

Other Labour Statistics

JOB VACANCIES

NOTE: The quarterly surveys of job vacancies were discontinued as from May 1978 but were resumed in May 1979. The annual survey (formerly conducted in March) is no longer carried out.

Introduction

This section contains the results of sample surveys of job vacancies conducted throughout Australia in February, March and May, 1978. The survey conducted in March (the former annual survey) had a larger sample than those conducted quarterly. For further details see *Job Vacancies* 6218.0 (annual) publication and 6231.0 (quarterly) publication.

Scope and coverage

The surveys covered vacancies in private employment and in Australian, State and local government employment. All vacancies (as defined below) 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 March 1978 survey 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 1978 survey was about 8,300.

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 within the coverage 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 May 1978 for each State and Territory and for Australia are: New South Wales 10.7, Victoria 11.8, Queensland 17.9, South Australia 12.9, Western Australia 9.9, Tasmania 15.7, Northern Territory 10.4, Australian Capital Territory 8.8, Australia 5.7. Thus, there are, for example, about two chances in three that the number of job vacancies for Australia in May 1978 which would have been produced if all employers within the coverage of the survey had been included will be within the range 30,400 to 34,000 (i.e. $32,200 \pm 5.7$ per cent of 32,200) and about nineteen chances in twenty that the figure will be within the range 28,600 to 35,800.

Seasonal factors

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

JOB VACANCIES AND JOB VACANCY RATES (a)

	Number of vacancies ('000)					Total	Job vacancy rate (a) (per cent)
	For males	For females	For males or females	Manu- facturing (b)	Other industries (c)		
1974—Mar.	106.4	39.2	19.7	67.8	97.4	165.2	3.6
1975—Mar.	31.7	11.3	12.2	15.4	39.8	55.2	1.3
1976—Mar.	27.8	11.1	11.8	15.7	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

(a) For definitions see page 88. (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, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1978

Month	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia	
JOB VACANCIES										
	—'000—								per cent	
For males—										
February	4.8	5.3	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.5	(a) 0.1	0.1	13.6	37.8
March	7.5	5.6	1.6	0.7	1.8	0.4	0.2	*	17.9	49.4
May	5.3	4.2	1.5	0.6	1.0	0.4	*	*	13.2	41.1
For females—										
February	2.4	2.4	(a) 0.6	(a) 0.3	(a) 0.4	*	†	*	6.8	18.9
March	2.0	1.2	(a) 0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	†	0.1	4.9	13.4
May	(a) 2.7	(a) 1.5	(a) 0.5	(a) 0.2	0.4	*	†	*	5.8	18.1
For either males or females—										
February	4.3	5.4	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	1.9	15.6	43.3
March	3.7	4.8	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.2	1.4	13.5	37.1
May	4.3	3.8	0.9	(a) 0.9	0.8	0.3	0.5	1.7	13.2	40.8
Total—										
February	11.5	13.1	2.7	2.3	2.3	1.2	0.5	2.4	36.0	100.0
March	13.2	11.5	3.5	1.8	3.0	1.0	0.4	1.8	36.3	100.0
May	12.2	9.5	2.9	1.8	2.1	1.0	0.6	2.1	32.2	100.0
Manufacturing (b)										
February	2.7	5.0	(a) 0.3	(a) 0.7	0.4	0.2	n.a.	n.a.	9.4	26.1
March	4.7	4.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	*	0.1	10.5	29.0
May	4.1	3.7	(a) 0.4	0.5	0.4	(a) 0.2	n.a.	n.a.	9.3	28.7
Non-manufacturing (c)										
February	8.8	8.1	2.4	1.7	1.9	1.0	n.a.	n.a.	26.6	73.9
March	8.5	7.3	3.1	1.3	2.5	0.8	0.4	1.8	25.8	71.0
May	8.1	5.8	(a) 2.5	1.3	1.8	0.8	n.a.	n.a.	23.0	71.3
JOB VACANCY RATES (per cent)										
February	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.0	2.0	2.9	0.8	
March	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.5	2.3	0.8	
May	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.8	2.3	2.6	0.8	

(a) Standard error greater than 20 per cent, but less than 30 per cent. See "Reliability of the estimates" on page 89. (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.
† Less than 50.

