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MONTHLY BULLETIN OF EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
(Age & Salary Earners in Civil Employment)

DECEMBER, 1943

NOTES

1. Since the last issue of this Bulletin, results of the Civilian Registration (C.R.) of June, 1943 have become available. Estimates previously made have been revised on the basis of this information, and figures for months up to and including June, 1943 are now final.

2. It has been possible to make reasonably correct estimates of total wage and salary earners working in industries (including rural and private domestic employment). This is shown at yearly intervals in Part I of this Bulletin. As there are no currently available data as to monthly employment in rural industry and private domestic service, Part II of the Bulletin, showing monthly variations in civil employment covers, as heretofore, employment exclusive of rural and private domestic.

3. The figures in all cases relate to wage and salary earners in civil employment only and exclude persons engaged full time in the Navy, Army and Air Force. Approximately 12,900 persons in Permanent Defence Forces at the outbreak of War have now been excluded from these employment tables.

4. Munition workers (whether in Government or private factories), employees on Allied Works Council projects and civil employees of the Australian and Allied Governments are included herein as wage and salary earners in civil employment.

5. Relief workers (in 1939 and 1940) and persons unemployed are excluded throughout.

PART I

TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED IN ALL INDUSTRIES

The total number of wage and salary earners in employment in all industries is estimated to have increased from 2,060,800 in July 1939 to 2,109,300 in June, 1943. The number of males so employed decreased from 1,495,100 to 1,399,100, while the number of females increased from 565,700 to 710,200. Estimates are as follows:-

AUSTRALIA : WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT
(Thousands)

Month	Males			Females				TOTAL PERSONS
	Rural Industry(a)	Other Industry	Total	Rural Industry(a)	Private Domestic Other Industry	Total		
July 1939	202.0	1293.1	1495.1	4.0	124.6	437.1	565.7	2060.8
July 1941	168.0	1363.4	1551.4	6.0	100.0	548.5	654.5	2205.9
June 1942	145.5	1309.5	1455.0	16.0	75.0	594.6	685.6	2140.6
June 1943	125.2	1273.9	1399.1	26.0	50.9	631.3	710.2	2109.3

(a) Excluding unpaid helpers.

During the first two years of war, the number of males in civil employment rose to a high level but in the next two years declined to less than its pre-war level. From 1939 to 1941 an increase of males in civil employment, concurrent with a substantial intake into the armed forces was made possible by the absorption of most of the unemployed, a substantial decrease in the number of employers and workers on their own account and a large inflow of men who would not in normal times have been gainfully occupied. During the later period (1941-43) a rapid increase in the number of men in the armed forces was made possible only by severe reductions in civil employment.

The number of females in civil employment increased during the four years shown in the table. Between July 1941 and June 1943 the net enlistments of women in the defence forces was approximately 45,000. These are not included in the foregoing figures. The sources of the increase in number of women in employment and defence force were absorption of unemployed, the movement into wage-earning of women who had previously been employers or self-employed and the inflow of about 100,000 women who would not in normal times have been gainfully occupied. The first factor (decreasing unemployment) appears to have operated most in the early war period, the second factor has had most of its significance in the later period, while the movement into work of normally unoccupied women has been going on fairly uniformly throughout the war period.

PART I

A. PERSONS EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN
RURAL AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC.

Monthly estimates of the number of wage and salary earners in civil employment (excluding rural workers and female domestics in private homes) are made through the use of Pay Roll Tax Statistics. All figures which follow in this Bulletin have been finally revised up to June 1943 on the basis of the Civil Registration of 1943.

The trend of employment since the outbreak of war in Europe is shown in the table hereunder:-

AUSTRALIAN WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT
(Excluding Rural Workers and Domestic Workers in Private Homes)

Revised Estimates - See Notes on Page 1 of this Bulletin.

