

(less than 10 per cent of the selling value of factory shipments in 1959) is exported. In 1958, some 34 per cent of all imports into Canada were imports which competed or shared the market with the production of these 11 industries.

The five industries classified as export industries exported a large proportion of their output (between 35 and 75 per cent of the selling value of factory shipments in 1959) and faced relatively minor competition from imports. About 43 per cent of all Canadian exports in 1958 came from these five industries.

In the six domestic industries, exports and imports were both relatively small and production was primarily for the domestic market.

The range of data collected for the analysis of the wage-cost relations in these industries is indicated by the stub of table 3. Separate measures are included of the wages of non-office, or production, workers and salaries of white-collar workers and of the costs per unit of physical output attributed to wages, salaries, raw materials, fuel and electricity, and non-labour inputs (e.g., profits, capital depreciation, interest, and rent). These costs when added together give the total cost per unit of physical output, or the factory price. Table 3 also includes employment data for production and white-collar workers and productivity as measured by output per production worker and output per production worker man-hour. Table 3 does not display all the data that have been analyzed in this study. Information has