

deal of difference between the cost-price trends for the 1953-59 period and the cost-price trends for the 1953-62 period.

Data on other variables such as raw materials, salaried workers, and non-labour inputs were not available for the purposes of updating. Clearly therefore the updating technique was cruder than we would have preferred.

Finally, then based on the preliminary statistics which have been developed in the Canadian Department of Labour, we can say that recent wage trends in Canada have not pushed up costs or prices to any international competition. Productivity advances, reflecting the fundamental adjustments that appear to be taking place in these industries, have been, on the whole, sufficient to offset cost pressures resulting from continuing rising wage levels. Price increases have been due to increasing expenditures on other inputs in the production process or to pressures of demand.

These findings would have been masked had the analysis been conducted at the aggregative level of analysis. In earlier studies in Canada on the relationship of wages to prices and on Canada's competitive position, global approaches to wage-price behaviour have tended to lead to different conclusions from those of this study. Table 3 provides an illustration of the potentially