Summary of Employment since July 1939				Employment Monthly during last 13 months			
Month	Males	Females	Total	Month	Males	Females	Total
<u>1939</u>				<u>1942</u>			
July ..	1,293,100	437,100	1,730,200	December ..	1,265,800	616,700	1,902,500
<u>1941</u>				<u>1943</u>			
August ..	1,363,000	552,300	1,915,300	January ..	1,265,900	614,900	1,900,800
November ..	1,381,300	571,000	1,952,300	February ..	1,265,000	621,600	1,907,600
<u>1942</u>				March ..	1,265,300	628,000	1,913,300
February ..	1,345,700	582,600	1,928,300	April ..	1,277,300	629,900	1,907,200
May ..	1,327,100	593,900	1,921,000	May ..	1,275,700	630,700	1,906,400
August ..	1,302,500	600,900	1,903,400	June ..	1,273,900	631,300	1,905,200
November ..	1,238,500	612,000	1,900,200	July ..	1,270,200	633,500	1,903,700
<u>1943</u>				August ..	1,269,700	635,700	1,905,400
February ..	1,286,000	621,600	1,907,600	September ..	1,267,800	636,600	1,904,600
May ..	1,275,700	630,700	1,906,400	October ..	1,270,700	639,900	1,911,600
August ..	1,269,700	635,700	1,905,400	November ..	1,271,000	641,300	1,912,300
November ..	1,271,000	641,300	1,912,300	December ..	1,272,100	643,100	1,915,200

In July, 1939 or just prior to war in Europe, there were 1,730,200 persons in employment (excluding members of the defence forces, rural employees and household domestics), but on the eve of the Pacific War (November, 1941) total civil employment had reached a peak of 1,952,300, representing an increase of 222,100 persons in wage and salary earning employment. After Japan's entry into the war, large numbers of men were enlisted for military service, and during the ten months ended September, 1942, total employment fell by 50,100, or 5,000 per month. From September, 1942 to December, 1943, however, the total showed a net increase of 14,300. There was a decrease of 26,200 in male employment but female employment increased by 40,400 during the same period.

Total employment in December, 1943, was 37,000 less than it was at the outbreak of war in the Pacific, and was 165,000 greater than at the commencement of the European war.

Prior to November, 1941, non-rural male employment was increasing, so that when Japan entered the war there were 1,381,300 male wage and salary earners in employment (excluding rural) or 28,200 more than the numbers in work at July, 1939. War in the Pacific, however, meant calling large numbers of men into the forces, and in December, 1941 employment commenced to decline heavily. From the end of November, 1941 to the end of December, 1943, the decrease in men employed was 109,000, averaging 4,400 per month. From November, 1941 to February, 1942 there was an exceedingly heavy decrease amounting to 35,600 over the three months. Regular decreases, averaging 6,000 per month continued until December, 1941, during the next seven months the decrease averaged only 2,200 per month, and since July, 1943 male employment has not changed significantly.

A large increase in the number of females in employment (other than rural or household domestic) has partly made up for the loss of men. When war broke out in the Pacific, there were 571,000 females in employment (excluding rural and private domestic) or 134,000 more than the numbers in work in July, 1939. An additional 73,000 women (or 2,900 per month) were brought into work during the period from November, 1941, to December, 1943. Over the twelve months ended December, 1943, female employment increased by 26,400, averaging 2,200 per month. The number of females employed in industry (excluding rural and domestic) was 47 per cent greater at the end of December, 1943, than at the outbreak of war in Europe.

B. INDUSTRIAL GROUPS

The following statement shows the estimated numbers in employment in the main industrial groups:-

AUSTRALIA - WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT - INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.

(Excluding Rural Workers and Domestic workers in Private Homes)

Revised Estimates - See Notes on Page 1 of this Bulletin.

