The table shows that in the central Government the proportion rose from 9.5 per cent. in 1921 to 10.6 per cent. in 1936, of males; females fell from 4.7 per cent. to 3.7 per cent., while the total employed by the central Government rose from 8.5 per cent. to 9.1 per cent. of the total occupied personnel. In the local government field, for males the figure rose from 4.6 per cent. in 1921 to 5.6 per cent. in 1936; for females, although there was a rise from 8 per cent. to 9.6 per cent. between 1921 and 1926, there was a fall from 9.6 per cent. to 8.1 per cent. between 1926 and 1936. The total figure for local Government employees rose from 5.3 per cent. to 6.1 per cent. of the total occupied personnel between 1921 and 1936. Taking both the central and local Government employees together, the male employees in 1921 represented 14.1 per cent. of the total occupied personnel in the community, or approximately one in seven, and had risen to 16.2 per cent. by 1936, or approximately one in six; for females the figure had fallen from 12.7 per cent. to 11.8 per cent., while the total figure for males and females rose from 13.8 per cent. in 1921 to 15.2 per cent. in 1936.

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It must again be emphasized that these figures must be read with very great caution. The number of Government employees in 1936 was considerably below the normal complement, due to the depression, which had not properly passed by 1936, and the influx of Government employees had not recommenced by the time the census was taken. Subsequent figures would show a very great increase.

As stated earlier in this section, comparable figures for Government employees at a date later than 1936 are not available. However, statistics have been compiled from various departmental sources showing the total number of State employees for 1946. It needs to be remembered in dealing with these figures, however, that they are definitely not comparable with the figures given for earlier census dates, although taken together with those figures, they do give some indication of the trends.

Table No. 116.—Table showing the Number of Persons engaged by the Central Government in 1946

Public servants employed	under	the Publi	c Service	Commiss	ioner—	_	
Permanent						12,614	
Temporary						17,565	
Casual						15,353	
On military leave (inc	cluded a	above)				3,606	
Total `							45,532
Railways Department—							
Permanent						12,587	
Casual						13,671	
On military leave						700	
$ m T\acute{o}tal$							26,958
Post and Telegraph Depart	rtment-						,
Permanent						11,522	
Temporary						2,785	
Casual						1,440	
On military leave						920	
Total							16,667
Note.—This	s does	not inc		rsons en			,
part time by t							
country stores, v							
Teachers							8,492*
Police							1,503
2 3223	• •	• •	• •				
Grand total			• •				99,152
* As at the end of 1945.							

Note.—These figures do not include the permanent staff of the Army, Navy, or Air Force, employees of the Legislative Department, nor in certain small minor semi-public bodies. In particular, these figures do not include employees of the Bank of New Zealand, the Reserve Bank, the Waterfront Control Commission, Linen Flax Corporation, and others.