

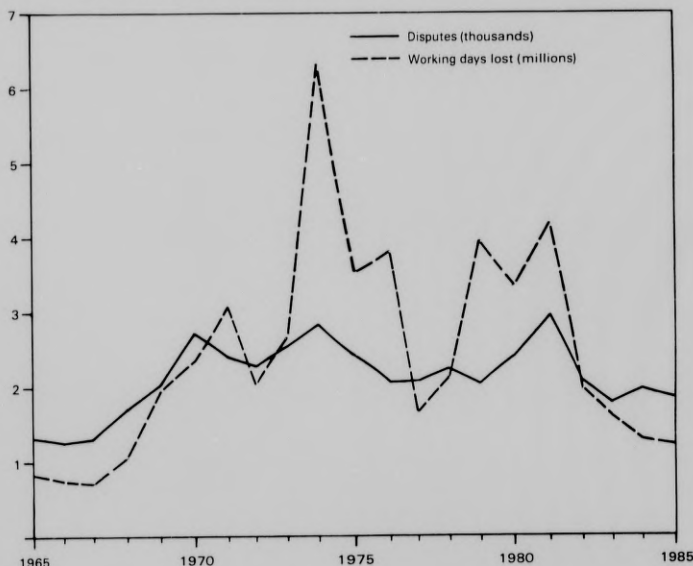


INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, AUSTRALIA, 1985

- PHONE INQUIRIES**
- *about these statistics*—contact Mr Michael Koukoulas on Canberra (062) 52 6561 or any ABS State office.
 - *about other statistics and ABS services*— contact **Information Services** on Canberra (062) 52 6627 or any ABS State office.
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MAIN FEATURES

NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES AND WORKING DAYS LOST, AUSTRALIA



During 1985 the number of industrial disputes and working days lost in those disputes declined from the levels recorded in the previous year. The 1.26 million working days lost in 1985 was the lowest for any year since 1968 when 1.08 million working days were lost. All States and Territories other than Victoria, Queensland and the Australian Capital Territory recorded fewer working days lost in 1985 compared with 1984.

The number of working days lost per thousand employees, which exclude details relating to agricultural employees and private household staff, increased in Victoria and Queensland and decreased in the other States between 1984 and 1985. The figure for Australia of 230 was the lowest annual figure since 1967 when 176 working days were lost per thousand employees. The largest industry variations in working days lost per thousand employees

between 1984 and 1985 were the rises in coal mining from 3,543 to 6,739 and water transport etc. from 723 to 1,220 and the fall in other mining from 3,286 to 1,723. The mining industry continued to record a much higher level of working days lost per thousand employees than other industries.

The major causes of disputes which ended in 1985 were managerial policy and wages which accounted for 24.6

per cent and 23.1 per cent respectively of total working days lost.

Disputes in which less than 500 working days were lost accounted for 83.6 per cent of total disputes but only 13.0 per cent of total working days lost while 2.3 per cent of total disputes, each involving 5,000 or more working days lost, accounted for 60.8 per cent of total working days lost.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

This publication contains annual 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. Two methods of compiling industrial disputes are used in this publication. These are disputes that *started* in or were *in progress* during a particular year, irrespective of whether they ended during the year or continued into subsequent years (Parts A and B, Tables 1 to 6) and disputes which *ended* during the year (Part C, Tables 7 to 13). Disputes that started in or were in progress during the year cover only those workers involved and those working days lost during the current year. The numbers of workers involved and working days lost for a dispute ending in a particular year refer to all workers involved and all working days lost during the course of this dispute irrespective of the number of years a dispute may have run.

3. The statistics of industrial disputes for 1984 and 1985 were compiled according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), described in *Australian Standard Industrial Classification, 1983 Edition, Vol. 1* (1201.0). For the period 1980 to 1983 the statistics were compiled according to the descriptions contained in the 1978 edition.

Coverage

4. The statistics relate only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten working days or more at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Ten working days is equivalent to the amount of ordinary time worked by ten people in one day.

5. The figures of working days lost relate to the losses due to industrial disputes (as defined in paragraph 8) 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 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 and in the total for Australia. 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 and working days lost are allocated to their respective industries.

Definitions

8. 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.

9. *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.

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

11. *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 5.)

12. *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. Generally, the *total* number of workers involved for each year will equal the sum of the *total* number of workers involved in the first month of a year plus the number of workers *newly* involved in subsequent months (as published monthly in Catalogue No. 6321.0). Differences between monthly and annual aggregates can occur due to the temporary cessation of a stoppage. Workers re-involved in this type of dispute are not classified as workers *newly* involved in stoppages in the second period in which the dispute occurs.

13. *Working days lost* refer to time 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.

Causes

14. 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).

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 pro-

motion 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 and 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. 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. Also included in *other* are 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

15. 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.

State 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. Intervention, assistance or advice of State government officials or inspectors.

