

7.—Indexes of the Volume of Manufacturing Production for the Groups of the Purpose Classification, Representative Years, 1923-38—concluded
(1926=100)

Group and Class	1923	1929	1932	1933	1935	1937	1938
Industrial Equipment	76.3	129.5	75.6	70.2	100.5	134.4	120.4
Farming equipment.....	66.8	98.9	25.4	29.6	59.0	79.3	79.3
Manufacturing equipment.....	86.2	131.4	65.0	58.2	101.8	156.9	132.3
Trading equipment.....	83.3	116.4	120.2	120.6	137.3	156.7	162.8
Service equipment.....	96.3	107.9	103.7	103.1	157.6	143.3	138.8
Light, heat and power equipment.....	66.2	149.0	100.3	87.7	122.8	159.2	145.1
General equipment.....	84.3	130.0	68.2	66.4	93.8	130.3	111.8
Vehicles and Vessels	71.4	131.6	52.4	53.3	83.5	109.0	92.2
Miscellaneous	85.0	125.1	99.4	113.3	148.6	207.2	206.2
Totals, All Manufactures	81.8	122.9	81.9	82.0	106.5	132.0	121.6

Section 2.—Production by Industrial Groups and Individual Industries

For the purposes of the Census of Manufactures, the main detailed analysis is made under a classification in which industries are grouped according to the chief component materials of the goods manufactured. This is, therefore, the grouping used in Table 9, where the statistics of individual industries are presented in detail, and in the historical series already shown in Table 3. However, there are also less detailed analyses under purpose groupings given in Table 10 and under origin groupings in Table 11.

Subsection 1.—Manufactures Grouped by Chief Component Materials

A classification based on the chief component materials in the various products of each manufacturing establishment was applied for the first time in the compilation of the returns for 1920. The number of groups was reduced from fifteen to nine to correspond with the external trade classification and the classes of industry were somewhat altered to conform with recent industrial developments. Subsequently, a number of minor changes have been made, the most important being the elimination of central electric stations and the dyeing, cleaning and laundry industry from the compilation in 1936. Revisions due to these changes have been carried back to 1917 in so far as possible.

Effects of the Depression upon the Main Groups.—In Table 8, is shown the effects of the depression and the recovery since 1933 upon the main groups of industries with regard to the numbers employed, the salaries and wages paid, and the gross value of products. Owing to the price decline during the depression, money values both of wages and of products were naturally affected more than the number of employees. Furthermore, during periods of curtailed production there is a tendency for wage-earners to be put on part time, while the number of salaried employees responds less quickly to reduction in output than that of wage-earners. Therefore, there are a number of reasons why the variation in the number of employees should be less than that of money values. The figures of Table 8 should be compared with those of Table 6 which show changes in volume of production.

As noted elsewhere in this chapter (especially under the discussion of volume of manufacturing production at pp. 314 and 315), the depression affected the production of capital or durable goods much more than that of consumption goods. Therefore, production in such groups as iron products, and wood and paper products