ACTU WORK & FAMILY TEST CASE FACT SHEET

The ACTU will apply to the Australian Industrial Relations Commission for a Work and Family Test Case in 2003.

- The Case seeks flexible choices for employees at different stages of family life by establishing new standards in industrial awards to:
 - Extend the current provision for unpaid maternity leave (parental leave) from 12 months to 24 months.
 - Give a right for full-time employees returning from parental leave to do part-time work.
 - Allow employees to "buy" up to six weeks a year extra annual leave through averaged salary adjustments (eg for school holidays).
 - Give a right to reasonable unpaid emergency leave for family responsibilities (eg caring for sick or frail aged family members).
 - Allow employees to request changes to start and finish times (eg to accommodate school and childcare appointments).

The Case responds to major social changes that have intensified pressure on employees struggling to balance work and family life:

- The proportion of couples with children where both parents are working has increased from 44% in 1981 to 62% in 2000 (ABS).
- The proportion of single mothers in paid work has increased from onethird in 1985 to one-half in 2000 (ABS).
- The proportion of mothers in couple families who return to work by their child's second birthday has increased from 42% in 1986 to more than 50% in 2000; 38% of mothers return before the child's 1st birthday.
- > 70% of women in prime childbearing age are in the workforce (ABS).
- > 60% of full time mothers would prefer part time work. (AIFS)
- 80% of employees in prime childbearing age support extending unpaid parental leave to two years (ACTU Workplace Survey 2002).
- The proportion of employees working more than 45 hours per week has increased by 76% since 1981 (ABS) - Australia has the second longest working hours in the OECD after Korea.
- > Women on average earn around \$160 per week less than men. (ABS)

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