Federal and joint Federal-State legislation. Compulsory or voluntary conference or by intervention or assistance of, or reference to, the industrial tribunals created by or constituted under the following Acts:

Conciliation and Arbitration Act, Coal Industry Acts, Stevedoring Industry Act, and other acts (Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Power Act; Navigation Act; and the Public Service Arbitration Act). Intervention, assistance or advice of Federal government officials or inspectors.

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.

Other ABS publications

16. Users may also wish to refer to the following publications:

Industrial Disputes, Australia (6321.0)—issued monthly

Labour Statistics, Australia, 1984 (6101.0) (\$4.50, \$6.50 incl. postage)

The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0)—issued monthly (\$1.20, \$2.10 incl. postage)

17. Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications, Australia* (1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Publications Advice* (1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and Publications Advice are available from any ABS office.

New ABS service: AUSSTATS

18. A wide range of economic, social and demographic statistics is now available on AUSSTATS, ABS' new on-line service through CSIRONET.

19. For further information phone the AUSSTATS Help Desk on (062) 52 6017.

Symbols and other usages

- nil or rounded to zero
- r revised

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

IAN CASTLES
Australian Statistician

PART A : WORKING DAYS LOST DURING THE YEAR PER THOUSAND EMPLOYEES

The figures of working days lost used in these compilations are those lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in disputes involving stoppages of work of ten working days or more in the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Working days lost in

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing industries and in private households employing staff have been excluded.

2. Estimates have been calculated by using estimates of employees from the Australian Bureau of Statistics Labour Force Survey.

TABLE 1. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING 1980 TO 1985 : BY INDUSTRY(a), AUSTRALIA
(Working days lost per thousand employees)

	(Working days lost per industrial employee)								
	Manufacturing				Construction	Transport and storage; Communication		Other industries (a)	All industries(a)(b)
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	Other		Water transport etc.(d)	Other		
	Coal(b)	Other							
1980	223,362	4,036	1,194	1,080	674	2,548	353	202	649
1981	110,209	5,238	2,287	986	1,405	2,952	970	238	797
1982	99,698	2,686	471	505	768	1,073	643	84	358
1983	3,223	3,375	353	186	1,269	732	467	42	249
1984	3,543	3,286	327	387	427	723	316	94	246
1985	6,739	1,723	242	296	580	1,220	168	75	230

(a) Excluding agriculture, etc. and private households employing staff (ASIC subdivisions 01 to 04 and 94). (b) For the years 1980 to 1984 some figures have been decreased from those previously published. This results from the receipt of amended details for some industrial disputes in the coal mining industry in New South Wales. These revisions were most significant in 1982. (c) ASIC subdivisions 29 and 31 to 33. (d) Water transport and services to water transport (ASIC subdivision 53 up to and including 1983, ASIC groups 530 and 572 from 1984. See paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes).

TABLE 2. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING 1980 TO 1985 : STATES AND AUSTRALIA
(Working days lost per thousand employees(a))

	N.S.W.(b)	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia(b)(c)
1980	657	792	863	132	446	668	649
1981	1,023	863	620	320	548	461	797
1982	381	258	660	101	348	431	358
1983	287	163	176	115	577	478	249
1984	355	131	301	56	251	352	246
1985	209	239	417	48	190	144	230

(a) Excluding agriculture, etc. and private households employing staff (ASIC subdivisions 01 to 04 and 94). (b) See footnote (b) to table 1 above. (c) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

CHART 1. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING 1984 AND 1985: BY INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA
(Working days lost per thousand employees(a))

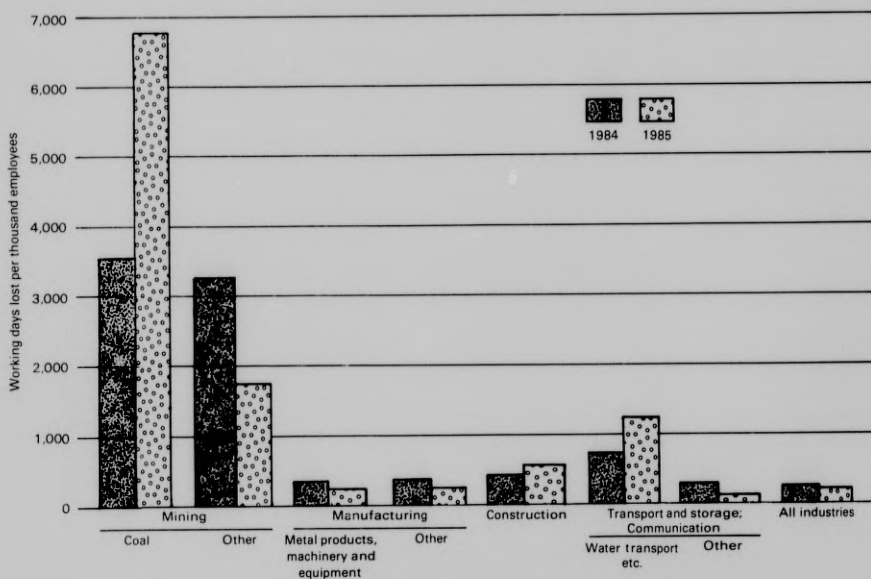
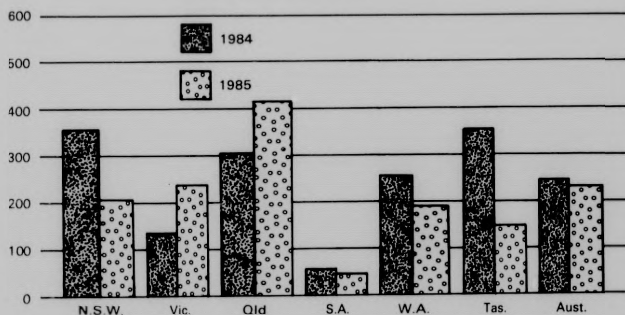