JOB VACANCIES: INDUSTRIES, MARCH 1978

ASIC Code (a)				ASIC Code (a)					
Division	Sub-division	Industry	Number ('000)	Job vacancy rate (per cent)	Division	Sub-division	Industry	Number ('000)	Job vacancy rate (per cent)
B		Mining	0.7	0.9	E		Construction	2.2	0.8
C		Manufacturing	10.5	0.9	F		Wholesale and retail trade	5.6	0.7
	21-22	Food, beverages and tobacco	0.7	0.4		46-47	Wholesale trade	2.6	0.8
	23-24	Textiles; clothing and footwear	1.1	1.0		48	Retail trade	2.9	0.7
	26	Paper, printing, etc.	0.6	0.6	G,H		Transport and storage; communication	1.3	0.4
	27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	0.5	0.7	I		Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	2.9	0.8
		Metal products, machinery and equipment	5.7	1.2	J,K		Public administration and defence; community services (c)	11.6	1.2
	29	Basic metal products	0.9	1.0					
	31-33	Fabricated metal products; other machinery, etc.	3.7	1.4	A,L		Other (d)	1.2	0.5
	32	Transport and equipment	1.1	0.8					
	25,28,34	Other	(b) 1.9	(b) 1.1					
D		Electricity, gas and water	0.4	0.4			Total	36.3	0.8

(a) As defined in the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC)*, 1969. (b) Standard error greater than 20 per cent, but less than 30 per cent. See "Reliability of the estimates" on page 89. (c) Excludes defence forces. (d) Excludes agriculture (ASIC sub-division 01), services to agriculture (02) and private households employing staff (94).

JOB VACANCIES: OCCUPATIONS, MARCH 1978

Code Number (a)	Occupation (a)	Number ('000)	Code Number (a)	Occupation (a)	Number ('000)
001-091	Professional, Technical and related workers	6.4	600-785	Tradesmen production process workers and labourers, n.e.c.	14.0
002-009	Professional engineers	(b) 0.4	609-612,614-617	Clothing trades workers	0.6
030-034	Nurses, including probationers and trainees	1.7	642	Fitters, fitters and turners (so described)	1.4
041-059	Teachers, including lecturers	0.4	644	Metal machinists, machine setters, etc.	(b) 0.5
070	Draftsmen and Tracers	(b) 0.3	646	Motor vehicle mechanics	0.8
071-081	Technicians and technical assistants n.e.c.	1.2	648	Sheet metal workers	(b) 0.4
083	Social Workers	0.3	653	Welders and flame cutters	(b) 0.3
	Other	2.1	654	Boilermakers, structural steelworkers	0.4
100-119	Administrative, executive and managerial workers	1.1	660-661	Electricians, electrical mechanics, electrical fitters	0.6
100-106,110-119	Administrative, executive and managerial workers	1.0	670-672,735,737,743-745,748,750	Production-process workers, other than food and drink	2.0
	Other	(b) 0.1	673,697	Tradesmen's assistants	0.4
150-163	Clerical workers	8.1	767	Storemen and packers	0.9
155	Stenographers and typists	1.8	772-781,783-785	Labourers, other than building and construction	1.5
161-163	Other clerical workers, excluding office machine operators	6.0		Other	4.2
	Other	(b) 0.3	800-852	Service, sport and recreation workers	2.4
200-217	Sales workers	3.1	801	Policemen	0.5
200-201,211-217	Sales workers, excluding commercial travellers	3.0	807-809	Cooks, chefs, maids, catering and kitchen workers	0.5
	Other	(b) 0.1	815-816	Waiters and bartenders	(b) 0.3
300-356	Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters and related workers	0.3	821	Cleaners, offices, buildings	0.3
400-425	Miners, quarrymen and related workers	(b) 0.1		Other	0.8
500-562	Workers in transport and communication	0.8		Total	36.3
520-522,524	Drivers, road transport, excluding mail contractors	0.3			
	Other	0.5			

(a) As defined in the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC)*, 1969. (b) Standard error greater than 20 per cent but less than 30 per cent. See "Reliability of the estimates" on page 89.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Explanatory notes

This section contains statistics of industrial disputes for 1978. Some figures for 1976 and 1977 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 working time or wages lost 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 labour 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 (except as above), but additional workers involved and working days and wages lost are included.

