

MONTHLY BULLETIN OF EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.
(Wage and Salary Earners in Employment)

Issued for General Information.

OCTOBER, 1942.

1. AUSTRALIA: (i) Total Males and Females Employed.

The estimated total employment of wage and salary earners (excluding members of defence forces, rural workers, and female domestic workers in private homes) was 1,865,400 as at the end of October, 1942, comprising 1,290,900 males, and 574,500 females. The total was practically unchanged from September, but a decline of over 5,000 males was offset by a corresponding increase in the number of females. The corresponding figures in July, 1941, were 1,900,300 persons - 1,365,100 males and 535,200 females.

The estimated numbers of wage and salary earners in employment at the end of each month since July, 1941, are shown in the following table :-

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT.
(Excluding Rural Workers, Domestic Workers in Private Homes, and
Persons on Paid Strength of Defence Forces.)

At end of Month	Year 1941-42			Year 1942-43		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
July ..	1,365,100	535,200	1,900,300	1,308,800	565,400	1,874,200
August ..	1,366,100	520,200	1,906,300	1,300,000	568,100	1,868,100
September ..	1,396,000	525,700	1,921,700	1,296,200	568,900	1,865,100
October ..	1,395,700	532,000	1,927,700	1,290,900	574,500	1,865,400
November ..	1,396,200	537,400	1,933,600			
December ..	1,379,900	539,400	1,919,300			
January ..	1,364,900	541,900	1,906,800			
February ..	1,355,700	552,500	1,908,200			
March ..	1,349,200	558,700	1,907,900			
April ..	1,337,400	563,500	1,900,900			
May ..	1,326,100	562,000	1,888,100			
June ..	1,320,700	563,600	1,884,300			

Total employment (excluding rural and household domestic) reached its maximum of 1,933,600 in November, 1941, just before the entry of Japan into the war. That event led to large numbers of men being called up for military service, and during the next two months, total employment decreased by about 27,000. Owing to a large increase in the number of females employed, the decline was arrested temporarily in February, 1942, but it reappeared thereafter, although the employment of females continued to increase slightly. In October, 1942, the increase in the number of females (5,600) was the largest since March, 1942, and the figure for total employment was again stabilised.

The entry of Japan into the war meant calling large numbers of men into the Forces, so that, although substantial numbers of men were obtained from rural industries and from men who were not previously working as wage earners, employment of men (excluding rural workers) commenced in December, 1941, to decline heavily. From the end of November, 1941, to the end of October, 1942, the decrease in males employed was 105,300, averaging 9,600 per month. The decrease during October was 5,300. The variations in male employment since July 1941, when this series of estimates was commenced may be summarised as follows. August and September showed increasing employment, 10,900 more men being employed at the end of September than at the end of July. There followed two months with steady figures; and then two months, December and January, with exceedingly heavy decreases, amounting to 31,300 over the two months. The subsequent nine months have shown regular decreases at a lower level averaging 8,200 per month. The decreases in September and October, 1942, 3,800 and 5,300 respectively were the smallest recorded since November, 1941.

The increase in the number of females in employment has partly made up for the loss of men. During the four months, July to November, 1941, their increase averaged 5,500 per month, and during the next five months to April, 1942, 5,200 per month. There was little movement in the figures for May and June. During the next three months further increases occurred, but the monthly average increase was only 1,800. However, October, 1942 showed the reappearance of a substantial increase, the increase during the month being 5,600.

(ii) **Industrial Groups:** The following statement shows the estimated changes in employment in the main industrial groups.

MALE AND FEMALE EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT: INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.
(Excluding Rural Workers, Domestic Workers in Private Homes and Persons on paid strength of Defence Forces.)

