.4	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.8	14.2	28.6
May	2.8	(b)4.3	1.7	1.1	0.4	(b)0.3	0.3	1.7	12.6	32.1
August	3.1	5.3	1.2	1.3	0.5	*	0.3	1.8	13.8	33.7
November	3.7	4.6	1.2	(c)1.4	0.7	0.6	0.3	2.0	14.4	39.4
Total -										
1977 - March	14.5	18.0	5.3	3.3	4.0	1.6	0.7	2.2	49.6	100.0
May	10.3	14.4	4.6	2.9	2.9	1.4	(b)0.7	2.1	39.3	100.0
August	12.3	14.3	4.7	2.7	3.1	(b)1.3	0.5	2.0	41.0	100.0
November	10.8	13.2	2.8	2.4	3.0	1.6	0.4	2.3	36.4	100.0
Manufacturing (c) -										
1977 - March	3.9	6.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	n.a.	n.a.	14.0	28.3
May	3.5	5.5	*	0.7	0.6	*	n.a.	n.a.	11.4	29.1
August	(b)5.0	4.2	(b)1.0	1.0	(b)0.5	(b)0.2	n.a.	n.a.	12.0	29.3
November	2.3	4.8	(b)0.2	0.6	*	*	n.a.	n.a.	9.3	25.5
Non-manufacturing (d) -										
1977 - March	10.6	11.4	4.4	2.3	3.0	1.1	n.a.	n.a.	35.6	71.7
May	6.8	8.9	3.7	2.2	2.4	1.1	n.a.	n.a.	27.9	71.0
August	7.3	10.2	3.7	1.7	2.6	(b)1.1	n.a.	n.a.	29.0	70.7
November	8.5	8.3	2.6	(b)1.8	2.3	1.1	n.a.	n.a.	27.1	74.5
JOB VACANCY RATES (a) (per cent)										
1977 - March	1.0	1.6	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.4	2.5	2.7	1.2	
May	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.1	(b)2.7	2.4	0.9	
August	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.9	(b)1.1	1.7	2.4	0.9	
November	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.3	2.7	0.9	

(a) For definition see page 93. (b) Standard error greater than 20 per cent, but less than 30 per cent. See "Reliability of the estimates" on page . (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.

* Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses † Less than 50 persons.

JOB VACANCIES : INDUSTRIES, MARCH 1977

Code		Industry	Job vacancy		Code		Industry	Job vacancy	
Division	Sub-division		Number ('000)	rate (per cent)	Division	Sub-division		Number ('000)	rate (per cent)
B		Mining	0.8	1.0	F		Wholesale and retail trade	9.8	1.3
C		Manufacturing	14.0	1.2	46-47		Wholesale trade	4.0	1.3
	21-22	Food, beverages and tobacco	1.2	0.6	48		Retail trade	5.8	1.3
	23,24	Textiles; clothing and footwear	1.6	1.4	G,H		Transport and storage; communication	1.5	0.5
	26	Paper, printing, etc.	0.9	0.9	I		Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	3.4	1.0
	27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	0.8	1.3	J,K		Public administration and defence; community services (a)	14.4	1.7
		Metal products, machinery and equipment	7.1	1.4	A,L		Other (b)	(c)2.6	(c)1.1
	29	Basic metal products	1.0	1.0			Total	49.6	1.2
	31,33	Fabricated metal products; other machinery etc.	4.3	1.6					
	32	Transport equipment	1.9	1.3					
	25,28,34	Other	2.3	1.2					
D		Electricity, gas and water	0.3	0.4					
E		Construction	2.8	1.0					

(a) Excludes defence forces. (b) Excludes agriculture (ASIC subdivision 01), services to agriculture (02) and private households employing staff (94). (c) Standard error greater than 20 per cent but less than 30 per cent - See "Reliability of the estimates" on page 93.