CHART 2. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING 1984 AND 1985: STATES AND AUSTRALIA
(Working days lost per thousand employees(a))



(a) For details see Table 2

PART B : INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR

TABLE 3. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING 1980 TO 1985, AUSTRALIA

Period	Number of disputes		Workers involved ('000)(a)						Working days lost per thousand employees (a)(c)	
			Directly		Indirectly		Total			
	Commenced during period	Total	Newly involved (b)	Total	Newly involved (b)	Total	Newly involved (b)	Total	Working days lost ('000)(a)	
1980	2,420	2,429	r1,101.8	r1,108.6	63.2	64.0	r1,165.0	r1,172.6	r3,319.7	649
1981	2,887	2,915	r1,147.9	r1,170.6	76.5	76.6	r1,224.5	r1,247.2	r4,189.3	r797
1982	2,045	2,060	r654.2	r680.6	24.2	25.5	r678.4	r706.1	r1,980.4	r358
1983	1,779	1,787	r427.4	r444.9	25.4	25.4	r452.8	r470.2	1,641.4	249
1984	r1,958	r1,965	r520.0	r529.2	31.1	31.1	r551.1	r560.3	r1,307.4	r246
1985	1,830	1,845	524.5	542.3	28.2	28.2	552.6	570.5	1,256.2	230

(a) See footnote (b) to Table 1 on page 5. (b) Comprises workers involved in disputes that commenced during the period and additional workers involved in disputes that continued from previous periods. (c) For details see Tables 1 and 2.

CHART 3. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING 1980 TO 1985, AUSTRALIA
(Working days lost (millions))

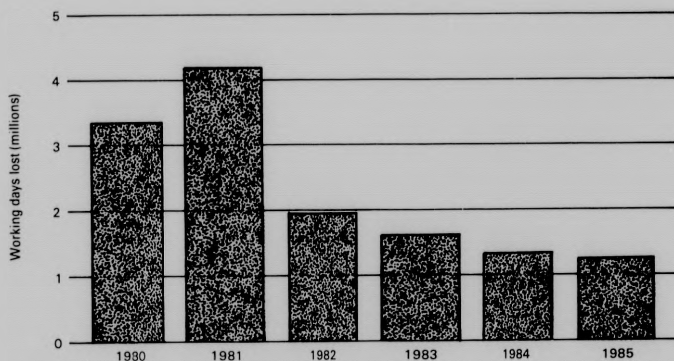
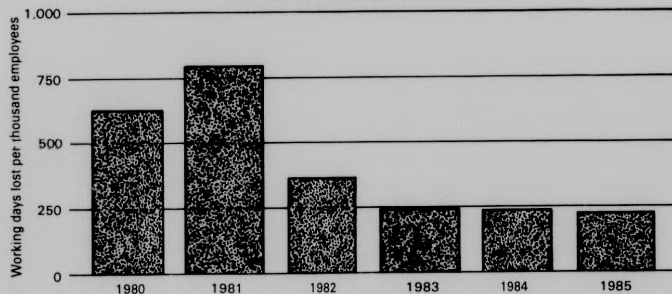


CHART 4. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING 1980-1985, AUSTRALIA
(Working days lost per thousand employees)(a))



(a) For details see Table 2.