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.

Definitions

For these statistics an *industrial dispute* is defined as a withdrawal from work by a group of employees or a refusal by an employer or a number of employers to permit some or all their employees to work, each withdrawal or refusal being made in order to enforce a demand, to resist a demand, or to express a grievance. Stoppages of work not directly connected with terms and conditions of employment (e.g. political matters, fining and gaoling of persons) are included in the statistics.

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

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

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

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

tion 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, (vi) 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, 1976-1978

<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									
1976	955	322	319	118	250	43	29	19	2,055
1977	1,162	244	278	93	229	39	15	30	2,090
1978	1,240	303	231	119	306	46	19	13	2,277
Quarter ended—									
1977—September	356	68	79	22	58	10	2	11	606
December	264	23	40	19	65	4	4	10	429
1978—March	279	39	59	22	47	4	3	4	457
June	306	82	61	29	85	19	3	2	587
September	364	108	72	37	77	11	10	5	684
December	291	74	39	31	97	12	3	2	549
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)									
1976	941.9	647.3	317.7	130.4	100.7	30.9	7.8	13.1	2,189.9
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
Quarter ended—									
1977—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
1978—March	35.1	17.9	11.8	6.9	8.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	80.9
June	245.8	138.3	66.1	18.9	26.1	10.6	0.2	0.2	506.3
September	156.1	38.4	60.6	17.7	16.0	2.6	0.8	2.7	295.0
December	66.8	32.4	57.3	6.4	25.8	3.6	0.4	0.8	193.4
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)									
1976	1,456.5	1,420.0	426.0	151.8	252.1	62.2	15.3	15.4	3,799.2
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
Quarter ended—									
1977—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
1978—March	79.6	41.4	25.6	8.9	24.8	1.0	1.7	0.8	183.8
June	355.4	199.4	126.1	30.4	54.3	22.9	0.3	2.8	791.7
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
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES (\$'000)									
1976	43,426	42,118	13,451	4,285	8,462	1,793	521	496	114,552
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
Quarter ended—									
1977—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
1978—March	2,887	1,553	1,223	326	1,045	40	61	28	7,162
June	12,617	6,638	5,134	1,020	2,094	875	11	97	28,487
September	12,611	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

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES

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	—	—	—	—	—
B	Mining	525	97.7	267.4	2.7	12,741
	Coal	287	52.3	142.3	2.7	7,228
	Iron ore (a)	194	30.2	87.5	2.9	3,814
	Other	44	15.1	37.6	2.5	1,699
C	Manufacturing	939	629.3	1,222.3	1.9	42,384
	Food, beverages and tobacco	195	111.6	349.3	3.1	12,185
	Meat products (b)	138	89.2	234.3	2.6	8,141
	Other food, beverages and tobacco	57	22.3	115.0	5.2	4,043
	Textiles	2	1.1	0.7	0.6	24
	Clothing and footwear	3	1.4	2.4	1.7	78
	Wood, wood products and furniture	3	0.1	0.5	5.9	17
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	48	23.0	67.2	2.9	2,692
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	71	9.7	35.7	3.7	1,257
	Glass, clay and other non-metallic mineral products	24	7.9	22.7	2.9	772
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	584	465.3	732.1	1.6	24,988
	Basic metal products	255	74.6	166.5	2.2	5,827
	Fabricated metal products	89	52.3	168.2	3.2	5,564
	Motor vehicles and parts (c)	24	27.9	22.4	0.8	763
	Other transport equipment	126	98.0	100.8	1.0	3,398
	Other machinery, equipment and appliances	90	212.4	274.1	1.3	9,435
	Other (d)	9	9.2	11.7	1.3	370
D	Electricity, gas and water	98	49.5	71.2	1.4	2,537
	Electricity and gas	84	31.3	52.6	1.7	1,851
	Water, sewerage and drainage	14	18.2	18.6	1.0	686
E	Construction	178	57.1	134.1	2.4	5,345
F	Wholesale and retail trade	34	11.8	33.4	2.8	1,258
	Wholesale trade	27	5.2	10.9	2.1	408
	Retail trade	7	6.6	22.5	3.4	850
G,H	Transport and storage; communication	353	165.2	289.9	1.8	10,137
	Road transport	59	30.5	56.9	1.9	1,802
	Railway transport	47	33.5	45.8	1.4	1,578
	Air transport	20	11.5	24.3	2.1	913
	Water transport	188	72.1	131.3	1.8	4,641
	Stevedoring services	161	65.2	122.9	1.9	4,331
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	27	6.9	8.3	1.2	310
	Other transport and storage; communication	39	17.6	31.6	1.8	1,204
I	Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	14	2.1	7.8	3.7	282
J,K	Public administration and defence; community services	104	47.1	72.8	1.6	2,588
	Health	25	5.0	8.2	1.6	302
	Education, libraries, museums and art galleries	17	33.2	43.1	1.3	1,497
	Other	62	8.9	21.6	2.4	788
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	32	15.9	31.9	2.0	1,132
	Total	2,277	1,075.6	2,130.8	2.0	78,404