Industrial Group	Novem- ber 1941	Decem- ber 1942	June 1943	Novem- ber 1943	Decem- ber 1943	Increase since Nov- ember 1941
MALES (Thousands)						
Forestry, Fishing and Trapping ..	19.6	17.1	17.1	17.2	17.2	- 12.2
Mining and Quarrying ..	53.9	45.7	45.0	44.5	44.2	- 18.0
Factories - Munitions, etc. (a) ..	59.7	88.4	80.9	84.2	82.4	+ 38.0
- Other Factories and Works..	516.4	468.5	489.9	492.4	490.8	- 5.0
Building and Construction (b) ..	136.5	98.5	91.4	90.6	89.4	- 34.5
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	41.2	41.4	41.1	41.1	40.9	- 0.7
Rail and Air Transport ..	82.7	85.3	86.7	87.2	87.1	+ 6.1
Other Transport and Communication ..	83.4	77.9	77.3	77.4	77.1	- 7.6
Banks and Insurance ..	30.1	22.5	21.6	20.4	20.5	- 31.9
Retail Trade ..	101.9	77.3	71.4	70.2	72.6	- 28.8
Wholesale Trade, etc. ..	87.8	70.8	67.2	68.4	68.6	- 21.9
Governmental n.e.i. ..	40.9	64.8	67.9	67.0	70.0	+ 71.2
Other Industries (c) ..	127.2	107.9	106.4	108.2	109.0	- 14.3
TOTAL MALES:	1,361.3	1,285.6	1,274.9	1,271.0	1,272.1	- 7.9
FEMALES (Thousands)						
Factories - Munitions, etc. (a) ..	11.2	32.6	39.4	35.7	33.7	+200.9
- Other Factories and Works..	210.7	208.3	209.9	211.7	211.6	+ 0.4
Rail and Air Transport ..	5.0	7.1	7.5	8.3	8.5	+ 70.0
Other Transport and Communication ..	17.0	23.6	27.0	28.0	28.3	+ 66.5
Banks and Insurance ..	13.2	18.6	18.7	18.8	18.7	+ 41.7
Retail Trade ..	106.4	104.2	98.2	97.3	100.0	- 6.0
Wholesale Trade, etc. ..	34.2	34.4	33.6	34.1	34.1	- 0.3
Governmental n.e.i. ..	20.1	31.7	36.4	40.6	42.1	+109.4
Other Industries (c) ..	153.2	158.2	160.4	166.6	166.1	+ 6.4
TOTAL FEMALES:	571.0	616.7	631.3	641.3	643.1	+ 12.6
PERSONS (Thousands)						
Forestry, Fishing, Trapping ..	18.7	17.3	17.3	17.4	17.4	- 11.7
Mining and Quarrying ..	54.4	46.4	45.5	45.1	44.7	- 17.6
Factories - Munitions, etc. (a) ..	70.9	121.0	130.3	119.9	116.1	+ 63.8
- Other Factories and Works..	727.1	695.6	699.8	704.1	702.4	- 3.4
Building and Construction (b) ..	138.5	100.7	93.7	93.2	91.8	- 33.7
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	43.2	43.6	43.5	43.6	43.3	+ 0.2
Rail and Air Transport ..	87.7	92.4	94.2	97.5	97.9	+ 11.6
Other Transport and Communication ..	98.4	99.1	101.9	102.9	103.0	+ 4.7
Banks and Insurance ..	43.3	41.1	40.3	39.2	39.2	- 9.5
Retail Trade ..	208.3	181.5	169.6	167.5	174.6	- 17.1
Wholesale Trade, etc. ..	124.0	105.2	101.0	102.5	102.7	- 15.8
Governmental n.e.i. ..	61.0	96.5	104.3	107.8	112.1	+ 83.8
Other Industries (c) ..	277.8	280.7	283.8	271.6	272.0	- 2.1
TOTAL PERSONS:	1,952.3	1,902.3	1,906.2	1,912.3	1,915.2	- 1.9

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

(b) Includes employees on Allied works Council projects.

(c) Includes Education, Health, Professional, Hotels etc., and for Females, Mining, Building, Forestry, etc. which are shown separately for males and persons.

