



AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS Canberra

CATALOGUE NO. 5379

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, AUSTRALIA, MARCH QUARTER 1981

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MAIN FEATURES

In the three months ended March 1981 656,800 working days were lost, compared with 1,075,000 in the March quarter 1980 and 506,900 in the March quarter 1979.

For disputes which ended in the March quarter 1981—

64% were of less than 2 days duration but these disputes accounted for only 11% of the working days lost;

42% of the disputes involving 38% of the workers were caused through managerial policy of employers;

61% were settled by resumption without negotiation (as defined). Disputes settled in this way accounted for 77% of the workers involved and 68% of the working days lost.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

This publication contains quarterly statistics of industrial disputes. Monthly figures for the period have previously been published in less detail in the monthly *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (6321.0).

2. The quarterly statistics of industrial disputes according to duration, cause, method of settlement, analysis by number of workers involved, and analysis by total working days lost shown in Tables 3 to 7 refer to disputes which ended in the quarter, irrespective of when they commenced. They may differ from quarterly figures in Tables 1 and 2 which refer to all disputes that started or were in progress during the quarter, irrespective of whether they had ended during the quarter or continued into the next period.
3. The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), described in *Australian Standard Industrial Classification, 1978 Edition, Vol. 1* (1201.0). Prior to 1980 the statistics were compiled on the basis of the Preliminary Edition, 1969.

Coverage

4. The statistics relate only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more at the establishments where the stoppages occurred.

5. The figures of working days and wages lost relate to the losses due to industrial disputes (as defined in paragraph 9) and not to aggregate losses for the economy as a whole. For example, effects on other establishments, such as stand-downs 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 work force at other establishments, or at the establishments involved in the dispute after work has resumed.

6. 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 only a broad measure of the extent of industrial disputes (as defined).

7. 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.

8. For statistics of industrial disputes for earlier periods see *Labour Statistics, Australia, 1979* (6101.0) and earlier issues of this publication.

Definitions

9. 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.

10. *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 employees.

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

12. *Workers indirectly involved* are those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but who are not themselves parties to the dispute. Workers thrown out of work at establishments other than those where the stoppages occurred are excluded. (See paragraph 4.)

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

14. *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.

15. *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

16. The statistics of causes of industrial disputes relate to the *causes of stoppages of work*. The statistics therefore do not reflect the relative importance of all causes of disputes between employers and employees. The classification of causes 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; combined claims in which other claims are deemed to be the most important are included under other causes).

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

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

Negotiation. Private negotiation between the parties involved, or their representatives, without the intervention or assistance of authorities constituted under State or Federal industrial legislation.

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

State legislation.

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

(b) Under other State legislation. Intervention, assistance or advice of State government officials or inspectors.

Federal and joint Federal-State legislation.

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

(b) Intervention, assistance or advice of Federal government officials or inspectors.

Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out.

Closing down the establishment permanently.

Resumption without negotiation. This category may include some disputes which are settled subject to negotiation of a formal nature. Stop-work meetings are included, and this category may also include disputes settled by 'resumption' as stated, but about which no further information is available.

Other methods.

Related publications

18. Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications, Australia* (1101.0) which is available free of charge from any ABS office.

Symbols and other usages

- nil or rounded to zero
- r revised

19. Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

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TABLE 1. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1978 TO MARCH QUARTER 1980

