raw or semifabricated material industries—like primary metals, lumber, leather, textiles, etc.—tends to grow at a slower rate than manufacturing output generally.

From 1953 to 1956 the rates of growth among various industries continued to exhibit substantial divergence, although less so than in the prior 6 years. Electrical machinery, instruments, and chemicals continued to rise at greater than average rates. All three are strong growth industries, and the former two have been particularly aided by the swift rise in missile procurement. Other industries whose rate of growth was significantly above average were stone, clay, and glass, furniture, paper, and printing and publishing. The output of two other large industries, petroleum and coal products and food and kindred products, rose at about average rates. On the other hand fabricated metal products, nonelectrical machinery, primary metals, lumber, textiles, apparel, and rubber, experienced less than average output gains.[7]

In summary, some of the major features of the shift in output patterns during the postwar period can be explained by two major factors: the increase and subsequent cutback in the demand for military hard goods and the continuation of the longrun trend toward greater fabrication per unit of materials input. Barring any major shifts in the proportion of output taken by defense, the years immediately ahead should probably witness a more even distribution of output increases between durable and nondurable goods. There is no reason to believe, however, that there will be any cessation of the long-term trend toward a more rapid increase in the output of finished goods industries relative to raw materials industries.

TABLE 1.—*Percent of total change in manufacturing output contributed by various industries*

	Relative importance, 1948	Percent of total change		
		1948–53	1953–56	1948–56
Total manufacturing		100.0	100.0	100.0
Durables:	51.0	71.7	36.6	62.2
Primary metals	8.0	5.8	3.5	5.2
Fabricated metal products, ordnance	6.4	9.6	−6.2	5.4
Nonelectrical machinery	10.0	10.3	3.5	8.5
Electrical machinery	5.2	12.4	9.8	11.7
Transportation equipment	8.9	25.1	8.2	20.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	3.1	2.2	5.2	3.0
Lumber and products	3.8	1.1	1.6	1.2
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	.8	3.8	1.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	2.6	1.7	5.0	2.6
Instruments	1.4	2.7	2.3	2.6
Nondurables:	49.0	28.3	63.4	37.8
Textile mill products	7.3	.5	2.7	1.1
Apparel	4.9	2.0	3.9	2.5
Rubber products	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.3
Leather and leather products	1.7	.2	1.5	.6
Paper and allied products	3.4	3.4	8.5	4.8
Printing and publishing	4.6	2.3	8.5	4.0
Chemicals and allied products	6.3	10.5	20.7	13.2
Petroleum and coal products	4.0	2.9	3.5	3.1
Food and kindred products	12.8	4.3	13.0	6.7
Tobacco manufactures	2.4	.8	.2	.6

[7] Again, the reader should remember that the output of machinery is not the same thing as the output of the machinery industry.