

Amongst individual industries vehicle and cycle repair showed the only appreciable gain in labour force over the twelve months, moving from 12,842 to 13,566, a gain of 724. The next largest gains were in woollen and knitting mills (296); brick, tile, and stoneware (262); builders' woodwork (183); town sawmilling (170); pottery and glass (147); paper and pulp manufacture (132); and clothing and tobacco manufacture (both with gains of 105). These gains are small. On the other hand, nine industries showed reductions over the twelve months as follows :—

SURVEYED LABOUR FORCE IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES SHOWING REDUCTIONS

	October, 1947.	October, 1948.	Reduction.
Bread-baking	3,432	3,355	77
Beverages	3,032	2,983	49
Tanneries and woolscouring	1,658	1,531	127
Leather goods	1,234	1,017	217
Electrical manufacture	4,990	4,821	169
Vehicle and aircraft manufacture	3,492	3,376	116
Chemicals and by-products	5,689	5,588	101
Rubber	1,923	1,677	246
Miscellaneous manufacture	2,022	1,920	102

(7) The tertiary industries made the most substantial gains in labour force during the twelve months, the more important gains being as follows :—

SURVEYED LABOUR FORCE IN SELECTED TERTIARY INDUSTRIES

	October, 1947.	October, 1948.	Gain.
Rail transport	21,260	21,734	474
Post and telegraph	14,835	16,052	1,217
Wholesale and retail trade	72,818	75,142	2,324
Hospitals	18,238	18,790	552
Education	17,615	18,347	732
Government Administration*	17,789	18,413	624
Hotels and catering	16,666	17,329	663
Insurance, banking, and financial	11,435	11,749	314

* Excludes non-tertiary activities such as coal-mining, forestry, sawmilling, building, and construction and engineering workshops, and also hospitals, education, road and rail transport, post and telegraph, insurance, and banking.

(8) In primary industries gains were recorded in bush sawmills (6,179 in October, 1947, and 6,811 in October, 1948) and in forestry (2,029 to 2,301 over the same period). Coal-mining moved forward from 5,527 to 5,761.

(9) Apart from the large share taken by wholesale and retail trade and the relatively small gains of manufacturing industries, the pattern of labour force expansion has followed closely the lines of greatest national need. Forestry, bush sawmilling, and building and construction have all continued to move forward steadily. The serious post-war staffing deficiencies in essential transport and communications are being overtaken. Hospital staffing has made relatively slower progress, but the gains have nevertheless been appreciable. Education services, which also suffered from serious post-war staffing deficiencies, show an appreciable improvement.