(a) ASIC class 1104 (b) ASIC group 211 (c) ASIC group 321. (d) ASIC subdivision 34.

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

Period	Manufacturing				Transport and storage; communication				All industries
	Mining	Metal products, machinery and equipment			Construction	Stevedoring services	Other	Other industries	
	Coal	Other		Other					
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
1978	142.3	125.1	732.1	490.2	134.1	122.9	166.9	217.2	2,130.8
Quarter ended—									
1977—September	34.9	30.1	75.8	138.0	104.5	13.8	89.7	171.8	658.6
December	11.8	21.4	29.8	89.2	22.6	13.7	23.9	65.8	278.2
1978—March	23.1	16.3	31.3	43.2	20.4	6.2	25.4	17.7	183.8
June	50.4	42.6	378.4	133.9	36.2	57.4	50.0	42.7	791.7
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

(a) Refers to all disputes operative in the period.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES AND CAUSE, 1978

Cause of dispute	Manufacturing				Transport and storage; communication				All industries	Per cent of total
	Mining	Metal products, machinery and equipment			Construction	Stevedoring services	Other	Other industries		
	Coal	Other		Other						
DISPUTES										
					—number—					%
Wages	29	26	173	132	48	16	72	71	567	24.9
Hours of work	3	7	28	7	4	1	6	10	66	2.9
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	—	3	11	8	1	5	4	6	38	1.7
Managerial policy	84	100	198	116	79	61	66	127	831	36.5
Physical working conditions	114	42	105	46	27	41	30	35	440	19.3
Trade unionism	40	51	61	26	14	9	10	20	231	10.1
Other	17	9	8	20	5	28	4	13	104	4.6
Total	287	238	584	355	178	161	192	282	2,277	100.0
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)										
					—'000—					%
Wages	8.1	8.0	323.9	51.0	22.4	5.4	44.2	53.5	516.5	48.0
Hours of work	0.1	0.5	8.4	1.8	0.4	—	1.2	20.3	32.7	3.0
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	—	0.4	1.3	1.9	—	2.7	3.7	2.6	12.8	1.2
Managerial policy	12.5	23.2	69.0	34.2	15.8	25.5	20.1	31.1	231.4	21.5
Physical working conditions	15.0	5.1	10.2	7.5	3.8	6.1	14.0	7.1	68.9	6.4
Trade unionism	6.4	6.6	7.2	5.2	0.9	0.8	9.5	2.6	39.3	3.7
Other	10.2	1.6	45.3	62.4	13.8	24.6	7.2	9.1	174.2	16.2
Total	52.3	45.3	465.3	163.9	57.1	65.2	100.0	126.3	1,075.6	100.0
WORKING DAYS LOST										
					—'000—					%
Wages	64.6	28.6	519.9	225.8	50.0	10.1	86.3	118.5	1,103.8	51.8
Hours of work	0.1	0.6	8.0	2.2	0.6	—	1.2	19.9	32.7	1.5
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	—	1.3	5.6	4.1	0.1	4.1	1.5	8.2	24.9	1.2
Managerial policy	24.8	63.7	140.6	99.3	58.2	71.8	38.1	49.4	545.9	25.6
Physical working conditions	24.5	14.0	10.9	17.3	9.0	4.5	14.7	10.2	105.1	4.9
Trade unionism	10.7	16.0	10.8	25.9	4.4	0.4	21.5	4.5	94.1	4.4
Other	17.6	0.9	36.3	115.5	11.8	32.0	3.7	6.5	224.4	10.5
Total	142.3	125.1	732.1	490.2	134.1	122.9	166.9	217.2	2,130.8	100.0

