

In other words, increases in the total costs of production in most of the import-competing industries have been due largely to the advances in the costs of inputs other than production labour. The costs of production labour served to dampen the magnitude of the rise in total costs or factory prices. In the export and domestic industries, unit wage costs did exert some upward pressure on total costs, but the pressure was much less than the effect of cost increases due to white-collar worker employment, raw materials, and the wide range of non-labour inputs (mainly capital and profits).

In other words, the preliminary statistics which have been brought together in this study reveal that a fundamental change appears to be taking place in the input and cost structure of Canadian industry and that this change has been accelerated in the sectors exposed to international competition. Greater numbers of non-production workers are being employed in these industries and greater use is being made of machinery. For example, non-production or salaried employment was higher in 1959 than in 1953 in 18 of the 22 industries surveyed. Gains in salaried employment were in many instances substantial, ranging up to 20 or more per cent in some industries as compared with 12 per cent in all manufacturing.