



Student worksheet 4: Productivity (Group 3)

Fill in your answers, observations and conclusions.

Sources	Tasks and questions	Answers, observations and conclusions
<p>Table 1: Historical summary of statistics of manufacturers, by provinces, 1870 to 1925, <i>Canada Year Book 1927/1928</i>, pages 408 to 409.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Using the "Canada" rows and the statistics for 1917, 1920 and 1925, calculate the wages and salaries per employed person by dividing the total wages and salaries by the number of employees. 2. Using the "Gross Value of Products" column, calculate the value of production per person employed. 3. Using the "Capital" column, calculate the value of production per dollar of capital. 4. What did you observe? How is this significant? 	
<p>Table 1: Historical summary of statistics of manufacturers in Canada, 1917 to 1945, <i>Canada Year Book 1947</i>, page 510.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For 1917, 1927, 1934 and 1945, calculate salaries and wages per worker (productivity of labour). To do this, divide total wages and salaries by the number of employees for each year. 2. Note any changes in the productivity of labour for the period. What conclusions can you draw about changes in labour productivity over these years? How can you explain this in terms of economic gains? 	

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Calculate the production per person employed and per dollar of capital for the years mentioned above. Use the "Gross Value of Products" column. 4. What changes in productivity did you observe over these years? 	
<p>Table 15: Indexes of output per person employed and per man-hour, 1946 to 1965, <i>Canada Year Book 1967</i>, page 1087.</p> <p>Chart: Indexes of output per person employed, commercial industries, 1946 to 1965, <i>Canada Year Book 1967</i>, page 1089.</p> <p>Table 6: Summary statistics of manufacturers, by industry group, 1961 to 1964, <i>Canada Year Book 1967</i>, pages 681 to 683.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Look at the "Output per Man-Hour" column under "Commercial Industries." By how much did productivity increase from 1946 to 1965? Why is this information an important indicator for economic gains? 2. What does the graph tell you about economic gains? 3. Look at the "Totals" row in Table 6 on page 683. Use the number of employed workers and wages to calculate changes in wages per worker between 1961 and 1964. 4. How do these changes compare to other periods studied above? What conclusions can you draw from this? 	