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES AND DURATION, 1978

Duration (working days)	Manufacturing				Transport and storage; communication				Per cent of total	
	Mining	Metal products, machinery and equipment		Construct- ion	Steve- doring services	Other industries	Other industries	All industries		
		Coal	Other							
DISPUTES										
				—number—						%
Up to 1 day	169	105	292	101	52	102	79	133	1,033	45.4
Over 1 to 2 days	68	55	93	70	28	29	47	41	431	18.9
Over 2 to 3 days	16	19	40	57	19	14	21	29	215	9.4
Over 3 to less than 5 days	12	30	53	44	19	9	17	25	209	9.2
5 to less than 10 days	16	21	55	51	29	4	14	32	222	9.7
10 to less than 20 days	4	7	39	24	24	2	12	20	132	5.8
20 to less than 40 days	2	1	11	4	4	1	2	2	27	1.2
40 days and over	—	—	1	4	3	—	—	—	8	0.4
Total	287	238	584	355	178	161	192	282	2,277	100.0
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)										
				—'000—						%
Up to 1 day	23.8	17.4	178.4	71.8	41.3	28.0	54.8	64.9	480.4	44.7
Over 1 to 2 days	15.7	9.0	226.6	40.6	3.7	12.9	31.3	34.4	374.1	34.8
Over 2 to 3 days	4.0	3.3	23.9	14.9	1.6	9.2	3.4	11.7	72.0	6.7
Over 3 to less than 5 days	1.8	6.6	20.5	18.4	2.9	12.8	3.4	6.4	72.9	6.8
5 to less than 10 days	5.1	6.9	5.3	9.5	5.5	2.0	5.2	6.1	45.6	4.2
10 to less than 20 days	0.2	1.9	8.9	5.6	1.8	0.3	1.8	2.8	23.3	2.2
20 to less than 40 days	1.7	0.1	1.8	2.0	0.1	—	0.2	—	5.9	0.6
40 days and over	—	—	—	1.0	0.3	—	—	—	1.3	0.1
Total	52.3	45.3	465.3	163.9	57.1	65.2	100.0	126.3	1,075.6	100.0
WORKING DAYS LOST										
				—'000—						%
Up to 1 day	22.2	10.5	132.7	60.1	33.6	17.2	36.4	39.6	352.3	16.5
Over 1 to 2 days	25.5	12.9	260.7	70.9	5.6	19.1	54.6	45.1	494.4	23.2
Over 2 to 3 days	9.4	8.4	55.1	37.8	4.4	26.0	8.4	29.1	178.6	8.4
Over 3 to less than 5 days	6.9	23.7	76.6	71.3	11.0	43.9	13.5	22.7	269.6	12.7
5 to less than 10 days	36.4	43.7	33.8	68.4	40.6	12.7	29.8	43.8	309.1	14.5
10 to less than 20 days	2.1	23.2	132.0	77.0	23.0	3.3	20.5	36.1	317.2	14.9
20 to less than 40 days	39.8	2.6	40.4	42.9	1.8	0.8	3.6	0.9	132.8	6.2
40 days and over	—	—	0.8	61.7	14.1	—	—	—	76.7	3.6
Total	142.3	125.1	732.1	490.2	134.1	122.9	166.9	217.2	2,130.8	100.0
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES										
				—\$'000—						%
Up to 1 day	1,075	443	4,389	2,185	1,273	611	1,247	1,372	12,594	16.1
Over 1 to 2 days	1,207	594	8,983	2,514	218	686	2,000	1,598	17,800	22.7
Over 2 to 3 days	495	384	1,919	1,371	176	909	262	1,077	6,593	8.4
Over 3 to less than 5 days	344	975	2,659	2,420	433	1,537	509	794	9,670	12.3
5 to less than 10 days	1,901	1,950	1,163	2,399	1,651	444	892	1,647	12,047	15.4
10 to less than 20 days	86	1,062	4,378	2,648	945	118	743	1,279	11,260	14.4
20 to less than 40 days	2,119	105	1,460	1,692	84	26	154	31	5,671	7.2
40 days and over	—	—	38	2,168	565	—	—	—	2,770	3.5
Total	7,228	5,513	24,988	17,396	5,345	4,331	5,806	7,796	78,404	100.0

