



Australian Government

Coal Mining Industry
(Long Service Leave Funding) Corporation

COALLSL

The data on the following graphs is confidential and has been provided by the Coal Mining (Long Service Leave Funding) Corporation solely for internal use by the Working Party. It is not for public distribution outside this setting.

The information collected has been sourced from employers in the black coal mining industry who pay levies for eligible employees pursuant to the *Coal Mining Industry (Long Service Leave) Levy Act 1992* (Cth) and the *Coal Mining Industry Payroll Levy Collection Act 1992* (Cth). The data is based on levies that have been submitted for eligible hours worked by employees during each period.

Prior to 1 January 2010, an employer and its employees were covered by the Coal LSL Scheme through being a respondent to a relevant coal industry pre-modern award or through an enterprise agreement. Following legislative change in 2009 and 2011, the coverage provisions were wholly moved into the *Coal Mining Industry (Long Service Leave) Administration Act 1992* (Cth) with (retrospective) effect from 1 January 2010 (and 1 January 2000 in certain circumstances). The coverage provisions expanded to businesses that provide outsourced services to the black coal mining industry.

The trends in the following charts reflect the legislative changes outlined above.

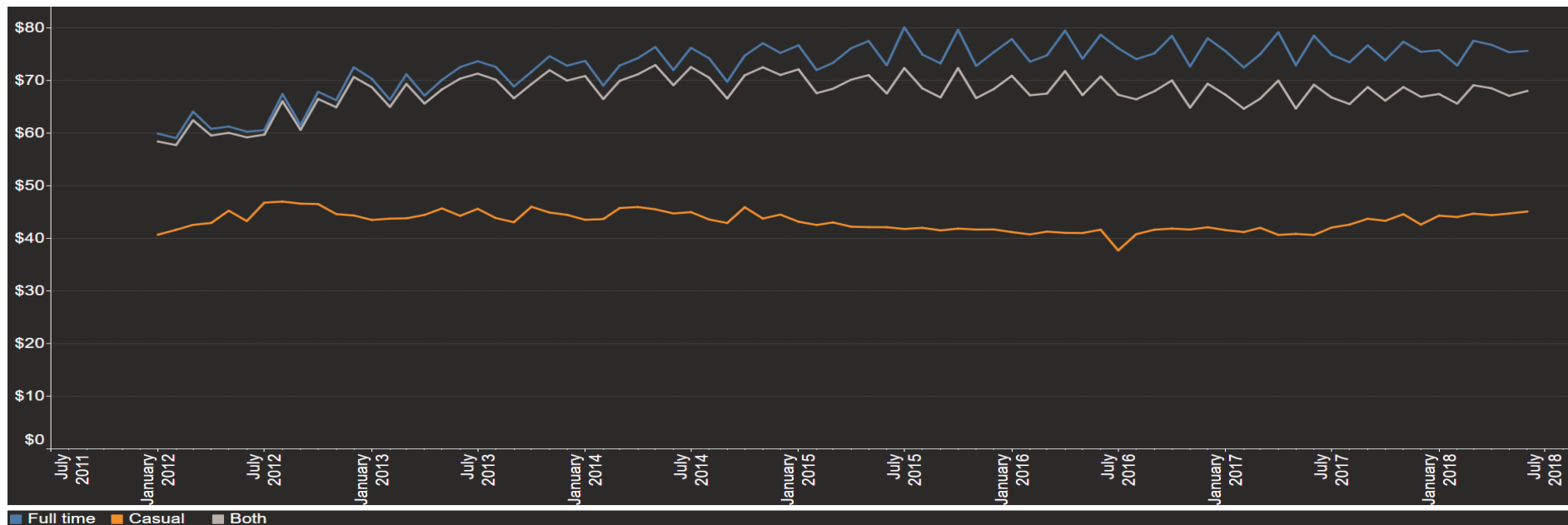
Wage rate by employment type

This graph covers a six-year period to July 2018 (data is not available beyond this). The wage rate is drawn from levies submitted by employers and is calculated as an average of eligible wages and hours worked.

The graph based on global figures shows a consistent gap between the wages of casual workers and full-time workers in the industry.

NOTE: The analysis does not account for the many factors that affect earnings (e.g. classification, workplace settings, age, location, human capital, experience etc). As such, this data should be interpreted with caution particularly when comparing earnings as it is not made on a like-for-like basis.

The graph shows a consistent gap between the wages of casual workers and full-time workers in the industry.



Number of unique periods of employment (lines of service)

This graph covers a seven-year period to July 2019 (last Annual Report period). The graph represents the number of unique periods of employment for casual employees each month. This is drawn from the eligible hours of casual employment reported via levy submissions in that period.

NOTE: the data should be interpreted with caution, particularly the need to take into account the effect of legislative change outlined above.