JOB VACANCIES : PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS, MARCH 1977

Code number (a)	Occupation (a)	Number ('000)	Code number (a)	Occupation (a)	Number ('000)
025	Medical practitioners	0.4	670	Carpenters, joiners	0.6
030-034	Nurses, including probationers and trainees	2.1	673,697	Tradesmens assistants	(b)0.5
041-059	Lecturers, teachers	0.7		Production - process workers -	
071-081	Technicians and technical assistants, n.e.c.	1.1	720-728,736	Food and drink	0.9
100-106, 110-119	Administrative, executive and managerial workers	1.2	670-672,735,737	Other	2.1
155	Stenographers and typists	2.0	743-745,748,750		
161-163	Other clerical workers	8.1	767	Storemen and packers	0.9
200-201,211-217	Sales workers, excluding commercial travellers	4.3	782	Labourers -	
520-522,524	Drivers, road transport	(b)0.9	772-781,783-785	Building and construction	(b)0.1
609-612,614-617	Clothing trades workers	(b)1.1	801	Other	3.0
642	Fitters, turners - metal trade	1.4	802	Policemen	0.8
644	Metal machinists, machine setters, etc.	0.6	807-809	Other protective service workers	0.3
646	Motor vehicle mechanics	1.5	821	Cooks, maids, catering and kitchen workers	(b)1.4
653	Welders and flame cutters	(b)0.5	851	Cleaners, offices, buildings	(b)0.6
654	Boilermakers, structural steel workers	0.8		Nursing aides and assistant nurses	0.5
657	Mechanics (not motor vehicles)	(b)0.6		Other occupations	10.1
660	Electricians, including electrical mechanics	0.5		Total	49.6

(a) Based on the Classification and Classified List of Occupations June 1971. (b) Standard error greater than 20 per cent but less than 30 per cent - see "Reliability of the estimates" on page 93.

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. More detailed statistics appear in *Trade Union Statistics* (6323.0).

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 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.

The published number of reporting 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 1976 and 1977 the number of reporting unions increased from 280 to 281.

The total membership of the reporting 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.

The subdivision of total membership into males and females is not precise because some 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.

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 99.)

Proportion of total employees

The first table on page 99 shows the approximate percentages of wages 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 employees that are subject to substantial revision (see page). The degree of unemployment of reported union members would affect the percentages for a particular year and comparisons over time.

Organisations registered under the Federal Conciliation and Arbitration Act

Details of employer and employee organisations registered under this Act as at end of 1977 (with comparable figures for 1976 shown in brackets) are as follows. There were 79 (78) employer organisations registered at the end of 1977. The number of employee unions registered was 144 (147) with membership of 2,303,800 (2,348,700) representing 82 (84) 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 AND MEMBERSHIP, 31 DECEMBER 1977

	Separate unions (a)	Membership			Per cent of total employed wage and salary earners
		Number ('000)			
		Males	Females	Persons	
N.S.W.	186	703.8	310.1	1,013.9	(b)58
Vic.	162	509.6	222.7	732.3	55
Qld	131	269.0	118.2	387.3	59
S.A.	140	189.0	75.9	264.9	58
W.A.	149	162.5	76.3	238.8	57
Tas.	120	65.0	25.4	90.4	63
N.T.	65	11.0	4.7	15.7	(c)
A.C.T.	88	34.4	16.8	51.2	(c)
Australia	(d)281	1,944.4	850.0	2,794.4	57

(a) See fourth paragraph of the Introduction. (b) Includes the Australian Capital Territory. (c) See sixth paragraph of the Introduction. (d) Without interstate duplication. See seventh paragraph of the Introduction.

TRADE UNIONS : CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF MEMBERS, 31 DECEMBER 1977

Number of members	Membership				Membership			
	Separate unions (a)	Number ('000)	Per cent of total	Number of members	Separate unions (a)	Number ('000)	Per cent of total	
Under 100	25	1.1	8.9	10,000 and under 20,000	16	228.9	5.7	
100 and under 250	37	5.9	13.2	20,000 and under 30,000	8	205.2	2.8	
250 and under 500	27	9.8	9.6	30,000 and under 40,000	7	246.6	2.5	
500 and under 1,000	43	29.9	15.3	40,000 and under 50,000	5	223.8	1.8	
1,000 and under 2,000	40	58.0	14.2	50,000 and under 80,000	7	425.1	2.5	
2,000 and under 5,000	36	115.9	12.8	80,000 and over	9	1,091.8	3.2	
5,000 and under 10,000	21	152.1	7.5	Total	281	2,794.4	100.0	

(a) See fourth paragraph of the Introduction.

TRADE UNIONS : AREA OF OPERATION, 31 DECEMBER 1977

	Unions operating in (a) --							Total all Unions
	1 State	2 States	3 States	4 States	5 States	6 States	2 to 6 States (b)	
Number of separate unions (c)	140	8	8	9	24	92	141	281
Number of members ('000)	198.5	17.6	66.1	90.1	155.6	2,266.5	2,595.9	2,794.4

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