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES AND METHOD OF SETTLEMENT, 1978

Method of settlement	Manufacturing				Transport and storage; communication				All industries	Per cent of total
	Mining		Metal products machinery and equipment		Construct- ion services	Steve- doring	Other industries			
	Coal	Other		Other						
DISPUTES										
					—number—					%
Negotiation	70	64	77	100	45	24	41	58	479	21.0
Mediation	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	3	11	0.5
State legislation—										
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	3	27	26	56	23	3	21	37	196	8.6
(b) Intervention, etc. of State govt. officials	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	0.1
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation—										
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—										
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	1	4	58	37	20	1	22	10	153	6.7
(ii) Coal industry Acts	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	0.7
(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	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Resumption without negotiation	197	143	423	156	86	132	108	174	1,419	62.3
Other methods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	287	238	584	355	178	161	192	282	2,277	100.0
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)										
					—'000—					%
Negotiation	8.5	11.5	11.8	22.7	5.3	2.3	4.0	12.8	79.0	7.3
Mediation	—	—	—	4.0	0.3	—	—	0.4	4.7	0.4
State legislation—										
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	0.1	5.8	2.0	7.3	2.8	0.6	3.2	7.2	28.9	2.7
(b) Intervention, etc. of State govt. officials	1.6	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	1.7	0.2
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation—										
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—										
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	0.2	1.8	22.5	5.9	1.5	—	11.1	1.0	44.2	4.1
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	2.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.9	0.3
(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	39.0	26.2	428.9	124.0	47.2	62.2	81.8	104.9	914.2	85.0
Other methods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	52.3	45.3	465.3	163.9	57.1	65.2	100.0	126.3	1,075.6	100.0

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES AND METHOD OF SETTLEMENT, 1978 - *continued*

Method of settlement	Manufacturing				Transport and storage; communication				All industries	Per cent of total
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment		Construct- ion	Steve- doring services	Other industries			
	Coal	Other		Other						
WORKING DAYS LOST										
					—'000—					%
Negotiation	16.5	28.7	49.6	114.7	37.1	4.5	20.4	35.2	306.7	14.4
Mediation	—	—	—	22.1	3.9	—	—	0.6	26.6	1.2
State legislation—										
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	1.3	37.4	10.2	28.2	15.1	1.2	8.3	28.4	130.0	6.1
(b) Intervention, etc. of State govt. officials	3.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.3	0.2
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation—										
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—										
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	2.0	8.3	135.5	53.1	10.7	—	41.3	6.7	257.6	12.1
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	15.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.2	0.7
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iv) Other Acts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Intervention, etc. of Federal govt. officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filling places of workers on strike or locked out	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	—
Closing down the establishment permanently	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	—
Resumption without negotiation	104.2	50.6	536.9	272.0	67.2	117.2	97.0	146.2	1,391.4	65.3
Other methods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	142.3	125.1	732.1	490.2	134.1	122.9	166.9	217.2	2,130.8	100.0

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: ANALYSIS BY NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED AND WORKING DAYS LOST, 1978

		Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)	
Number of disputes		Number ('000)	Per cent of total	Number ('000)	Per cent of total		
<i>Number of workers involved (directly and indirectly)</i>							
Under 50		780	19.9	1.9	69.2	3.3	2,588
50 and under 100		449	32.2	3.0	81.5	3.8	3,072
100 and under 200		420	59.3	5.5	152.3	7.2	5,777
200 and under 400		319	87.6	8.2	225.5	10.6	8,653
400 and under 1,000		170	113.4	10.5	377.5	17.7	14,632
1,000 and under 2,000		71	115.1	10.7	309.0	14.5	12,218
2,000 and under 3,000		25	71.7	6.7	112.7	5.3	4,002
3,000 and over		43	576.3	53.6	803.2	37.7	27,463
<i>Working days lost</i>							
10 and under 100		1,044	70.9	6.6	45.2	2.1	1,708
100 and under 500		741	132.5	12.3	179.2	8.4	6,911
500 and under 1,000		198	83.8	7.8	149.0	7.0	5,641
1,000 and under 2,000		125	107.4	10.0	190.8	9.0	7,152
2,000 and under 5,000		90	117.3	10.9	303.1	14.2	11,608
5,000 and under 10,000		46	187.0	17.4	375.2	17.6	13,930
10,000 and over		33	376.7	35.0	888.4	41.7	31,452
Total		2,277	1,075.6	100.0	2,130.8	100.0	78,404

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 used 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 page 40 and *Civilian Employees* (6213.0).