Industrial Group	July	November	September	October	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	
	1941	1941	1942	1942	July 1941 to Novem- ber 1941	November 1941 to Oct. 1942
MALES						
Munitions, Aircraft and Ship- building (a) ..	No. 51,400	No. 59,700	No. 85,700	No. 85,800	+ 16.1	+ 43.7
Other Factories and Workshops ..	487,500	491,900	458,100	457,600	+ 0.9	- 7.0
Mining and Quarrying ..	51,200	50,700	43,700	43,600	- 1.0	- 14.0
Retail Trade ..	103,700	103,500	77,900	76,400	- 0.2	- 26.2
Banks and Insurance ..	33,100	31,600	24,200	23,600	- 4.5	- 25.3
Other Commerce and Finance (in- cluding Wholesale Trade) ..	95,300	97,600	81,600	81,500	+ 2.4	- 16.5
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	35,400	37,200	37,600	37,600	+ 5.1	+ 1.1
Rail and Air Transport ..	80,800	82,300	83,600	83,900	+ 1.9	+ 1.9
Government, Semi-Government and Local Government n.e.i. (b)	181,200	180,400	197,000	197,100	- 0.4	+ 9.3
All Other ..	265,500	261,300	206,800	203,800	- 1.6	- 22.0
TOTAL MALES:	1,385,100	1,396,200	1,296,200	1,290,900	+ 0.8	- 7.5
FEMALES						
Munitions, Aircraft and Ship- building (a) ..	No. 8,700	No. 11,200	No. 27,400	No. 29,000	+ 28.7	+159.0
Other Factories and Workshops ..	178,600	185,700	184,500	185,600	+ 4.0	- 0.1
Retail Trade ..	86,000	90,000	64,900	65,100	+ 4.7	- 5.5
Banks and Insurance ..	13,100	14,400	18,500	18,600	+ 9.9	+ 29.2
Other Commerce and Finance (in- cluding Wholesale Trade) ..	32,800	35,700	37,200	37,000	+ 5.6	+ 3.6
Government, Semi-Government and Local Government n.e.i. (b)	53,500	56,200	57,000	68,400	+ 5.0	+ 21.7
All Other (c) ..	141,500	144,200	149,400	150,800	+ 1.9	+ 4.6
TOTAL FEMALES:	515,200	537,900	566,900	574,500	+ 4.3	+ 6.9
PERSONS						
Munitions, Aircraft and Ship- building (a) ..	No. 60,100	No. 70,900	No. 113,100	No. 114,800	+ 18.0	+ 61.9
Other Factories and Workshops ..	666,100	677,600	642,600	643,200	+ 1.7	- 5.1
Mining and Quarrying ..	51,600	51,100	44,200	44,100	- 1.0	- 13.7
Retail Trade ..	189,700	193,500	162,800	161,500	+ 2.0	- 16.5
Banks and Insurance ..	46,200	46,000	42,700	42,200	- 0.4	- 8.3
Other Commerce and Finance (in- cluding Wholesale Trade) ..	129,100	133,300	118,600	118,500	+ 3.2	- 11.1
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	36,300	38,200	38,700	38,700	+ 5.2	+ 1.3
Rail and Air Transport ..	85,500	87,400	90,200	90,600	+ 2.2	+ 3.9
Government, Semi-Government and Local Government, n.e.i. (b)	234,700	236,600	264,000	265,500	+ 0.8	+ 12.2
All Other ..	401,000	399,000	348,000	346,100	- 0.5	- 13.3
TOTAL PERSONS:	1,900,300	1,933,600	1,865,100	1,865,400	+ 1.8	- 3.5

Notes: (a) Includes Government establishments, annexes, and certain private firms engaged on aircraft and shipbuilding but excludes most private factories engaged on war contracts.

(b) Includes such public employment as does not come within the groups shown separately, e.g. administrative services, post office, school teachers, police, public works, local government, Allied Works Council, etc.

(c) Includes females engaged in mining and quarrying, shipping and stevedoring, and rail and air transport, in addition to those engaged in all other industries not shown separately for males.