Period	Workers involved ('000)						Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)		
	Number of disputes Commenced during period	Directly		Indirectly		Total		Average days per worker involved			
		Total	Newly involved (a)	Total	Newly involved (a)	Total	Newly involved (a)				
AUSTRALIA											
1978	2,276	2,277	1,011.9	1,011.9	63.7	63.7	1,075.6	1,075.6	2,130.8	2.0	78,404
1979	2,040	2,042	1,816.7	1,818.0	44.9	44.9	1,861.6	1,862.9	3,964.4	2.1	148,614
1980	2,420	2,429	1,102.0	1,108.9	63.2	64.0	1,165.2	1,172.8	3,320.2	2.8	152,022
1979—											
December qtr	483	524	161.0	201.6	8.0	8.8	169.0	210.4	425.2	2.0	17,236
1980—											
March qtr	577	586	458.0	465.0	19.1	19.8	477.2	484.8	1,075.0	2.2	43,763
June qtr	481	513	262.1	286.6	15.2	15.7	277.3	302.3	760.9	2.5	35,895
September qtr	696	745	171.2	256.5	20.1	20.9	191.2	277.3	853.2	3.1	42,404
December qtr	666	727	210.7	270.3	8.8	10.7	219.5	281.0	631.0	2.2	29,960
1981—											
March qtr	686	714	194.2	208.6	10.9	11.0	205.0	219.6	656.8	3.0	33,547
STATES AND TERRITORIES											
1980—											
N.S.W.	1,243	1,245	361.2	361.5	20.9	21.6	382.1	383.1	1,208.6	3.2	55,936
Vic.	310	315	501.1	507.1	31.2	31.2	532.2	538.3	1,115.4	2.1	45,387
Qld	252	253	133.6	134.1	2.1	2.1	135.7	136.2	618.7	4.5	32,393
S.A.	94	94	23.6	23.6	0.7	0.7	24.2	24.2	59.4	2.4	2,598
W.A.	368	368	62.2	62.2	7.2	7.2	69.4	69.4	191.0	2.8	9,615
Tas.	52	52	8.8	8.8	0.8	0.8	9.6	9.6	91.5	9.5	4,390
N.T.	67	68	6.6	6.7	0.4	0.4	7.0	7.1	26.6	3.8	1,271
A.C.T.	34	34	4.9	4.9	—	—	4.9	4.9	9.0	1.8	434
March quarter 1981—											
N.S.W.	402	413	110.8	119.6	2.9	2.9	113.7	122.4	411.4	3.4	20,528
Vic.	81	87	37.3	37.9	3.1	3.2	40.4	41.2	99.5	2.4	5,139
Qld	73	76	20.2	25.1	1.8	1.8	22.0	26.9	79.3	3.0	4,131
S.A.	33	35	9.3	9.4	0.6	0.6	9.9	10.0	14.0	1.4	651
W.A.	65	68	9.6	9.7	2.5	2.5	12.1	12.2	35.6	2.9	1,963
Tas.	13	16	1.4	1.5	—	—	1.4	1.5	4.7	3.1	186
N.T.	10	10	1.4	1.4	—	—	1.4	1.4	8.0	6.0	733
A.C.T.	9	9	4.2	4.2	—	—	4.2	4.2	4.4	1.0	217

(a) Comprises workers involved in disputes that commenced during the period and additional workers involved in disputes that continued from previous periods.

TABLE 2. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING THE MARCH QUARTER 1981: INDUSTRIES

ASIC division	ASIC industry	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
DISPUTES WHICH COMMENCED DURING THE QUARTER (NUMBER)										
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
B	Mining	91	2	19	—	52	4	5	—	173
	Coal mining	90	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	105
	Other mining	1	2	4	—	52	4	5	—	68
C	Manufacturing	203	48	22	12	—	4	—	2	291
	Food, beverages and tobacco	15	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	25
	Textiles; Clothing and footwear	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Wood, wood products and furniture	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	5	2	2	1	—	1	—	1	12
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	168	34	11	10	—	3	—	1	227
	Other manufacturing	10	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	16
D	Electricity, gas and water	14	—	3	1	—	1	1	—	20
E	Construction	36	3	11	5	2	1	3	2	63
F	Wholesale and retail trade	12	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	16
G,H	Transport and storage; Communication	34	18	6	4	10	1	—	—	73
	Railway transport; Air transport	6	8	1	1	1	1	—	—	18
	Water transport	20	9	5	1	7	—	—	—	42
	Stevedoring services	13	8	3	1	6	—	—	—	31
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	7	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	11
	Road transport; Other transport and storage; Communication	8	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	13
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	6
I,J,K	Other industries	10	7	9	8	1	2	1	5	43
Total		402	81	73	33	65	13	16	9	686

ALL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING THE QUARTER (NUMBER)