Details for working days lost per thousand employees for selected industries are based on the 1976 revision.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: WORKING DAYS LOST PER THOUSAND EMPLOYEES: INDUSTRIES, 1978

Industry	Industry
Coal mining 5,669	Construction 378
Other mining 2,420	Stevedoring services 8,418
Metal products, machinery and equipment 1,460	Other transport; communication 435
Other manufacturing 748	Other industries 74
	Total 432

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: WORKING DAYS LOST PER THOUSAND EMPLOYEES, STATES AND TERRITORIES

	N.S.W.	Vic	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust. (a)
1976	826	1,049	634	322	620	460	771
1977	307	432	357	65	529	195	335
1978	554	345	533	171	471	259	432

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

TRADE UNIONS

Introduction

The figures contained in this section have been compiled from data obtained from questionnaires sent to individual trade unions in the collection of membership of trade unions as at 31 December 1978. 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 1977 and 1978 the number of reporting unions decreased from 281 to 279.

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 a State organisation 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. For this reason the proportion of employees has not been calculated for the Territories.

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 102).

Proportion of total employees

The first table on page 102 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 employed wage and salary earners that are subject to revision. The degree of unemployment of reported union members would affect the percentages for a particular year and comparisons over time. The employment estimates have recently been revised to incorporate new benchmarks derived from the 1976 population census and other sources. (See page 40.)

Organisations registered under the Federal Conciliation and Arbitration Act

Details of employer and employee organisations registered under this Act as at end of 1978 (with comparable figures for 1977 shown in brackets) are as follows. There were 80 (79) employer organisations registered at the end of 1978. The number of employee unions registered was 144 (144) with membership of 2,289,600 (2,303,800) representing 82 (82) 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 1978

		Membership			
	Separate unions (a)	Number ('000)			Per cent of total employed wage and salary earners
		Males	Females	Persons	
N.S.W.	184	701.5	311.9	1,013.5	(b) 56
Vic.	162	504.8	219.1	723.9	52
Qld	132	265.9	115.8	381.7	53
S.A.	138	189.4	75.8	265.2	56
W.A.	147	160.1	74.7	234.8	54
Tas.	120	63.1	25.3	88.5	62
N.T.	61	11.4	5.8	17.2	(c)
A.C.T.	84	33.4	16.6	50.0	(c)
Total	(d) 279	1,929.7	845.1	2,774.8	54

(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 1978

Number of members	Membership			Number of members	Membership		
	Separate unions (a)	Number ('000)	Per cent of total		Separate unions (a)	Number ('000)	Per cent of total
Under 100	25	1.2	—	10,000 and under 20,000	13	193.3	7.0
100 and under 250	35	5.6	0.2	20,000 and under 30,000	9	228.0	8.2
250 and under 500	25	9.3	0.3	30,000 and under 40,000	5	175.4	6.3
500 and under 1,000	44	29.6	1.1	40,000 and under 50,000	6	266.4	9.6
1,000 and under 2,000	40	55.8	2.0	50,000 and under 80,000	8	471.7	17.0
2,000 and under 5,000	39	123.2	4.4	80,000 and over	9	1,053.9	37.9
5,000 and under 10,000	21	161.4	5.8	Total	279	2,774.8	100.0

(a) See fourth paragraph of the Introduction.

TRADE UNIONS: AREA OF OPERATION, 31 DECEMBER 1978

	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)	138	9	7	9	26	90	141	279
Number of members ('000)	200.6	18.4	25.8	100.7	211.0	2,218.3	2,574.2	2,774.8

(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.



PLEPEOPLEPEOPLEPEOPLE
EARNINGSEARNINGSEARNING
SHOURSSTHOPEOPLE