

Table No. 113.—Table showing Employees of Local Government in 1921, 1926, and 1936, classified according to Type of Occupation

	1921.			1926.			1936.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Primary industry ..	251	..	251	353	1	354	395	2	397
2. Secondary industry ..	4,161	25	4,186	7,575	131	7,706	8,887	222	9,109
3. Tertiary industry—									
(a) Transport and communication	4,685	59	4,744	5,534	95	5,629	4,946	80	5,026
(b) Commerce and finance	54	9	63	117	14	131	143	9	152
(c) Public administration and professional	8,624	8,471	17,095	11,692	9,900	21,592	12,445	10,405	22,850
(d) Domestic and personal	92	8	100	30	28	58	13	8	21
(e) Total tertiary ..	13,455	8,547	22,002	17,373	10,837	27,410	17,547	10,502	28,049
4. Total	17,867	8,572	26,439	25,301	10,969	35,470	26,829	10,726	37,555

Table No. 114.—Table showing Employees of both Central and Local Government in 1921, 1926, and 1936, classified according to Type of Occupation

	1921.			1926.			1936.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Primary industry ..	1,803	70	1,873	1,867	46	1,913	2,863	97	2,960
2. Secondary industry ..	7,813	168	7,981	12,568	260	12,828	21,329	417	22,746
3. Tertiary industry—									
(a) Transport and communication	27,123	2,020	29,143	30,639	1,694	32,333	31,317	1,370	32,687
(b) Commerce and finance	1,072	292	1,364	1,191	309	1,500	1,739	467	2,206
(c) Public administration and professional	17,046	10,796	27,842	19,991	12,101	32,092	20,646	13,030	33,676
(d) Domestic and personal	245	260	505	53	156	209	164	310	474
(e) Total tertiary ..	45,484	13,368	58,852	51,874	14,260	66,134	53,866	15,177	69,043
4. Total	55,100	13,606	68,706	66,309	14,566	80,875	78,058	15,591	93,749

Unfortunately, comparable figures are not available subsequent to 1936. The figures for the industrial distribution of the population as at the 1945 census are not yet available.* The figures, however, show very interesting trends over the fifteen years under review. Admittedly, the figures for 1936 are seriously affected by the depression, which was in the course of lifting at this period. As between 1921 and 1936 there were 14,000 more males employed in the Government services, while the number of females was approximately the same. There were, therefore, 14,000 more, both males and females, employed in the central Government in 1936 than in 1921. The individual figures, however, are of considerably greater interest. Of males employed by the central Government in occupations connected with primary industries there were 900 more in 1936 than in 1921. In the secondary industries, which include the constructional industries, there was a very great increase during the period, largely due to very heavy road-construction programmes which were in the course of development in 1936. Under this heading of "Construction and Maintenance of Roads" there were approximately 6,000 persons engaged, other than administrative officers, in 1936, as compared with 760 in 1921. On the other hand, in the construction of railways, &c., there were 1,053 employees of the Government in 1921, while in 1936 there were only 159 so employed. One factor which to some extent destroys the comparability of these figures is the fact that in the 1921 census Government administrative officers do not appear to have been classified as engaged in the construction of roads, railways, and earthworks. The number of administrative officers so classified in 1936 was 1,692. There was a considerable expansion of the number

* At the end of this chapter is a short statement compiled from various official sources showing Government employees at a recent date.