Total employment in December, 1943, was 1.9 per cent. less than in November, 1941. Amongst the industrial groups, however, munitions, aircraft and shipbuilding were 63.8 per cent. above the November 1941 level - the increase in numbers of employees being 45,200 since November, 1941. Rail and air transport in December, 1943, had 10,200 more employees than in November, 1941, and in Governmental n.e.i. there were employed 51,100 more than in November 1941. All other industrial groups except shipping and stevedoring and other transport and communication employed fewer workers in December, 1943, than in November, 1941.

Compared with the previous month, decreases occurred in December, 1943, in munitions, other factories, building and construction, mining, shipping and stevedoring. Employment increased in rail and air transport, commerce, Governmental n.e.i. and "Other industries" (which includes professional, education, health and "service" industries). There was also a seasonal increase in employment in retail trade, but employment in retail trade was 17.1 per cent. below the November, 1941 level.

Notes: Changes in the various industrial groups which have occurred since November 1941 may be described as follows:- Increases - munitions, aircraft and shipbuilding, rail and air transport, Governmental n.e.i., Practically unchanged - shipping and stevedoring; Decreases - building and construction, banks and insurance, retail trade, wholesale trade, etc., mining and quarrying, other transport and communication, forestry etc., and other industries. In December, 1943, munitions, aircraft, etc. continued to decline from the peak reached eight months earlier.

Females: Since November, 1941, the greatest increases in the numbers of females employed have been in munitions, Governmental n.e.i., rail and air transport, other transport and communication and banks and insurance. There has also been an increase of female employment in "Other industries". Females employed in other factories and workshops are approximately the same as in November, 1941. During December, 1943, female employment in munitions decreased. Retail trade showed seasonal expansion, but in December, 1943, there were 4,200 fewer females employed in this industry than in December, 1942. Governmental n.e.i. continued to absorb female employees in December, 1943.

Masculinity of Employment: 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 December, 1943, respectively):- munitions, aircraft and shipbuilding, 511, 533, 545; other factories, 243, 243, 232; retail trade, 100, 95, 73; transport and communication, 962, 940, 564; banks and insurance, 247, 228, 110; wholesale trade, etc., 273, 257, 201; Governmental n.e.i., 214, 203, 166; other industries (professional, education, health and personal service except private domestic), 66, 65, 67.

C. STATES: TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

The ensuing tables give comparisons of estimated civil employment by States.

In most States total employment (excluding rural and private domestic) reached a peak in December quarter, 1941. In South Australia the peak was not reached until April, 1942. In Queensland and Tasmania, civil employment reached a temporary peak at about the same time as the other States. After declining, civil employment in these States increased so that in December, 1943, estimated civil employment in Queensland was 16,000 above the November, 1941 level and in Tasmania, the corresponding change was 1,100.

Notes: Only in Queensland has the peak of non-rural male employment (which was reached in December quarter, 1941) since been exceeded. In general, there has been little change in non-rural male employment since the middle of 1943.

During December, 1943, there was a general decline in male employment in munitions, aircraft and shipbuilding affecting all States except Tasmania and Western Australia. In "other factories", on the other hand, increases were recorded except in Western Australia and Queensland, the latter State being affected by seasonal operations in sugar mills.

There was a decrease in employment in mining in New South Wales. Queensland showed an increase in employment in building and construction, but there were decreases in the other States. Rail and air transport showed an increase in New South Wales and a decrease in Victoria. In Governmental n.e.i. there were increases in all States except South Australia.

Employment in shipping and stevedoring declined in New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland, but increased elsewhere. With the exception of Queensland, there was general expansion in male employment in "Other industries".

Employment in retail trade expanded seasonally in all States.

Females: In all States together female employment (excluding rural and domestic) in December, 1943, was 72,000 above the November, 1941 level. From November, 1941, to December, 1942 (12 months), the increase was 43,000 and in the following year, the increase was 26,000. During the six months ended December, 1943, the increase in female employment was only 10,000 and took place almost wholly in New South Wales and Queensland. In South Australia there was a decline.

During December, 1943, female employment (excluding rural and household domestic) showed small decreases in Victoria and South Australia.