Total employment in October, 1942, was 3.5 per cent. less than in November, 1941. Amongst the industrial groups, however, munitions, aircraft and shipbuilding were 61.9 per cent. above the November level - the increase in numbers of employees being 43,900 since November. Shipping and stevedoring was slightly above the level for November, 1941, and substantially above that for July 1941, but was unchanged as compared with the preceding month, September 1942. Rail and air transport and government n.e.i. had more employees in October 1942 than in November last and both were somewhat higher in October than in September 1942.

All other industrial groups employed fewer workers in October, 1942, than in November, 1941; and their October totals were less than those for September in all cases, except "other factories and workshops," which showed a slight increase. The largest declines in absolute numbers in October 1942 were as usual in retail trade and in "all other industries", but these decreases were smaller than usual being in each case less than 1%.

Males: Male employment in October 1942 was greater than in November 1941 in munitions, aircraft and shipbuilding, (very large increase), government n.e.i., rail and air transport, and shipping and stevedoring. All the groups showing increases are of direct war-time importance. The ratios at the end of this section show that in two of these groups where it is possible to employ substantial numbers of females, female employment has been increased relatively more than male. The remaining groups compared with November 1941 showed decreases in the vicinity of 20 per cent., except "other factories and workshops" (7.0 per cent. decrease), and mining and quarrying (14.0 per cent.). However, gold mining decreased by approximately 45 per cent., while coal mining has remained steady.

Females: Females in employment in October, 1942, numbered 37,100 more than in November, 1941. Nearly one-half of this increase went to munitions and aircraft factories, which employed 159 per cent. more females than in November, 1941. Banks and insurance were 29 per cent., and government n.e.i. 22 per cent. above their November figures, but the number of females in other groups was little changed from November. Females in munitions works and government services n.e.i. were substantially greater than in September. In October, as compared with September, "other factories and workshops" employed 1,100 more females. Until April last retail stores were increasing the numbers of females which they employed, but during the 5 months, May to September, there were decreases. October, however, showed a reversal of this trend with a small increase of 200. The only group showing a decrease in females employed in October was "other commerce and finance".

Masculinity of Employees: The tendency to replace males with females is illustrated by the following figures for masculinity of employees (males per 100 females) in July 1941, November 1941, and October 1942 respectively:- munitions, aircraft and shipbuilding, 591, 584, 296; other factories, 285, 265, 217; retail trade, 121, 115, 90; banks and insurance, 257, 234, 127; other commerce and finance, 282, 273, 220; government n.e.i., 339, 321, 266; all other industries, 183, 181, 135.

2. **STATES:** The table on page 4 gives a comparison of estimated employment by States, similar to that given in the preceding table for industrial groups.

In all States except Queensland and South Australia, an increase of employment between July 1941, and November 1941, has been followed by a decrease between November 1941 and October 1942.

From September to October, total employment was not significantly changed in the total for all States. A moderate increase in New South Wales was offset by male declines in Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia. Western Australia and Tasmania were not materially changed. Decreases in males occurred in all States, but the increase in the total for New South Wales was due to a relatively large increase amongst the females.

Male Employees in October, compared with September, decreased in all States, though the total decrease was less than had been usual prior to September. The total males engaged in wholesale trade showed practically no change in October, slight increases in four States being offset by decreases in New South Wales and Queensland. Building and construction fell in four States, particularly Victoria, but Queensland and New South Wales showed slight increases. Males employed in factories were lower in New South Wales, Queensland and South Australia, but higher in Victoria, Western Australia and Tasmania.

Female Employees in October were greater than in September in all States except South Australia and Tasmania where there were very small decreases. The most important increase was that of 1,900 factory employees in New South Wales, principally due to munitions, etc., production. All other industries were only slightly changed from September.

PAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT - STATES.
(Excluding Rural Workers, Domestic Workers in Private Homes, and Persons on Paid Strength of Defence Forces.)

Full Strength of Defence Forces.)