TABLE 4. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING 1980 TO 1985
STATES, TERRITORIES AND AUSTRALIA

	<i>N.S.W.(a)</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(a)</i>
DISPUTES COMMENCING DURING THE YEAR (Number)									
1980	1,243	310	252	94	368	52	67	34	2,420
1981	1,526	370	331	124	361	85	54	36	2,887
1982	893	262	242	96	435	47	51	19	2,045
1983	740	230	301	81	299	54	63	11	1,779
1984	r825	223	292	79	405	64	59	11	r1,958
1985	856	252	140	85	356	68	50	23	1,830
TOTAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS (Number)									
1980	1,245	315	253	94	368	52	68	34	2,429
1981	1,537	376	334	126	364	88	54	36	2,915
1982	897	266	245	98	436	48	51	19	2,060
1983	746	231	301	81	300	54	63	11	1,787
1984	r828	223	293	80	406	64	60	11	r1,965
1985	858	257	143	86	358	69	50	24	1,845
WORKERS NEWLY INVOLVED ('000)									
1980	r381.8	532.2	135.7	24.2	69.4	9.6	7.0	4.9	r1,165.0
1981	r532.1	404.1	108.8	66.9	72.8	16.8	8.2	14.7	r1,224.5
1982	r286.8	112.0	161.0	33.6	63.1	11.5	5.5	5.1	r678.4
1983	r211.8	103.5	59.5	15.8	42.2	11.4	6.4	2.1	r452.8
1984	r301.3	r72.4	r65.5	r14.5	r68.5	13.9	7.8	7.1	r551.1
1985	218.9	124.0	127.8	12.9	48.0	9.5	4.8	6.7	552.6
TOTAL WORKERS INVOLVED ('000)									
1980	r382.8	538.3	136.2	24.2	69.4	9.6	7.1	4.9	r1,172.6
1981	r549.0	404.9	113.6	67.0	72.9	16.9	8.2	14.7	r1,247.2
1982	r302.1	117.2	165.9	34.7	63.6	12.1	5.5	5.1	r706.1
1983	r229.0	103.7	59.5	15.8	42.3	11.4	6.4	2.1	r470.2
1984	r308.6	r72.4	r65.6	r15.5	r69.2	13.9	8.0	7.1	r560.3
1985	226.3	130.9	129.0	14.5	48.7	9.5	4.8	6.7	570.5
WORKERS DIRECTLY INVOLVED ('000)									
1980	r361.2	507.1	134.1	23.6	62.2	8.8	6.7	4.9	r1,108.6
1981	r515.0	378.2	109.3	64.9	65.9	15.2	8.2	13.8	r1,170.6
1982	r290.1	110.7	163.4	34.3	61.3	10.2	5.5	5.1	r680.6
1983	r212.5	101.1	58.1	15.6	39.0	10.1	6.4	2.1	r444.9
1984	r294.5	r66.2	r63.6	r15.0	r62.9	12.2	7.8	7.1	r529.2
1985	216.8	121.8	124.7	12.9	46.1	8.8	4.6	6.7	542.3
WORKERS INDIRECTLY INVOLVED ('000)									
1980	21.6	31.2	2.1	0.7	7.2	0.8	0.4	—	64.0
1981	34.0	26.7	4.3	2.1	7.0	1.7	0.1	0.8	76.6
1982	12.0	6.6	2.5	0.4	2.3	1.9	—	—	25.5
1983	16.5	2.6	1.5	0.2	3.3	1.3	—	—	25.4
1984	14.1	6.3	2.0	0.5	6.3	1.7	0.2	—	31.1
1985	9.4	9.2	4.3	1.7	2.6	0.7	0.2	—	28.2
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)									
1980	r1,208.1	1,115.4	618.7	59.4	191.0	91.5	26.6	9.0	r3,319.7
1981	r1,915.7	1,235.5	465.8	158.8	244.0	64.3	63.5	41.6	r4,189.3
1982	r784.0	368.0	509.8	66.6	162.4	61.5	14.5	13.6	r1,980.4
1983	801.2	257.7	135.0	87.7	270.6	67.8	19.3	2.1	1,641.4
1984	r660.6	r187.5	r236.5	r25.5	r119.2	50.5	18.2	9.5	r1,307.4
1985	398.7	355.9	336.2	22.5	92.9	20.7	11.5	17.9	1,256.2

(a) See footnote (b) to Table 1 on page 5.

TABLE 5. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING 1985 BY INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA

ASIC division	ASIC industry	1985		
		Total number of disputes	Workers involved (directly and indirectly) ('000)	Working days lost ('000)
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2	0.1	0.2
B	Mining	593	109.2	340.2
	Ferrous metal ores	259	26.2	35.6
	Coal	256	66.3	233.8
	Other(a)	78	16.7	70.8
C	Manufacturing	529	128.7	296.7
	Food, beverages and tobacco	54	46.7	143.7
	Meat products	26	30.1	101.6
	Other food, beverages and tobacco(b)	28	16.6	42.1
	Textiles; Clothing and footwear	8	1.3	4.5
	Wood, wood products and furniture	7	0.7	2.0
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	15	2.2	11.1
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	25	3.2	14.0
	Non-metallic mineral products	16	0.9	6.3
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	394	71.7	107.3
	Basic metal products	239	26.1	41.6
	Fabricated metal products	24	4.8	10.4
	Motor vehicles and parts	19	11.3	30.2
	Other transport equipment	89	24.2	13.4
	Other machinery and equipment	23	5.3	11.8
	Miscellaneous manufacturing	10	2.1	7.7
D	Electricity, gas and water	49	35.3	40.0
	Electricity and gas	41	34.5	38.8
	Water, sewerage and drainage	8	0.7	1.2
E	Construction	232	85.3	175.3
F	Wholesale and retail trade	39	3.1	9.7
	Wholesale trade	35	2.5	8.5
	Retail trade	4	0.5	1.2
G	Transport and storage	207	89.5	149.8
	Road transport	25	22.4	16.5
	Rail transport	53	34.6	88.8
	Water transport	4	0.5	1.2
	Air transport	15	1.4	2.0
	Other transport and storage	5	1.0	3.1
	Services to transport	105	29.6	38.2
	Stevedoring	85	27.9	34.1
	Other services to transport(d)	20	1.8	4.1
H	Communication	38	13.8	30.6
I	Finance, property and business services	22	15.5	12.3
J	Public administration and defence	42	25.9	19.7
K	Community services	69	56.6	170.2
	Health	37	27.2	97.7
	Education, museum and library services	13	27.4	68.0
	Other(e)	19	2.0	3.7
L	Recreation, personal and other services	23	7.6	11.5
Total		1,845	570.5	1,256.2