Employment of females in retail trade expanded seasonally in all States. Governmental n.e.i. expanded except in Victoria and Western Australia. In rail and air transport there was an increase in Victoria and a decrease in South Australia. "Other industries" showed increases in New South Wales and Western Australia and a small decline in Queensland. Female employment in munitions, aircraft etc. continued to decline and all States except Western Australia and Tasmania were affected. Other factories showed slight increases in New South Wales and Queensland and a decrease in South Australia.

STATES : WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

(Excluding Rural Workers and Domestic Workers in Private Homes)

Revised Estimates - See Notes on Page 2 of this Bulletin.

State	November 1941	December 1942	June 1943	November 1943	December 1943	Increase November 1941 to December, 1943
MALES ('000)						
New South Wales ..	558.4	529.9	523.8	520.2	521.8	- 6.1
Victoria ..	405.1	361.7	358.3	352.5	352.9	- 12.9
Queensland ..	167.9	154.6	167.5	170.3	169.0	+ 1.7
South Australia ..	121.9	113.4	110.4	109.8	110.0	- 9.6
Western Australia ..	83.2	69.9	70.4	69.9	70.7	- 15.0
Tasmania ..	39.4	37.2	36.3	37.7	37.9	- 3.8
AUSTRALIA (including Territories)	1,381.3	1,265.8	1,270.8	1,271.0	1,272.1	- 7.9
FEMALES ('000)						
New South Wales ..	224.5	244.2	249.7	255.2	256.4	+ 14.2
Victoria ..	161.8	201.2	204.4	204.8	204.7	+ 6.6
Queensland ..	60.7	50.6	72.2	74.8	75.6	+ 24.5
South Australia ..	45.4	51.0	52.5	51.7	51.3	+ 13.0
Western Australia ..	32.2	34.6	34.6	35.7	36.1	+ 12.1
Tasmania ..	14.7	15.6	16.2	17.2	17.3	+ 17.7
AUSTRALIA (including Territories)	571.0	618.7	631.3	641.3	643.1	+ 12.6
PERSONS ('000)						
New South Wales ..	779.5	774.1	773.5	775.4	778.2	- 0.2
Victoria ..	566.9	562.9	562.7	557.3	557.6	- 6.6
Queensland ..	228.6	203.2	239.7	245.1	244.6	+ 7.0
South Australia ..	167.3	164.4	163.1	161.5	161.3	- 3.6
Western Australia ..	115.4	105.5	103.0	105.5	106.8	- 7.4
Tasmania ..	54.1	52.8	53.1	54.2	55.2	+ 2.0
AUSTRALIA (including Territories)	1,922.3	1,903.5	1,908.2	1,912.3	1,915.2	- 1.9

D. STATES : INDUSTRIAL GROUPS

In the following table estimated employment in each industrial group in each State is shown for the month of December, 1943 -

STATES : 1937 & SALARY EARNERS : CIVIL EMPLOYMENT : INDUSTRIAL GROUPS
(Excluding Rural Workers and Domestic Workers in Private Homes)
Revised Estimates - See Notes on Page 1.