A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
B	Mining	92	3	19	—	52	4	5	—	175
	Coal mining	91	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	106
	Other mining	1	3	4	—	52	4	5	—	69
C	Manufacturing	209	51	24	13	1	6	—	2	306
	Food, beverages and tobacco	15	5	5	—	—	1	—	—	26
	Textiles; Clothing and footwear	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Wood, wood products and furniture	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	5	2	2	1	—	1	—	1	12
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	172	36	12	10	—	3	—	1	234
	Other manufacturing	11	4	3	2	1	1	—	—	22
D	Electricity, gas and water	14	—	3	1	—	1	1	—	20
E	Construction	38	3	12	5	2	1	—	2	66
F	Wholesale and retail trade	12	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	17
G,H	Transport and storage; Communication	35	19	6	4	12	1	—	—	77
	Railway transport; Air transport	7	8	1	1	1	1	—	—	19
	Water transport	20	10	5	1	8	—	—	—	44
	Stevedoring services	13	9	3	1	6	—	—	—	32
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	7	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	12
	Road transport; Other transport and storage; Communication	8	1	—	2	3	—	—	—	14
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	7
I,J,K	Other industries	10	8	9	9	1	2	1	5	45
Total		413	87	76	35	68	16	10	9	714

TABLE 2. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING THE MARCH QUARTER 1981: INDUSTRIES—continued

ASIC division	ASIC industry	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
NEW WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) DURING THE QUARTER ('000s)										
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	Mining	17.4	0.4	4.4	—	7.8	0.3	0.4	—	30.7
	Coal mining	15.2	—	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	17.2
	Other mining	2.2	0.4	2.3	—	7.8	0.3	0.4	—	13.5
C	Manufacturing	36.3	26.4	10.0	3.8	—	0.2	—	0.4	77.1
	Food, beverages and tobacco	4.1	4.5	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	9.6
	Textiles; Clothing and footwear	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
	Wood, wood products and furniture	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.2
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	0.4	2.2
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	0.5	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	29.5	21.0	8.5	3.7	—	0.2	—	—	62.9
	Other manufacturing	0.6	0.4	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	1.3
D	Electricity, gas and water	3.2	0.3	1.6	0.1	—	—	—	—	5.2
E	Construction	4.4	0.6	1.8	0.1	0.8	—	0.9	—	8.7
F	Wholesale and retail trade	0.8	—	0.1	0.5	—	0.2	—	—	1.5
G,H	Transport and storage; Communication	11.7	6.6	0.8	1.3	2.1	0.2	—	—	22.6
	Railway transport; Air transport	6.1	2.6	—	0.4	0.2	0.2	—	—	9.4
	Water transport	4.4	3.9	0.6	—	1.8	—	—	—	10.7
	Stevedoring services	3.7	3.9	0.6	—	1.8	—	—	—	10.0
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7
	Road transport; Other transport and storage; Communication	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.1	—	—	—	2.4
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.3
I,J,K	Other industries	40.0	6.1	3.2	4.2	1.3	0.4	—	3.7	58.9
Total		113.7	40.4	22.0	9.9	12.1	1.4	1.4	4.2	205.0
ALL WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) DURING THE QUARTER ('000)										
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	Mining	20.1	0.6	4.4	—	7.8	0.3	0.4	—	33.7
	Coal mining	18.0	—	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	20.0
	Other mining	2.2	0.6	2.3	—	7.8	0.3	0.4	—	13.6
C	Manufacturing	42.0	27.0	10.1	3.9	—	0.3	—	0.4	83.6
	Food, beverages and tobacco	4.1	4.5	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	9.6
	Textiles; Clothing and footwear	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
	Wood, wood products and furniture	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.2
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	0.4	2.2
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	1.2	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	34.1	21.4	8.5	3.7	—	0.2	—	—	67.9
	Other manufacturing	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	—	—	—	—	2.1
D	Electricity, gas and water	3.2	0.3	2.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	5.7
E	Construction	4.5	0.6	4.4	0.1	0.8	—	0.9	—	11.3
F	Wholesale and retail trade	0.8	—	0.1	0.5	—	0.2	—	—	1.6
G,H	Transport and storage; Communication	11.7	6.6	1.7	1.3	2.1	0.2	—	—	23.6
	Railway transport; Air transport	6.1	2.6	—	0.4	0.2	0.2	—	—	9.4
	Water transport	4.4	3.9	0.6	—	1.8	—	—	—	10.8
	Stevedoring services	3.7	3.9	0.6	—	1.8	—	—	—	10.0
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7
	Road transport; Other transport and storage; Communication	1.2	0.1	1.1	0.9	0.1	—	—	—	3.4
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	0.2	0.1	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	0.8
I,J,K	Other industries	40.0	6.1	3.6	4.2	1.3	0.4	—	3.7	59.3
Total		122.4	41.2	26.9	10.0	12.2	1.5	1.4	4.2	219.6

For footnote see end of table.