(a) A.S.I.C. group 112 and A.S.I.C. subdivisions 13 to 16 inclusive. (b) A.S.I.C. groups 212 to 219 inclusive. (c) A.S.I.C. subdivisions 29 to 33 inclusive. (d) A.S.I.C. groups 571, 573 and 574 and A.S.I.C. classes 5722 to 5724 inclusive. (e) A.S.I.C. subdivisions 83 and 84.

TABLE 6. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING 1985 BY INDUSTRY, STATES AND AUSTRALIA

Industry	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(a)
ALL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR (Number)							
Mining	230	6	30	2	279	18	593
Coal mining	230	2	24	—	—	—	256
Other mining	—	4	6	2	279	18	337
Manufacturing	346	107	24	25	6	16	529
Food, beverages and tobacco	16	17	7	3	3	5	54
Metal products, machinery and equipment	309	58	14	9	1	3	394
Other manufacturing	21	32	3	13	2	8	81
Construction	102	34	19	22	33	10	232
Transport and storage; Communication	82	52	46	10	32	13	245
Stevedoring	21	17	11	5	22	7	85
Other transport and storage; Communication	61	35	35	5	10	6	160
Other industries	98	58	24	27	8	12	246
Total	858	257	143	86	358	69	1,845
ALL WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) DURING THE YEAR ('000)							
Mining	44.3	1.3	26.6	0.1	32.6	1.3	109.2
Coal mining	44.3	1.3	20.7	—	—	—	66.3
Other mining	—	0.1	5.9	0.1	32.6	1.3	42.9
Manufacturing	60.1	25.5	32.2	6.7	2.1	1.6	128.7
Food, beverages and tobacco	13.5	6.7	22.3	1.6	1.7	0.7	46.7
Metal products, machinery and equipment	43.5	15.1	9.5	3.3	—	0.2	71.7
Other manufacturing	3.1	3.6	0.4	1.8	0.5	0.8	45.7
Construction	28.4	11.8	30.5	2.0	6.0	4.4	85.3
Transport and storage; Communication	34.4	28.2	30.5	2.3	5.8	1.0	103.3
Stevedoring	10.8	6.2	5.2	0.8	4.4	0.5	27.9
Other transport and storage; Communication	23.6	22.1	25.3	1.5	1.3	0.5	75.4
Other industries	59.0	64.0	9.2	3.5	2.2	1.2	144.0
Total	226.3	130.9	129.0	14.5	48.7	9.5	570.5
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)							
Mining	100.3	5.7	165.8	0.5	52.0	9.4	340.2
Coal mining	100.3	4.0	129.5	—	—	—	233.8
Other mining	—	1.7	36.3	0.5	52.0	9.4	106.4
Manufacturing	110.7	92.7	51.1	12.9	21.7	4.3	296.7
Food, beverages and tobacco	37.0	40.6	40.6	3.7	17.3	1.4	143.7
Metal products, machinery and equipment	58.4	36.1	7.7	4.8	0.2	0.2	107.3
Other manufacturing	15.2	16.1	2.9	8.1	4.3	2.7	10.4
Construction	46.2	47.3	58.1	3.9	11.7	5.0	175.3
Transport and storage; Communication	71.5	67.5	30.2	1.9	5.8	0.9	180.4
Stevedoring	13.8	6.5	8.3	0.9	4.0	0.5	34.1
Other transport and storage; Communication	57.7	61.0	21.9	1.0	1.8	0.5	146.3
Other industries	70.0	142.7	30.9	3.3	1.6	1.0	263.7
Total	398.7	355.9	336.2	22.5	92.9	20.7	1,256.2

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

PART C: INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING DURING THE YEAR

TABLE 7. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING DURING 1980 TO 1985(a): CAUSE OF DISPUTE, AUSTRALIA(b)