Industrial Group	Males (Thousands)							TOTAL (including Territories)
	South Island	Victoria	Queens- land	South Aus- tralia	West Aus- tralia	Tas- mania		
Forestry, Fishing and Trapping ..	5.1	4.5	3.3	1.5	1.3	1.4		17.2
Mining and quarrying ..	24.7	3.3	5.6	0.7	6.1	2.7		44.2
Factories - Munitions, etc. (a) ..	34.2	24.0	4.6	12.3	1.7	1.4		82.4
- Other Factories and Works ..	214.9	161.3	41.7	36.5	21.3	14.5		490.6
Building and Construction (b) ..	26.6	14.6	24.5	8.3	5.2	2.9		89.4
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	17.2	7.9	7.0	4.2	2.6	1.6		40.9
Rail and Air Transport ..	31.4	21.2	16.0	10.6	5.4	2.0		89.4
Other Transport and Communication ..	32.3	20.4	10.0	7.1	4.4	2.3		77.1
Banks and Insurance ..	6.1	6.1	2.6	1.7	1.2	0.5		20.5
Retail Trade ..	29.7	20.4	9.7	6.4	4.2	2.4		72.6
Wholesale Trade, etc. ..	25.4	19.0	8.5	6.0	6.0	1.9		68.6
Governmental n.s.i. ..	25.5	16.2	17.9	4.1	3.4	0.8		70.0
Other Industries (c) ..	44.5	39.9	12.8	3.8	6.9	3.6		109.0
TOTAL MALES:	521.8	352.9	169.0	110.0	70.7	37.9		1,272.1
Females (Thousands)								
Factories - Munitions, etc. (a) ..	12.7	11.6	1.4	5.8	1.3	0.9		33.7
- Other Factories and Works ..	89.9	82.6	16.3	12.9	6.5	4.7		211.6
Rail and Air Transport ..	3.0	2.5	1.5	1.0	0.3	0.1		8.5
Other Transport and Communication (including Shipping, etc.) ..	14.4	8.9	4.2	2.2	1.7	0.9		28.3
Banks and Insurance ..	7.5	5.9	2.4	1.3	1.2	0.5		16.7
Retail Trade ..	40.1	27.9	12.4	9.1	7.2	3.2		100.0
Wholesale Trade, etc. ..	13.4	8.2	4.3	3.9	3.2	0.8		34.1
Governmental n.s.i. ..	14.3	11.9	10.1	2.1	2.2	0.6		42.1
Other Industries (c) ..	65.1	45.2	24.2	13.0	12.5	5.6		165.1
TOTAL FEMALES:	256.4	204.7	75.4	51.3	36.1	17.3		653.1
PERSONS (Thousands)								
Forestry, Fishing and Trapping ..	5.2	4.6	3.4	1.5	1.3	1.4		17.5
Mining and quarrying ..	24.9	3.3	5.6	0.7	6.1	2.7		44.7
Factories - Munitions, etc. (a) ..	46.9	39.6	6.2	18.1	3.0	2.3		116.1
- Other Factories and Works ..	304.6	243.9	56.6	49.4	27.8	19.2		703.4
Building and Construction (b) ..	29.5	15.2	25.7	8.1	5.4	2.9		91.8
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	18.6	8.5	7.3	4.5	2.6	1.7		43.3
Rail and Air Transport ..	34.4	23.7	19.5	11.6	6.7	2.1		97.9
Other Transport and Communication ..	41.3	25.7	13.2	9.0	5.9	3.3		108.0
Banks and Insurance ..	15.6	12.0	3.0	3.0	2.4	1.0		39.2
Retail Trade ..	69.8	48.1	24.1	15.5	11.4	5.6		172.6
Wholesale Trade, etc. ..	38.8	27.2	13.0	11.9	9.2	2.7		102.7
Governmental n.s.i. ..	39.8	26.1	22.3	6.2	5.6	1.4		112.1
Other Industries (c) ..	106.6	74.2	34.1	24.6	19.2	9.2		271.9
TOTAL PERSONS:	778.2	557.6	244.4	161.3	106.8	55.2		1,925.2

See Notes (), (b) and (c) on Page 1.

The foregoing statistics 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.

PART III

PAY-ROLL TAX.

The collected figures for Pay-Roll returns for Australia are given without any adjustment in the next table. (Similar tables are available for each State and will be supplied on request to any person requiring them.) The returns do not cover employees of the Commonwealth Government, employers who pay not more than \$20 per week in wages do not make returns and religious and public benevolent institutions and hospitals are also exempt. The proportion of all employees who are included varies from State to State, 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) in the Pay-Roll Tax returns is about 90 per cent. of the estimated total of males in employment, and about 60 per cent. of the females.

Employers were classified for "industry" according to the industry in which they were predominantly engaged. The following table may be taken as indicating trends from month to month, but not as a guide to the absolute number employed in the respective industries.