TABLE 2. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING THE MARCH QUARTER 1981: INDUSTRIES—continued

ASIC division	ASIC industry	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)(b)										
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	Mining	71.5	7.6	18.9	—	25.3	0.3	1.2	—	124.9
	Coal mining	34.8	—	4.4	—	—	—	—	—	39.3
	Other mining	36.7	7.6	14.4	—	25.3	0.3	1.2	—	85.6
C	Manufacturing	107.7	66.8	26.3	7.9	0.1	0.7	—	0.7	210.1
	Food, beverages and tobacco	7.3	8.4	8.0	—	—	0.2	—	—	23.8
	Textiles; Clothing and footwear	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.3
	Wood, wood products and furniture	—	0.4	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	1.1
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	4.2	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.1	—	0.5	5.2
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	6.0	1.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.9
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	84.7	52.9	14.0	7.4	—	0.3	—	0.2	159.5
	Other manufacturing	5.3	3.0	3.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	—	—	12.4
D	Electricity, gas and water	4.1	0.1	13.0	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	17.4
E	Construction	16.2	4.4	14.4	0.4	5.9	—	6.8	0.1	48.2
F	Wholesale and retail trade	3.6	—	0.4	0.8	—	2.0	—	—	6.7
G,H	Transport and storage; Communication	67.5	9.9	2.1	0.7	3.0	0.4	—	—	83.6
	Railway transport; Air transport	56.9	5.6	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.4	—	—	64.1
	Water transport	8.2	4.3	0.7	—	1.9	—	—	—	15.1
	Stevedoring services	6.6	4.3	0.4	—	1.8	—	—	—	13.2
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	1.6	—	0.3	—	0.1	—	—	—	1.9
	Road transport; Other transport and storage; Communication	2.4	—	1.4	0.4	0.2	—	—	—	4.4
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	0.5	0.3	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	1.5
I,J,K	Other industries	140.4	10.3	3.5	4.1	1.3	1.1	—	3.6	164.3
	Total	411.4	99.5	79.3	14.0	35.6	4.7	8.0	4.4	656.8
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES (\$'000)(b)										
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	Mining	4,191	607	1,059	—	1,422	23	78	—	7,380
	Coal mining	2,049	—	380	—	—	—	—	—	2,429
	Other mining	2,142	607	679	—	1,422	23	78	—	4,952
C	Manufacturing	5,460	3,066	1,281	343	5	32	—	31	10,218
	Food, beverages and tobacco	322	410	386	—	—	6	—	—	1,126
	Textiles; Clothing and footwear	6	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	11
	Wood, wood products and furniture	—	26	38	—	—	—	—	—	64
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	212	7	12	1	—	4	—	23	260
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	393	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	482
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	4,270	2,377	679	319	—	14	—	8	7,666
	Other manufacturing	255	155	164	23	5	7	—	—	609
D	Electricity, gas and water	222	6	620	6	—	4	1	—	859
E	Construction	954	441	834	25	312	2	652	4	3,225
F	Wholesale and retail trade	154	—	16	33	—	56	—	—	260
G,H	Transport and storage; Communication	3,365	477	106	32	153	19	—	—	4,152
	Railway transport; Air transport	2,810	259	4	12	42	19	—	—	3,144
	Water transport	440	216	42	1	102	—	—	—	802
	Stevedoring services	351	215	22	1	95	—	—	—	684
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	89	1	20	—	7	—	—	—	117
	Road transport; Other transport and storage; Communication	115	2	60	19	10	—	—	—	206
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	25	11	30	—	—	—	—	—	66
I,J,K	Other industries	6,158	531	183	212	70	51	2	181	7,387
	Total	28,528	5,139	4,131	651	1,963	186	733	217	33,547

(a) Comprises workers involved in disputes which commenced during the quarter, and additional workers involved in disputes which continued from previous periods.
 (b) For all disputes in progress during the quarter, irrespective of commencement or settlement dates.