Cause of dispute	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)						
Wages	1,101.8	2,066.9	r906.3	207.2	308.4	301.3
Hours of work	230.6	1,099.1	455.2	84.6	73.4	49.5
Managerial policy	701.8	r687.4	369.1	r732.6	r407.0	321.2
Physical working conditions	r166.6	r176.3	155.6	532.2	r204.1	193.6
Trade unionism	103.4	87.4	76.7	55.3	109.5	216.9
Other	757.6	309.6	81.0	77.6	151.0	221.9
Total	r3,061.8	r4,426.7	r2,043.9	r1,689.4	r1,253.5	1,304.3
WORKING DAYS LOST (% of total)						
Wages	36.0	46.7	44.3	12.3	24.6	23.1
Hours of work	7.5	24.8	22.3	5.0	5.9	3.8
Managerial policy	22.9	15.5	18.1	43.4	32.5	24.6
Physical working conditions	5.4	4.0	7.6	31.5	16.3	14.8
Trade unionism	3.4	2.0	3.8	3.3	8.7	16.6
Other	24.7	7.0	4.0	4.6	12.0	17.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 8. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING DURING 1980 TO 1985(a): DURATION OF DISPUTE, AUSTRALIA(b)

Duration of dispute	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)						
Up to 1 day	r228.2	r292.6	r185.5	r153.2	r187.1	168.7
Over 1 to 2 days	r713.6	r296.3	r291.7	r139.3	194.6	213.8
Over 2 to less than 5 days	446.5	r1,204.8	r323.3	228.3	r213.8	393.5
5 to less than 10 days	407.7	1,131.5	515.1	r300.9	202.8	211.8
10 to less than 20 days	447.6	926.3	r454.3	242.5	183.5	260.0
20 days and over	818.2	575.2	274.0	625.2	271.6	56.6
Total	r3,061.8	r4,426.7	r2,043.9	r1,689.4	r1,253.5	1,304.3
WORKING DAYS LOST (% of total)						
Up to 1 day	7.5	6.6	9.1	9.1	14.9	12.9
Over 1 to 2 days	23.3	6.7	14.3	8.2	15.5	16.4
Over 2 to less than 5 days	14.6	27.2	15.8	13.5	17.1	30.2
5 to less than 10 days	13.3	25.6	25.2	17.8	16.2	16.2
10 to less than 20 days	14.6	20.9	22.2	14.4	14.6	19.9
20 days and over	26.7	13.0	13.4	37.0	21.7	4.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 9. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING DURING 1980 TO 1985(a): METHOD OF SETTLEMENT, AUSTRALIA(b)

Method of settlement	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)						
Negotiation	788.6	701.5	412.7	351.0	314.6	193.6
State legislation	255.7	326.2	129.2	284.7	260.2	140.6
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation	740.4	1,343.7	r517.0	417.2	80.9	190.8
Resumption without negotiation	r1,243.6	r2,002.5	r976.5	r627.1	r585.9	736.4
Other methods	33.5	52.9	8.6	9.4	12.0	42.9
Total	r3,061.8	r4,426.7	r2,043.9	r1,689.4	r1,253.5	1,304.3
WORKING DAYS LOST (% of total)						
Negotiation	25.8	15.8	20.2	20.8	25.1	14.8
State legislation	8.4	7.4	6.3	16.9	20.8	10.8
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation	24.2	30.4	25.3	24.7	6.5	14.6
Resumption without negotiation	40.6	45.2	47.8	37.1	46.7	56.5
Other methods	1.1	1.2	0.4	0.6	1.0	3.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Disputes continuing into the next year are not included. See paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes. Includes workers involved and working days lost for the duration of disputes, i.e. for earlier periods where applicable. (b) See footnote (b) to Table 1 on page 5.

TABLE 10. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING DURING 1985(a): INDUSTRY BY CAUSE OF DISPUTE, AUSTRALIA

Cause of dispute	Manufacturing				Transport and storage; Communication		Other industries	All industries	
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment	Construction	Sieve-dressing	Other		Total	Per cent of total
	Coal	Other							
	DISPUTES (Number)								
Wages	22	16	35	48	35	14	15	41	12.3
Hours of work	3	6	10	6	5	—	12	15	57
Managerial policy	150	153	35	57	22	60	110	684	37.2
Physical working conditions	54	67	107	20	58	22	39	35	402
Trade unionism	64	82	69	6	41	15	16	28	321
Other	14	16	20	20	34	12	14	17	147
Total	254	337	394	135	230	85	156	246	1,837
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)									
Wages	6.2	2.8	6.9	17.9	4.7	2.7	5.3	69.7	116.1
Hours of work	0.2	1.0	0.8	1.5	0.4	—	4.3	8.7	17.0
Managerial policy	12.3	13.5	19.3	5.5	6.0	8.9	25.9	37.6	129.0
Physical working conditions	7.9	7.7	17.5	4.5	4.7	3.1	11.1	6.4	62.9
Trade unionism	13.5	13.6	12.0	1.4	36.8	4.6	6.4	16.1	104.3
Other	10.5	4.3	15.7	26.2	32.7	8.6	21.6	19.4	138.9
Total	50.6	42.9	72.0	57.1	85.3	27.9	74.5	157.9	568.2
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)									
Wages	47.4	9.7	16.8	56.6	12.0	2.6	8.7	147.6	301.3
Hours of work	0.2	2.7	1.2	5.5	2.9	—	23.9	13.0	49.5
Managerial policy	32.3	33.2	36.0	30.9	23.3	13.2	65.3	86.9	321.2
Physical working conditions	26.4	34.3	43.3	11.9	24.1	2.9	34.1	16.5	193.6
Trade unionism	92.9	22.2	8.3	4.8	42.9	5.9	10.7	29.2	216.9
Other	18.6	4.5	11.2	89.0	69.4	9.4	12.6	7.3	221.9
Total	217.8	106.5	116.8	198.7	174.5	34.1	155.3	300.5	1,304.3

(a) Disputes continuing into the next year are not included. See paragraph 2 of the Explanatory notes. Includes workers involved and working days lost for the duration of disputes, i.e. for earlier periods where applicable.