State	July 1941	November 1941	September 1942	October 1942	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	
					July 1941 to Novem- ber 1941	November, 1941 to Oct. 1942
<u>M.MES</u>						
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%.	%.
New South Wales ..	561,000	569,400	535,200	533,400	+ 1.5	- 6.3
Victoria ..	404,900	401,700	360,200	358,400	- 0.8	- 10.8
Queensland ..	170,700	170,800	170,600	169,700	+ 0.1	- 0.6
South Australia ..	119,500	123,100	117,200	116,600	+ 3.0	- 5.3
Western Australia ..	81,300	82,500	69,200	69,100	+ 1.5	- 16.2
Tasmania ..	40,000	40,700	37,500	37,300	+ 1.7	- 8.4
<u>AUSTRALIA</u> (including Territories)	1,385,100	1,396,200	1,296,200	1,290,900	+ 0.8	- 7.5
<u>FEM.MES</u>						
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%.	%.
New South Wales ..	208,500	217,800	227,000	231,000	+ 4.5	+ 6.1
Victoria ..	169,800	176,900	183,800	184,700	+ 4.2	+ 4.4
Queensland ..	54,700	56,700	61,700	62,200	+ 3.7	+ 9.7
South Australia ..	40,100	42,900	50,300	50,100	+ 7.0	+ 16.8
Western Australia ..	26,900	28,100	30,000	30,400	+ 4.5	+ 8.2
Tasmania ..	13,500	13,400	14,500	14,400	- 1.5	+ 7.5
<u>AUSTRALIA</u> (including Territories)	515,200	537,400	568,900	574,500	+ 4.3	+ 6.9
<u>PERSONS</u>						
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%.	%.
New South Wales ..	769,500	787,200	762,200	764,400	+ 2.3	- 2.9
Victoria ..	574,700	578,600	544,000	543,100	+ 0.7	- 6.1
Queensland ..	225,400	227,500	232,300	231,900	+ 0.9	+ 1.9
South Australia ..	159,600	166,000	167,500	166,700	+ 4.0	+ 0.4
Western Australia ..	108,200	110,600	99,200	99,500	+ 2.2	- 10.0
Tasmania ..	53,600	54,100	52,000	51,700	+ 0.9	- 4.4
<u>AUSTRALIA</u> (including Territories)	1,900,300	1,933,600	1,865,100	1,865,400	+ 1.8	- 3.5

The foregoing estimates relate to total employment and are based on statistical data obtained from various sources including Pay Roll Tax returns, and direct returns of Commonwealth Government employment.

3. PAY-ROLL TAX.

The collected figures for Pay-Roll returns are given without any adjustment in the appendixes which are attached to this summary. The totals given are those for all employers who send regular returns to the Taxation Departments. For the small proportion of returns which are outstanding at the closing date each month, the figures of the previous month have been brought forward. The returns do not cover all employment, as employees of the Commonwealth Government are excluded, and employers who pay not more than £20 per week in salaries or wages do not make returns. Certain other classes of employers, principally religious or public benevolent institutions and public hospitals, are also exempt. The proportion of all employees who are included varies from State to State on account of the different nature of the industries in the various States; but in general the proportion of employees, (other than those of the Commonwealth, and those engaged in rural industries, and female domestics in private households), who are included in the Pay-Roll Tax returns is about 90 per cent. of the estimated total of males in employment, and about 80 per cent. of the females.

Employers were classified for "industry" according to the industry in which they were considered to be predominantly engaged. As some large employers engage in more than one industry, a considerable number of employees have been included in classes to which they do not strictly belong. The following tables may be taken as indicators of trend from month to month, but not as a guide to the absolute numbers employed in the respective industries.

S. R. CERVER
Acting Commonwealth Statistician.

Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics,

CANBERRA, A.C.T. 9th January, 1942.

MONTHLY BULLETIN OF EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS - APPENDIX 1.
PAY-ROLL TAX STATISTICS - AUSTRALIA.

Number of employees stated to be on last pay-roll in the month of all employers making Pay-Roll Tax Returns (a).