TABLE 3. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING IN THE MARCH QUARTER 1981: INDUSTRIES AND DURATION

Duration (working days)	Manufacturing					Transport and storage; communication			All industries	
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment	Other	Construction	Sieve-dressing services	Other	Other industries	Total	Proportion of total
	Coal	Other								
DISPUTES										
	— number —									%
Up to 1 day	57	25	115	14	17	23	15	35	301	46.7
Over 1 to 2 days	19	18	37	5	8	2	5	15	109	16.9
Over 2 to 3 days	6	1	19	9	5	—	4	6	50	7.8
Over 3 to less than 5 days	10	7	16	10	6	1	5	8	63	9.8
5 to less than 10 days	8	4	20	10	13	1	7	14	77	12.0
10 to less than 20 days	2	8	5	6	3	1	4	4	33	5.1
20 to less than 40 days	—	—	2	2	4	—	1	1	10	1.6
40 days and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	0.2
Total	102	63	214	56	56	28	41	84	644	100.0
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)										
	— '000 —									%
Up to 1 day	9.0	2.6	16.7	8.2	1.7	6.0	3.2	12.4	59.7	31.1
Over 1 to 2 days	3.7	1.6	7.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	1.2	13.4	29.3	15.3
Over 2 to 3 days	1.4	0.4	3.9	0.9	0.6	—	0.3	15.4	22.8	11.9
Over 3 to less than 5 days	1.2	0.6	2.2	0.8	1.9	—	1.6	34.8	43.1	22.5
5 to less than 10 days	1.1	2.9	1.8	0.9	1.6	0.1	0.5	2.2	11.2	5.8
10 to less than 20 days	13.6	3.3	1.9	1.7	0.1	0.1	4.2	0.2	25.0	13.0
20 to less than 40 days	—	—	0.1	0.4	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.6	0.3
40 days and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.1
Total	29.9	11.4	34.5	13.5	6.4	6.5	11.1	78.5	191.9	100.0
WORKING DAYS LOST										
	— '000 —									%
Up to 1 day	9.3	0.9	8.3	7.9	1.0	4.5	1.5	9.6	43.0	5.3
Over 1 to 2 days	6.7	2.6	9.6	1.0	0.8	0.4	2.0	18.7	41.9	5.2
Over 2 to 3 days	3.5	1.2	9.9	2.1	1.6	—	0.7	39.6	58.6	7.2
Over 3 to less than 5 days	4.5	2.2	9.7	3.5	7.5	0.1	6.5	132.9	166.8	20.6
5 to less than 10 days	6.2	11.4	10.1	5.6	11.8	1.0	3.7	12.2	61.9	7.6
10 to less than 20 days	255.9	54.9	27.9	26.1	1.0	0.7	50.6	3.2	420.4	51.8
20 to less than 40 days	—	—	1.1	5.6	2.7	—	1.1	1.3	11.9	1.5
40 days and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.9	6.9	0.9
Total	286.1	73.1	76.6	51.8	26.4	6.6	66.1	224.5	811.4	100.0
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES										
	— \$ '000 —									%
Up to 1 day	567	50	388	356	63	222	69	487	2,201	5.4
Over 1 to 2 days	456	146	430	48	40	23	90	966	2,198	5.4
Over 2 to 3 days	191	69	448	129	89	—	34	1,629	2,590	6.3
Over 3 to less than 5 days	327	131	439	157	389	6	351	5,809	7,608	18.5
5 to less than 10 days	394	481	460	242	1,003	51	200	519	3,350	8.2
10 to less than 20 days	13,297	3,339	1,196	1,503	67	35	2,467	167	22,070	53.8
20 to less than 40 days	—	—	48	202	227	—	45	53	674	1.6
40 days and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	333	333	0.8
Total	15,233	4,214	3,409	2,736	1,877	337	3,256	9,962	41,024	100.0