CHART 5. CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING DURING 1985, AUSTRALIA

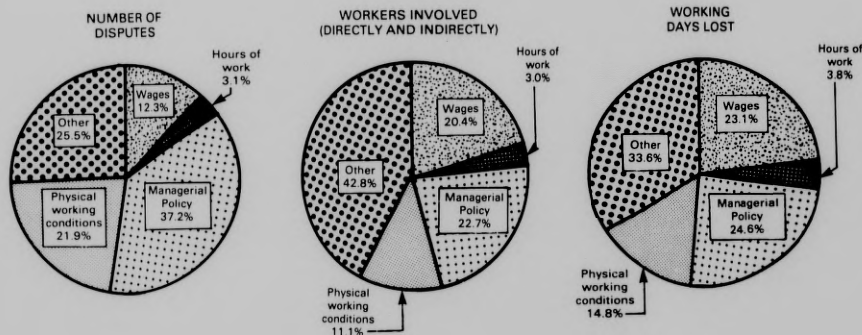


TABLE 11. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING DURING 1985(a): INDUSTRY BY DURATION OF DISPUTE, AUSTRALIA

Duration of dispute	Manufacturing					Transport and storage; Communication		Other industries	All industries	
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment	Other	Construction	Stevedoring	Other		Total	Per cent of total
	Coal	Other								
DISPUTES (Number)										
Up to 1 day	156	179	251	29	62	55	90	98	920	50.1
Over 1 to 2 days	43	73	66	21	45	25	29	55	357	19.4
Over 2 to less than 5 days	33	61	47	45	49	4	20	46	305	16.6
5 to less than 10 days	12	16	18	26	41	1	11	31	156	8.5
10 to less than 20 days	7	6	10	9	24	—	5	14	75	4.1
20 days and over	3	2	2	5	9	—	1	2	24	1.3
Total	254	337	394	135	230	85	156	246	1,837	100.0
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)										
Up to 1 day	18.8	20.6	45.0	18.9	52.0	10.5	40.5	60.1	266.3	46.9
Over 1 to 2 days	13.7	9.2	10.0	7.0	10.8	15.1	9.6	57.4	132.7	23.4
Over 2 to less than 5 days	4.3	8.2	13.3	25.6	16.2	2.3	16.9	30.2	117.0	20.6
5 to less than 10 days	3.3	2.4	1.6	3.2	3.8	—	7.3	7.5	29.2	5.1
10 to less than 20 days	10.0	2.5	1.7	2.0	2.1	—	0.2	2.6	21.2	3.7
20 days and over	0.5	—	0.5	0.5	0.3	—	—	—	1.8	0.3
Total	50.6	42.9	72.0	57.1	85.3	27.9	74.5	157.9	568.2	100.0
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)										
Up to 1 day	18.9	10.9	22.1	17.9	45.4	7.4	20.6	25.5	168.7	12.9
Over 1 to 2 days	24.9	21.3	13.8	11.1	14.3	21.1	12.9	94.5	213.8	16.4
Over 2 to less than 5 days	13.3	30.4	38.0	101.3	48.2	5.4	63.9	93.2	393.5	30.2
5 to less than 10 days	25.4	16.0	10.5	21.6	28.1	0.3	55.0	55.0	211.8	16.2
10 to less than 20 days	122.7	26.4	22.5	25.2	28.4	—	2.7	32.0	260.0	19.9
20 days and over	12.7	1.6	9.8	21.7	10.1	—	0.3	0.4	56.6	4.3
Total	217.8	106.5	116.8	198.7	174.5	34.1	155.3	300.5	1,304.3	100.0

(a) Disputes continuing into the next year are not included. See paragraph 2 of the Explanatory notes. Includes workers involved and working days lost for the duration of disputes, i.e. for earlier periods where applicable.