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	November, 1943			December, 1943		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Private Employers -						
Primary Industries ..	37,065	5,119	42,184	34,559	5,102	39,661
Mining and Quarrying -						
Gold mining ..	5,493	93	5,586	5,461	94	5,555
Silver Lead Mining ..	4,996	121	5,119	4,927	124	5,051
Coal Mining ..	17,758	108	17,866	17,705	113	17,818
Other Mining ..	5,076	109	5,185	4,888	109	4,997
Quarrying ..	1,660	73	1,733	1,672	82	1,754
TOTAL:	34,985	504	35,489	34,653	522	35,175
Factories and Industrial -						
stone, clay, earthenware, glass						
and minerals, n.e.i. ..	16,755	2,099	18,854	16,522	2,013	18,535
Founding, engineering, metal-						
working, including Shipbuilding	180,278	34,548	214,826	176,982	34,185	211,167
Vehicles, including Aircraft	29,216	7,873	37,089	29,108	7,723	36,831
Textiles ..	18,113	26,664	44,777	18,274	26,620	44,954
Dress ..	17,133	56,307	73,440	17,088	56,205	73,293
Food, drink, tobacco	73,119	32,461	105,580	71,998	32,767	104,765
Sawmills, woodworking and fur-						
niture ..	31,062	2,596	33,658	30,950	2,609	33,559
Printing, paper, book-binding,						
photography ..	23,653	14,091	37,744	23,919	13,911	37,830
Other Factories ..	39,930	20,259	60,189	40,080	20,153	60,243
Heat, light and power ..	10,504	1,269	11,773	10,539	1,276	11,815
TOTAL:	439,763	198,187	637,950	436,470	197,522	633,992
Building and Construction ..	30,258	1,036	31,294	29,453	1,025	30,478
Transport and Communication -						
Road Transport ..	14,527	1,896	16,423	14,479	1,905	16,384
Shipping and loading and dis-						
charging vessels ..	46,991	1,386	48,377	46,720	1,118	47,838
Other ..	7,418	2,245	9,663	7,576	2,310	9,886
TOTAL:	68,936	5,527	74,463	68,775	5,333	74,108
Commerce and Finance -						
Banks ..	8,069	6,404	14,473	8,055	6,406	14,461
Insurance ..	6,715	7,303	14,018	6,737	7,842	14,579
Offices, Agencies, etc. ..	9,226	7,228	16,454	9,285	7,209	16,494
Wholesale Trade ..	68,298	28,165	96,463	68,531	28,100	96,631
Retail Trade ..	56,026	72,189	128,215	57,906	74,600	132,502
TOTAL:	148,335	121,289	270,227	150,510	124,159	274,669
Other Industries -						
Hotels, restaurants, guest						
houses, clubs etc. and per-						
sonal and domestic ..	14,976	35,710	50,686	15,302	35,794	51,096
Other industries, n.e.i. ..	16,413	17,768	34,177	16,456	17,824	34,282
TOTAL:	31,389	53,478	84,867	31,760	53,618	85,378
Total Private Employers:	790,734	385,436	1,176,170	788,180	387,261	1,175,441
Government and Semi-Governmental -						
Railways ..	93,730	7,132	100,862	93,938	7,363	101,351
Tramways and Road Transport	16,618	2,692	19,310	16,500	2,666	19,166
Main Roads ..	7,196	645	7,841	7,072	563	7,735
Electricity ..	10,364	1,546	11,910	10,295	1,549	11,844
Other State and Semi-Govern-						
mental Authorities ..	118,991	40,319	159,310	118,077	40,184	158,261
Local Government Authorities ..	33,204	3,827	37,031	33,522	3,878	37,400
Total Governmental:	280,003	56,161	336,164	279,454	56,323	335,777
GRAND TOTAL ALL RETURNS:	1,070,737	441,597	1,512,334	1,067,634	443,604	1,511,238

(a) See definition in Part III of this Bulletin.