TABLE 4. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING IN THE MARCH QUARTER 1981: INDUSTRIES AND CAUSE

Cause of dispute	Manufacturing					Transport and storage; communication		All industries			
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment	Other	Construction	Stevedoring services	Other	Other industries	Total	Proportion of total	
	Coal	Other									
	DISPUTES										
— number —										%	
Wages	15	4	51	25	14	3	14	14	140	21.7	
Hours of work	4	3	9	1	—	2	—	3	22	3.4	
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	1	—	—	3	—	—	2	1	7	1.1	
Managerial policy	32	36	90	18	25	6	18	45	270	41.9	
Physical working conditions	31	12	46	5	11	8	6	19	138	21.4	
Trade unionism	14	3	14	3	3	6	1	1	45	7.0	
Other	5	5	4	1	3	3	—	1	22	3.4	
Total	102	63	214	56	56	28	41	84	644	100.0	
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)											
— '000 —											%
Wages	2.6	2.6	11.8	3.4	1.3	0.1	3.7	36.9	62.4	32.5	
Hours of work	0.5	0.2	1.6	—	—	0.2	—	0.3	2.8	1.5	
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	13.3	—	—	1.2	—	—	—	—	14.5	7.6	
Managerial policy	3.8	6.6	12.0	3.1	1.9	1.0	6.9	37.1	72.4	37.7	
Physical working conditions	6.4	0.8	6.8	1.3	2.4	1.9	0.5	3.0	23.1	12.1	
Trade unionism	1.8	0.7	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.6	—	0.1	5.0	2.6	
Other	1.5	0.5	1.0	4.1	0.6	2.8	—	1.1	11.6	6.1	
Total	29.9	11.4	34.5	13.5	6.4	6.5	11.1	78.5	191.9	100.0	
WORKING DAYS LOST											
— '000 —											%
Wages	6.1	42.5	53.9	14.5	10.0	0.2	8.1	139.9	275.3	33.9	
Hours of work	0.9	0.1	1.3	0.1	—	0.1	—	2.1	4.6	0.6	
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	252.9	—	—	1.4	—	—	0.1	—	254.4	31.4	
Managerial policy	6.2	25.3	14.0	28.5	7.9	1.3	57.2	74.0	214.4	26.4	
Physical working conditions	12.1	3.0	6.3	2.0	7.6	1.6	0.7	7.9	41.2	5.1	
Trade unionism	6.2	1.6	1.0	1.3	0.4	1.3	0.1	0.1	12.0	1.5	
Other	1.7	0.5	0.2	4.1	0.4	2.1	—	0.4	9.3	1.1	
Total	286.1	73.1	76.6	51.8	26.4	6.6	66.1	224.5	811.4	100.1	

TABLE 5. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING IN THE MARCH QUARTER 1961: INDUSTRIES AND METHOD OF SETTLEMENT

Method of settlement	Manufacturing				Transport and storage; communication			All industries			
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment	Other	Construction	Stevedoring services	Other	Other industries	Total	Proportion of total	
	Coal	Other									
DISPUTES											
	— number —										%
Negotiation	27	10	45	18	20	5	15	21	161	25.0	
Mediation	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	0.3	
State legislation—											
Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	2	4	5	8	7	1	2	8	37	5.7	
Intervention, etc. of State government officials	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.2	
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation—											
Industrial Tribunals under—											
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	1	1	6	14	6	1	6	8	43	6.7	
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.3	
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(iv) Other Acts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Intervention etc. of Federal government officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	3	0.5	
Closing down the establishment permanently	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Resumption without negotiation	70	48	157	15	21	21	17	44	393	61.0	
Other methods	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	0.3	
Total	102	63	214	56	56	28	41	84	644	100.0	
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)											
	— '000 —										%
Negotiation	4.0	1.4	7.0	3.8	3.2	0.7	1.2	3.1	24.5	12.8	
Mediation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.3	0.1	
State legislation—											
Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	0.1	2.6	2.0	1.9	0.4	—	0.8	2.1	9.8	5.1	
Intervention, etc. of State government officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation—											
Industrial Tribunals under—											
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	0.1	0.2	2.8	1.4	0.3	0.1	4.4	0.5	9.6	5.0	
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.1	
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(iv) Other Acts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Intervention etc. of Federal government officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Closing down the establishment permanently	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Resumption without negotiation	25.5	7.3	22.7	6.4	2.4	5.8	4.7	72.6	147.4	76.8	
Other methods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	29.9	11.4	34.5	13.5	6.4	6.5	11.1	78.5	191.9	100.0	
WORKING DAYS LOST											
	— '000 —										%
Negotiation	8.7	10.7	19.0	10.6	10.5	1.4	4.9	5.8	71.6	8.8	
Mediation	—	—	—	—	0.4	—	—	0.4	0.8	0.1	
State legislation—											
Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	0.3	40.8	3.3	23.0	3.4	0.1	1.5	11.0	83.4	10.3	
Intervention, etc. of State government officials	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation—											
Industrial Tribunals under—											
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	0.1	2.6	31.5	11.5	1.7	0.7	51.6	3.1	102.8	12.7	
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	0.2	
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(iv) Other Acts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Intervention etc. of Federal government officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	—	—	0.6	0.1	
Closing down the establishment permanently	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Resumption without negotiation	275.7	19.1	22.7	6.6	9.9	4.4	8.0	204.0	550.5	67.8	
Other methods	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.3	—	
Total	286.1	73.1	76.6	51.8	26.4	6.6	66.1	224.5	811.4	100.0	

