

Individual industries where the physical volume of production increased less rapidly than population during the 1946-65 period were: bakery products (2.5 p.c. a year); domestic clay products (2.4 p.c.); brass and copper products (2.3 p.c.); boots and shoes (2.0 p.c.); cotton goods (1.7 p.c.); and shipbuilding and repair (0.3 p.c.). Two regularly published individual industry indexes showed declining trends over the postwar period: wool goods (-1.1 p.c.) and railway rolling-stock (-3.3 p.c.).

Section 2.—Exports of Manufactured Goods

It will be observed in the statement on p. 668 that the industry groups well known for exporting a substantial proportion of their output—Paper products, Non-ferrous metal products, and Wood products—were not among those growing more rapidly than manufacturing as a whole over the postwar period. But, as already mentioned, the manufacturing industries appear to have approximately maintained the proportion of their production which is exported and, in very recent years, there has been a marked uptrend in exports of highly manufactured goods.

In stating that the ratio of exports of manufactured goods to manufacturers' shipments has been maintained, the first three postwar years are excluded from consideration because exports of manufactured goods were abnormally high in the unusual conditions of that period. However, in the years since then, exports of fabricated materials and end-products (approximately equivalent to exports of manufactured goods) were equal to the following percentages of the value of manufacturers' shipments of goods of their own manufacture:—

	p.c.		p.c.		p.c.
1949.....	15.8	1955.....	15.3	1961.....	15.5
1950.....	13.7	1956.....	14.4	1962.....	15.3
1951.....	16.2	1957.....	14.4	1963.....	15.4
1952.....	16.5	1958.....	14.1	1964.....	16.6
1953.....	15.1	1959.....	14.1		
1954.....	15.4	1960.....	15.0		

There are some discontinuities in the shipments figures used above but the effect on the percentages is not great. However, for the 1949-55 period, the annual percentages averaged 14.6; for the 1956-60 period, 14.4; and for the 1961-64 period, 15.7

As for exports of manufactured goods (deflated for price changes), the following statement shows the average annual percentage increases in the physical volume of different classes of exports over specified periods:*

	Annual Averages		
	1946-65	1956-65	1961-65
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Crude materials.....	6.3	5.4	8.1
Manufactured goods—†			
Fabricated materials.....	3.9	4.9	6.7
End-products.....	1.1	11.5	21.9
ALL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....	4.1	6.0	9.5

The recent strong upward movement in exports of end-products is conspicuous; machinery and other highly manufactured goods have figured strongly in these increases.

* These growth rates are derived from data of the External Trade Division of the DBS (see Chapter XXII on Foreign Trade).

† The classes shown are approximately equivalent to exports of manufactured goods.