

8.—Indexes of the Volume of Manufacturing Production of the Groups Comprised within the Durable Manufactures Classification, 1943-52

(1935-39=100)

NOTE.—Indexes for the years 1935-42 are given in the 1954 Year Book, p. 630.

Year	Wood Products	Iron and Steel Products	Transportation Equipment	Non-ferrous Metal Products	Electrical Apparatus and Supplies	Non-metallic Mineral Products	Miscellaneous Manufactures
1943	148.4	362.4	562.8	284.9	310.5	211.6	314.6
1944	153.4	326.2	693.7	256.2	312.1	205.3	317.1
1945	155.6	265.2	453.7	193.4	258.1	195.8	275.9
1946	175.0	222.6	221.5	160.1	247.3	221.4	225.0
1947	195.6	249.9	239.5	182.8	316.8	269.8	233.4
1948	200.7	270.4	232.6	201.6	328.5	283.7	224.5
1949	202.3	264.5	243.9	200.5	333.8	284.4	261.6
1950	215.1	263.2	262.2	212.8	367.6	314.6	281.7
1951	220.6	292.2	315.0	234.7	392.3	342.1	283.2
1952	214.1	292.3	373.1	232.2	393.1	346.1	280.7

Section 2.—Production by Industrial Groups and Individual Industries

In 1949 two major changes were adopted in the compilation of manufacturing statistics—statistics for Newfoundland were included and the system of classification was changed. By the Standard Classification the industries are grouped under the 17 major headings listed in Table 9 instead of the nine groups listed in Table 3 which were formerly used as the main basis of classification. Summary statistics for the main groups on the new basis are given for 1945-52 in Table 10, while 1951 and 1952 statistics for individual industries are presented in detail in Tables 11 and 12. Table 14 gives the industries on the basis of the origin of the materials used.

Subsection 1.—Manufactures Classified on the Standard Classification Basis

Table 9 shows the changes in the nature of manufacturing production since the end of World War II with regard to numbers employed, salaries and wages paid, and gross value of products. The values of both wages and products are naturally more affected by price changes than the numbers 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. Thus, variation in number of employees would normally be less pronounced than that in money values.

The most notable change took place in the transportation equipment group which, in the first four years after the War, showed a decline of 31.2 p.c. in employees and of 17.1 p.c. in salaries and wages and only a small increase in value of products. However, in the following three years the picture changed, this group showing higher increases than any other group in all three categories.