Industry	September, 1942			October, 1942		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Private Employers:-						
Primary Industries ..	38,250	5,007	43,257	38,374	5,076	43,450
Mining and Quarrying -						
Gold Mining ..	7,246	116	7,362	7,084	119	7,203
Silver Lead Mining ..	5,193	110	5,303	5,217	112	5,329
Coal Mining ..	17,973	102	18,075	18,017	99	18,116
Other Mining ..	4,983	91	5,074	5,002	92	5,094
Quarrying ..	1,922	82	2,004	1,902	80	1,982
TOTAL:	37,317	501	37,818	37,222	502	37,724
Factories and Industrial -						
Stone, clay, earthenware, glass and minerals, n.e.i. ..	19,320	2,222	21,542	18,872	2,244	21,116
Founding, engineering, metal-working, including Shipbuilding	180,004	27,647	207,651	179,666	29,072	208,738
Vehicles, including aircraft ..	25,911	4,095	30,006	25,851	4,250	30,101
Textiles ..	18,510	27,409	45,919	18,409	27,538	45,947
Dress ..	17,491	57,918	75,409	17,511	57,293	74,804
Food, drink, tobacco ..	72,099	31,488	103,587	72,809	31,987	104,796
Sawmills, woodworking and furniture	31,997	2,421	34,418	31,640	2,407	34,047
Printing, paper, book-binding, photography ..	24,745	14,301	39,046	24,541	14,456	38,997
Other Factories ..	37,632	18,872	56,504	37,714	19,095	56,809
Heat, light and power ..	10,962	1,383	12,345	10,969	1,381	12,350
TOTAL:	438,671	187,756	626,427	437,982	189,723	627,705
Building and Construction ..	29,336	566	30,302	28,723	955	29,678
Transport and Communication -						
Road Transport ..	14,347	1,795	16,142	14,285	1,802	16,087
Shipping and loading and discharging vessels ..	47,613	1,017	48,630	47,614	1,006	48,620
Other ..	5,545	957	6,502	5,604	1,064	6,668
TOTAL:	67,505	3,769	71,274	67,503	3,872	71,375
Commerce and Finance -						
Banks ..	9,517	6,257	15,774	9,299	6,327	15,626
Insurance ..	8,933	8,454	17,387	8,665	8,444	17,109
Offices, Agencies, etc. ..	9,515	7,424	16,939	9,531	7,408	16,939
Wholesale trade ..	71,518	28,594	100,112	71,460	28,419	99,879
Retail trade ..	61,242	75,879	137,121	60,069	76,050	136,119
TOTAL:	160,725	126,608	287,333	159,024	126,648	285,672
Other Industries -						
Hotels, restaurants, guest houses, clubs, etc. and personal and domestic ..	14,416	33,585	48,001	14,377	33,663	48,040
Other Industries, n.e.i. ..	16,821	16,811	33,632	16,482	16,726	33,208
TOTAL:	31,237	50,396	81,633	30,859	50,389	81,248
Total Private Employers:	803,041	375,003	1,178,044	799,687	377,165	1,176,852
Government and Semi-Governmental:-						
Railways ..	92,826	5,798	98,624	93,070	5,969	99,039
Tramways and Road Transport ..	16,721	1,325	18,046	16,597	1,459	18,056
Main Roads ..	8,013	505	8,518	7,922	522	8,444
Electricity ..	11,368	1,496	12,864	11,275	1,586	12,861
Other State and Semi-Governmental Authorities ..	(b) 130,349	(b) 37,829	168,178	129,328	38,276	167,604
Local Government Authorities ..	36,667	3,438	40,105	36,013	3,438	39,451
Total Governmental:	295,944	50,391	346,335	294,205	51,250	345,455
GRAND TOTAL ALL RETURNS:	1,098,985	425,394	1,524,379	1,093,892	428,415	1,522,307

(a) See definition in Section 3 of this Bulletin.
 (b) Revised since last issue.