

1.—Percentage Variation in Volume of Production, by Industrial Group, for Certain Periods 1946-58

Group	Volume Index (1949=100)		Percentage Variations			
	1957	1958	1957 compared with 1958	1946 compared with 1951	1951 compared with 1956	1946 compared with 1956
Non-durable Goods—						
Foods.....	133.2	139.0	+ 4.4	+ 3.9	+22.8	+27.6
Beverages.....	143.2	144.7	+ 1.0	+29.2	+30.3	+68.4
Tobacco and tobacco products.....	161.0	173.2	+ 7.6	+ 4.9	+53.6	+61.0
Rubber and rubber products.....	147.8	137.2	- 7.2	+39.6	+23.3	+72.1
Leather products.....	115.6	114.4	- 1.0	-27.1	+27.9	- 6.8
Textiles.....	117.6	109.5	- 6.9	+27.5	+ 3.7	+32.2
Clothing, including knitting mills.....	116.8	114.4	- 2.1	+ 6.2	+16.2	+23.4
Paper products.....	135.5	134.8	- 0.5	+45.1	+17.3	+70.1
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	138.2	134.4	- 2.7	+36.7	+30.6	+78.5
Products of petroleum and coal.....	223.5	216.8	- 3.0	+72.9	+68.2	+190.8
Chemicals and allied products.....	183.4	186.5	+ 1.7	+37.9	+45.7	+100.9
Miscellaneous industries.....	153.3	160.0	+ 4.4	+48.4	+23.5	+83.3
Durable Goods—						
Wood products.....	127.3	131.1	+ 3.0	+32.3	+20.5	+59.3
Iron and steel products.....	139.6	126.4	- 9.5	+44.8	+24.2	+79.8
Transportation equipment.....	151.2	130.8	-13.5	+62.9	+20.3	+95.9
Non-ferrous metal products.....	127.6	125.8	- 1.4	+39.5	+16.6	+62.6
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	183.6	175.5	- 4.6	+78.3	+58.5	+182.6
Non-metallic mineral products.....	191.3	205.9	+ 7.6	+66.4	+59.8	+166.0
All Manufactures.....	142.9	139.1	- 2.7	+35.0	+26.2	+70.3
Non-durable Goods.....	139.7	139.5	- 0.1	+23.4	+24.6	+53.8
Durable Goods.....	146.7	138.6	- 5.5	+50.1	+27.9	+91.9

PART II.—STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING

Section 1.—Growth of Manufacturing

It is impossible to give absolutely comparable statistics of manufacturing over a long period of years. From 1870 to 1915 statistics were collected only in connection with decennial or quinquennial censuses and there was inevitably some variation in the information collected. The annual Census of Manufactures was instituted in 1917 and, though numerous changes have since been made in the information collected and in the treatment of the data, an effort has been made to carry all major revisions back to 1917, so that the figures for the period since then are on a reasonably comparable basis.

The Bureau of Statistics in 1952 changed its policy with regard to the collection of statistics on the production of manufactured goods. Firms in several industries where year-end inventory changes were known to be insignificant were requested to report value of shipments f.o.b. plant instead of gross value of products. Under the "value of products" concept, establishments were asked to report the factory selling value of the products made whether sold or not, the unsold portion being assigned the average selling value of similar articles sold during the year. Under the "selling value of shipments" concept, establishments are required to report their sales during the year regardless of when the products were made, an item usually readily available from the firms' records. The changeover was made in order to ease the burden of reporting for the majority of manufacturing establishments. The value of shipments concept for small and medium sized establishments is more realistic and more readily obtainable from their accounting records, whereas the value of products made, for firms not recording such information, must be derived from special calculations.