CHART 6. DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING DURING 1985, AUSTRALIA

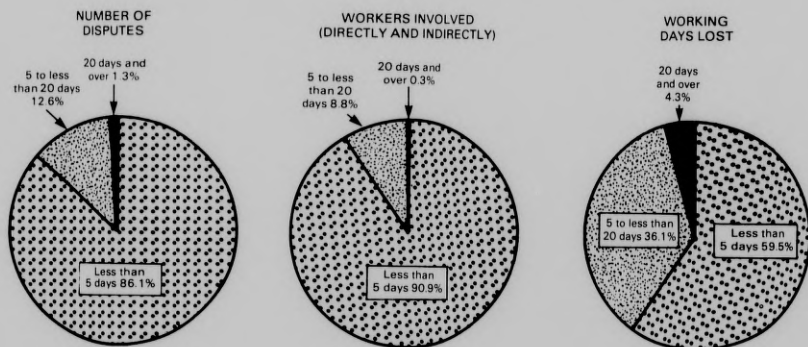


TABLE 12. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING DURING 1985(a): INDUSTRY BY METHOD OF SETTLEMENT, AUSTRALIA

Method of settlement of dispute	Manufacturing				Transport and storage; Communication			All industries		
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment	Construction	Stevedoring	Other	Other industries	Total	Per cent of total	
	Coal	Other								
DISPUTES (Number)										
Negotiation	46	33	39	32	74	8	26	69	327	17.8
State legislation	7	16	10	16	14	6	12	32	113	6.2
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation	12	5	43	38	34	9	14	31	186	10.1
Resumption without negotiation	187	281	299	43	94	61	102	109	1,176	64.0
Other methods	2	2	3	6	14	1	2	5	35	1.9
Total	254	337	394	135	230	85	156	246	1,837	100.0
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)										
Negotiation	8.3	4.1	5.5	5.5	6.8	0.7	3.7	15.4	50.0	8.8
State legislation	0.9	4.2	1.6	3.9	0.6	1.0	4.2	20.2	36.6	6.4
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation	2.8	0.4	10.1	4.6	3.1	7.6	14.0	7.2	49.7	8.7
Resumption without negotiation	37.3	34.0	54.5	42.1	73.8	18.6	52.5	112.8	425.7	74.9
Other methods	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.1	—	2.2	6.1	1.1
Total	50.6	42.9	72.0	57.1	85.3	27.9	74.5	157.9	568.2	100.0
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)										
Negotiation	59.6	14.1	12.4	18.6	39.9	0.8	4.8	43.3	193.6	14.8
State legislation	2.8	28.9	11.5	13.6	3.3	1.2	7.0	72.1	140.6	10.8
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation	18.8	2.4	46.7	30.6	12.9	12.6	52.5	14.4	190.8	14.6
Resumption without negotiation	132.2	60.5	44.8	120.4	112.4	19.5	90.8	155.8	736.4	56.5
Other methods	4.5	0.7	1.3	15.5	5.9	—	0.2	14.8	42.9	3.3
Total	217.8	106.5	116.8	198.7	174.5	34.1	155.3	300.5	1,304.3	100.0

(a) Disputes continuing into the next year are not included. See paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes. Includes workers involved and working days lost for the duration of disputes, i.e. for earlier periods where applicable.

CHART 7. METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING DURING 1985, AUSTRALIA

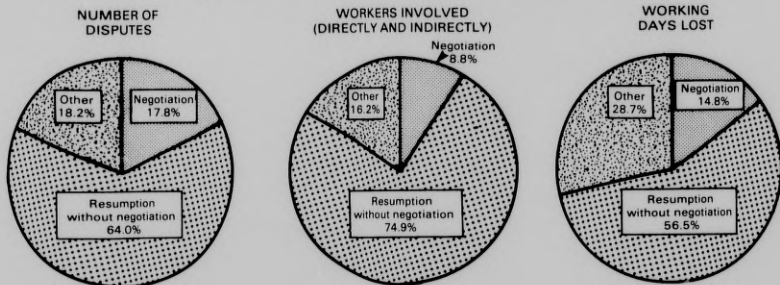


TABLE 13. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING DURING 1985(a): DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED AND WORKING DAYS LOST, AUSTRALIA

	Number of disputes	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost	
		Number (^{'000})	Per cent of total	Number (^{'000})	Per cent of total
<i>Workers involved (directly and indirectly)</i>					
Under 50	774	19.9	3.5	55.8	4.3
50 and under 100	345	24.6	4.3	58.0	4.4
100 and under 200	302	43.0	7.6	116.2	8.9
200 and under 400	203	55.3	9.7	144.6	11.1
400 and under 1,000	119	71.0	12.5	132.0	10.1
1,000 and under 2,000	51	70.5	12.4	137.5	10.5
2,000 and under 3,000	15	37.2	6.5	97.4	7.5
3,000 and over	28	246.7	43.4	562.8	43.2
<i>Working days lost</i>					
10 and under 100	975	62.1	10.9	38.5	3.0
100 and under 500	561	100.2	17.6	131.6	10.1
500 and under 1,000	141	66.3	11.7	99.7	7.7
1,000 and under 2,000	69	45.5	8.0	93.9	7.2
2,000 and under 5,000	49	59.7	10.5	147.3	11.3
5,000 and under 10,000	21	40.9	7.2	148.2	11.4
10,000 and over	21	193.5	34.1	645.2	49.5
Total	1,837	568.2	100.0	1,304.3	100.0

(a) Disputes continuing into the next year are not included. See paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes. Includes workers involved and working days lost for the duration of disputes, i.e. for earlier periods where applicable.