

On the other hand, the numbers of production workers in the 22 industries did not increase by nearly the same rate as did salaried workers. In fact, in all of the 11 import-competing industries, 3 of the 5 export industries and 1 of the 6 domestic industries, the number of production workers in 1959 was below the number in 1953. These declines have taken place despite some very large increases in output. In two import-competing industries, for example, output in 1959 was 42 per cent and 67 per cent above 1953. Fewer production workers are being used to produce an ever-expanding output in most of the 22 industries.

These changes in the production process of the 22 industries are reflected in the very large increases in productivity as measured by either output per production worker or output per production-worker man-hour. Such increases tend to be much greater in the import-competing industries than in the export and domestic sectors. For example, in two of the import-competing industries, productivity (output per man-hour) in 1959 was two-thirds or more above 1953 levels compared with an estimated output per man-hour increase of about 25 per cent in all manufacturing during the same period. Even in import-competing industries where output declined between 1953 and 1959, productivity advances have been substantial. In two of these industries, output per man-hour rose some 30 per cent between 1953 and 1959 despite declines in physical output