

(6) The distribution of vacancies geographically was as follows :—

VACANCIES RECORDED IN HALF-YEARLY RETURNS, OCTOBER, 1949

	Male Vacancies.	Female Vacancies.
Auckland	3,720 (3,483)	3,469 (3,349)
Wellington - Lower Hutt	4,675 (3,999)	3,152 (3,030)
Christchurch	1,863 (1,150)	1,623 (1,378)
Dunedin	1,493 (1,079)	1,683 (1,504)
Twenty-one other districts	5,695 (5,008)	2,757 (2,658)
Total	17,446 (14,719)	12,684 (11,919)

(October, 1948, figures shown in parentheses.)

VACANCIES RECORDED IN HALF-YEARLY RETURNS, OCTOBER, 1949, AS PERCENTAGES OF LABOUR FORCE COVERED BY RETURNS

	Males.	Females.
Auckland	4.9	10.9
Wellington - Lower Hutt	8.4	13.7
Christchurch	4.7	9.9
Dunedin	5.7	16.8
Other districts	4.2	5.9
New Zealand	5.2	9.9

(7) Manufacturing groups have made more substantial gains in surveyed labour force than was the case in the twelve months ending in October, 1948. The following table shows how the main groups have expanded between October, 1948, and October, 1949. The total gain by these groups combined amounts to some 5,600 workers.

SURVEYED LABOUR FORCE IN MAIN MANUFACTURING GROUPS

	October, 1948.	October, 1949.	Gain.
Food, drink, and tobacco (excludes seasonal)	15,219	15,820	601
Textiles, leather, and clothing	35,799	36,669	870
Building materials and furnishings	19,424	20,063	639
Engineering and metal-working	48,365	50,629	2,264
Miscellaneous manufacturing	20,863	21,832	969
Power and water supply	8,738	9,030	292

Despite a substantial gain by manufacturing industries as a whole there were some industries which revealed reductions in surveyed labour force over the same period. These are set out below :—

SURVEYED LABOUR FORCE IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES SHOWING REDUCTIONS

	October, 1948.	October, 1949.	Reduction.
Flax, rope, and twine	730	607	123
Ships, engine manufacture	8,774	8,711	63
Mining (other than coal-mining)	941	784	157