

The following credits, however, have been received during the year ended 31st March, 1949, from the Disposal of Surplus Assets, which were originally purchased from War Expenses Account :

	£
Administration expenses	15
Defaulters' detention camps	6,507
Emergency Fire Service	15
Emergency Precautions Scheme	1,772
Industrial mobilization	8,049
Women's Land Service	3,269
	£19,627

PART III—DISTRICT ACTIVITIES

Whangarei District

The employment position has remained buoyant, there being 209 notified vacancies for males and females unsatisfied at 31st March, 1949, as compared with 205 at 31st March, 1948.

The past year has seen some expansion of existing undertakings. A recent interesting industrial development has been the installation of plant for the manufacture of dried-milk products at Maungaturoto, Dargaville, and Kaitaia dairy factories.

The work of the Department in promoting employment is reflected in the downward trend in the number of unemployed. The number of disengaged workers enrolled at the end of each month in 1948-49 was appreciably lower than the figures for the two previous years with the exception of December, when a temporary unemployment problem arose at Te Hapua due to the working-out of gumfields. This was substantially met by the placement of many of the enrollees in suitable employment elsewhere.

The number of workers in this district interested in seasonal employment in Nelson has grown steadily since the inception of the scheme. During the past year the local office of the Department arranged employment for 68 persons seeking work in Nelson.

Auckland District

This district, containing within its boundaries one-fifth of the population of New Zealand, gives employment in a wide range of industries to nearly one-quarter of the total labour force of the country.

In common with other main centres, secondary industry, which in Auckland employs about 45 per cent. of all male labour and over 35 per cent. of women and girls in industry, is widely diversified, giving opportunity for the employment of a great number of different skills. The most important groups of secondary industries are the engineering and metalworking group and building and construction, employing about one-eighth and one-tenth respectively of the total male labour for the district, and the textiles, clothing, and leather group, employing more than one-fifth of female workers.

Tertiary industries claim over 40 per cent. of male and 60 per cent. of female workers, the most important employers of male labour being the transport and communications group and the distribution and finance group (including wholesale and retail trades). More than one-fifth of all female workers are employed in each of the public administration and professional and the distribution and finance groups.