TABLE VIII.—EXTERNAL MIGRATION, YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1948, BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Source: Census and Statistics Department

		Arrivals.			Net Gain		
Occupational Group.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	(+) or Loss (-) for Year.
Primary industry	420	11	431	204	12	216	+215
Engineering and metalworking	629	6	635	217	4	221	+414
Textiles, clothing, leather	116	151	267	35	55	90	+177
Building and construction	215		215	83	1	84	+131
Other secondary industry	355	24	379	107	17	124	+255
Transport and communication	234	23	257	132	8	140	+117
Commerce and finance	280	75	355	219	49	268	+ 87
Clerical and professional	785	931	1,716	717	790	1,507	+209
Personal and domestic	73	386	459	51	85	136	+323
Other occupations	319	64	383	269	38	307	+ 76
Not actively employed	1,230	3,218	4,448	774	1,871	2,645	+1,803
Not stated	76	27	103	17	13	30	+ 73
Total	4,732	4,916	9,648	2,825	2,943	5,768	+3,880

Note.—This table includes only "permanent" arrivals and departures—i.e., those who intend to become permanent residents of New Zealand or those who intend to remain absent for one year or more.

Table IX.—Factories, by Districts and Number of Workers employed (INCLUDING WORKING OCCUPIERS), AT 31ST MARCH, 1948

	•					,,						
District.		Number of Registered Factories.*	Number of Persons employed, including Working Occupiers.			Number of Factories employing Number of Workers shown.						
			Males.	Females.	Total.	1 or 2.	3-5.	6–10.	1120.	21 -50.	51 -100.	101 or more.
Whangarei Auckland Hamilton Taumarunui Paeroa Taumarunui Paeroa Rotorua Gisborne Napier Hastings New Plymouth Wanganui Palmerston North Masterton Lower Hutt Wellington Blenheim Nelson Westport Greymouth Christchurch Ashburton Timaru Oamaru Dunedin Invercargill		601 3,422 1,060 1133 352 186 332 497 303 461 852 680 989 989 1,781 1,781 111 317 2,147 2,147 191 522 191 1,622 765	2,941 29,790 5,304 1,484 8,769 2,667 1,367 1,367 1,379 5,100 2,090 5,602 11,593 1,096 2,104 421 1,268 1,161 3,274 1,161 3,274 1,129 10,449 5,667	285 11,197 73 271 107 1153 324 518 529 639 907 1,139 286 1,566 5,357 263 499 65 210 5,978 192 687 144 3,891 1595	3,226 40,987 6,246 949 1,755 940 1,912 2,991 1,874 3,908 5,203 4,704 6,233 4,704 6,233 4,704 1,479 2,376 1,479 2,858 1,363 1,479 2,2858 1,363 1,273 14,340 1,273 14,340 3,662	1,227 1,225 441 522 189 63 152 222 128 212 385 329 450 175 193 691 118 178 178 46 1567 94 2366 102 760 314	187 982 397 377 117 82 88 175 93 155 258 209 308 125 143 472 101 159 60 60 161 50 425 263	94 522 143 255 40 20 52 69 62 69 143 86 143 56 79 278 48 69 21 49 294 49 294 49 294 125	27 288 48 9 16 14 26 17 15 21 56 55 22 31 188 8 28 4 4 183 9 193 17 107 47	10 269 27 7 5 5 13 13 13 9 9 9 25 25 19 8 38 112 5 10 1 8 18 4 21 5 5 5 5 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	2 84 10 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 7 7 10 277 1 4 4 1 366 1 3 1 277 4	2 54 2 1 2 2 1 3 1 3 2 5 4 4 1 1 3 2 2 5 4 1 1 2 2 5 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Dominion		19,102	125,990	36,812	162,802	8,049	5,763	2,817	1,330	911	231	192

Notes.—(a) Of the 192 factories employing 101 or more, 111 employed 101–200, 41 employed 201–300, and 40 employed 301 or more.

(b) It will be seen that the total number of factories comprised in that portion of the table showing analysis by size exceeds in most districts the "Number of Registered Factories" shown in the first column. The explanation is that, as mentioned on pp. 8–9 of the 1947 report, many factories carry on production which falls into two or more industrial groups. In such cases only one registration is effected and the first column shows registered factories. The columns "1 or 2" to "101 or more" are, however, based on returns which show production units in each industry, where they appear as separate "factories" classified according to the number of workers in that industry.