15 H.—44.

Analysis of the data for the various industries discloses the following principal differences for the years 1932–33 and 1933–34:—

## $Persons\ employed.$

Increases.—Meat-freezing, &c., 1,288; printing, 291; clothing, 261; biscuit and confectionery, 226; butter, cheese, and condensed milk, 209; electricity, 184; boot and shoe, 152; woollen-mills, 117; tobacco-preparing, &c., 82; brick, tile, and pottery, 62; grain-milling, 52.

\*\*Decreases.\*\*—Sawmilling, 536; coopering, &c., 69; coachbuilding and motor engineering, 69; lime-crushing, 57; ship and boat building, 53; sail and tent making, 51.

#### Salaries and Wages paid.

Increases.—Sawmilling, £62,507; electricity generation and supply, £32,648; clothing, £24,665; small machines, appliances, &c., £13,054; grain-milling, £10,068; woollen-milling, £9,804; brick, tile, and pottery, £8,497; sail and tent making, £7,355; concrete block or pipe and fibrous-plaster making, £7,352; chemical fertilizers refining, £7,157; hosiery-making, £5,431.

\*\*Decreases.\*\*—Coachbuilding and motor engineering, £38,214; meat-freezing, &c., £37,692;

engineering, £15,688; brewing and malting, £14,974; coopering and case-making, £14,727; gasmaking, £10,448; ship and boat building, £9,681; aerated-water and cordial manufacture, £6,983; fruit-preserving and jam-making, £6,472; chemicals manufacture, £5,115.

### Added Value.

From an industrial viewpoint, the best measure of the importance of an industry is the value created by the manufacturing operations carried on by the industry. This value is obtained by deducting the cost of materials used from the gross value of the products, and is referred to as the "added value." As the basis of the added value is the value of the products, it is clear that it must be affected by fluctuations in values, and this fact must not be overlooked when use is made of this figure.

Increases.—Meat-freezing, &c., £383,178; sawmilling, £226,819; tobacco-preparing, &c., £182,895; electricity generation and supply, £166,082; fellmongering and wool-scouring, £82,187; lime-crushing and cement-making, £62,213; printing and publishing, £53,705; grain-milling, £48,649; biscuit and confectionery, £36,682; woollen-milling, £36,104; small machines, appliances, &c., £34,722; brick, tile, and pottery, £29,436; brewing and malting, £23,581; concrete block or pipe and fibrous-plaster making, £22,099.

Decreases.—Butter, cheese, and condensed milk, £114,302; chemical manufacture, £59,814; ham and bacon curing, £50,161; ship and boat building, £7,793.

In the following tables the various classes of industries contributing to the factory production of the Dominion have been grouped according to general character:-

Table showing for the Years ended 31st March, 1932, 1933, and 1934, Figures relating to the various Industries classified into Four Groups as stated.

fellmongering and wool-scouring; boiling-down and manure-making.  Number. $\begin{vmatrix} £ & £ & £ & £ & £ & £ & £ & £ & £ & £ $	Year.	Persons engaged.	Salaries and Wages paid.	Cost of Materials used.	Value of Products.	Value added by Manufacture.	Land, Buildings, Plant, and Machinery.
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	A.m.			Group	1.		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Group 1 inc	eludes meat-fr	eezing; ham ar	d bacon curing; wool-scouring; bo	butter, cheese, an iling-down and ma	d condensed milk nure-making.	; sausage-casings
Group 2 includes gas making and supply, electricity generation and supply. $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1932–33	Number. 11,203 11,684	$\begin{bmatrix} £ \\ 2,633,567 \\ 2,634,260 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} £ \\ 24,376,639 \\ 24,440,749 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c c} & & & \\ 31,029,564 \\ 32,094,798 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c}  & & \\  & 6,652,925 \\  & 5,625,440 \end{array}$	9,158,560
1931–32   Number.   £   £   £   £   £   £   £   £   1,668,380   32,203,007   1932–33   4,406   1,003,961   4,316,691   5,950,247   1,633,556   32,197,635   3				Group	2.		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		Gro	ap 2 includes gas	making and supply	, electricity genera	tion and supply.	
	1932–33	4,510 4,406	1,066,603 1,003,961	4,149,364 4,316,691	5,837,744 5,950,247	1,633,556	$32,203,007 \ 32,197,635$

### Group 3.

Group 3 includes fish curing and preserving; log-sawmilling; lime crushing and burning, &c.; brick, tile, and pottery making; concrete block or pipe and fibrous-plaster making; pumice-insulation; flax-milling.

I	Number.	£	£	£	£	£
1931–32	6,535	1,179,631	975,989	3,226,070	2,250,081	3,942,391
1932–33	6,501	1,099,682	871,247	2,956,421	2,085,174	3,892,480
1933–34	7.148	1,187,510	998,907	3,445,324	2,446,417	3,651,266

#### Group 4.

# Group 4 includes all other industries.

1931–32 46 1932–33 46	umber. \$\ 6,449 \ 6,330 \ 7,310,7657 \ 7,289,	245   12,971,803	27,720,016 27,136,598 28,335,770	£ 14,878,930 14,164,795 14,673,783	£ 20,702,307 20,606,772 20,085,269
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