TABLE 6. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: ANALYSIS BY NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED

Number of workers involved (directly and indirectly)	Disputes ending in March quarter	Number of disputes	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$ '000)
			Number ('000)	Per cent of total	Number ('000)	Per cent of total	
Under 50	1979	189	4.9	3.4	13.5	3.2	501
	1980	183	4.7	1.0	13.0	1.3	535
	1981	249	6.4	3.4	19.3	2.4	992
50 and under 100	1979	96	6.8	4.7	21.1	4.9	820
	1980	119	8.3	1.8	19.1	2.0	806
	1981	131	9.3	4.8	24.4	3.0	1,349
100 and under 200	1979	81	12.1	8.3	37.4	8.8	1,752
	1980	97	13.3	2.9	37.2	3.8	1,573
	1981	110	15.6	8.2	52.3	6.5	3,073
200 and under 400	1979	88	24.5	16.8	61.4	14.4	2,463
	1980	88	24.1	5.3	82.9	8.5	3,401
	1981	82	22.9	12.0	66.1	8.2	3,414
400 and under 1,000	1979	53	32.1	22.0	77.2	18.1	2,946
	1980	44	25.9	5.7	78.1	8.0	3,327
	1981	44	26.9	14.0	59.8	7.4	3,422
1,000 and under 2,000	1979	19	26.1	17.9	75.4	17.7	2,734
	1980	14	19.8	4.3	48.1	4.9	1,964
	1981	18	24.4	12.7	63.3	7.8	2,916
2,000 and under 3,000	1979	7	17.0	11.7	69.8	16.3	3,071
	1980	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1981	3	6.8	3.5	41.4	5.1	2,367
3,000 and over	1979	3	22.5	15.4	71.2	16.7	3,758
	1980	9	362.6	79.1	694.8	71.4	26,089
	1981	7	79.5	41.4	484.7	59.7	23,490
Total	1979	536	146.0	100.0	426.9	100.0	18,844
	1980	554	458.6	100.0	973.2	100.0	37,695
	1981	644	191.9	100.0	811.4	100.0	41,624

TABLE 7. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: ANALYSIS BY TOTAL WORKING DAYS LOST

Total working days lost	Disputes ending in March quarter	Number of disputes	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$ '000)
			Number ('000)	Per cent of total	Number ('000)	Per cent of total	
10 and under 100	1979	242	20.4	14.0	10.0	2.3	382
	1980	258	16.8	3.7	11.1	1.1	471
	1981	306	19.1	9.9	12.3	1.5	637
100 and under 500	1979	174	34.6	23.7	42.4	9.9	1,642
	1980	186	31.5	6.9	43.4	4.5	1,848
	1981	218	36.3	18.9	51.5	6.4	2,752
500 and under 1,000	1979	58	24.5	16.8	39.3	9.2	1,539
	1980	44	14.4	3.1	30.8	3.2	1,285
	1981	46	11.9	6.2	33.2	4.1	1,878
1,000 and under 2,000	1979	32	20.4	14.0	43.0	10.1	1,627
	1980	27	15.1	3.3	40.1	4.1	1,715
	1981	34	21.1	11.0	49.1	6.1	2,471
2,000 and under 5,000	1979	16	13.5	9.3	51.7	12.1	2,360
	1980	24	21.3	4.7	74.9	7.7	3,091
	1981	25	21.8	11.4	68.8	8.5	3,601
5,000 and under 10,000	1979	5	2.8	1.9	30.0	7.0	1,166
	1980	5	10.0	2.2	36.8	3.8	1,621
	1981	8	11.5	6.0	54.3	6.7	3,024
10,000 and over	1979	9	29.8	20.4	210.5	49.3	9,327
	1980	10	349.4	76.2	736.0	75.6	27,665
	1981	7	70.2	36.6	542.2	66.8	26,661
Total	1979	536	146.0	100.0	426.9	100.0	18,844
	1980	554	458.6	100.0	973.2	100.0	37,695
	1981	644	191.9	100.0	811.4	100.0	41,624