

(less the U.S.) result in a larger positive impact on domestic GDP (for a given level of exports) than do exports to any other region, due primarily to the exporting industries' increased reliance on domestic inputs.

7.4 Regional Employment Comparisons

It comes as no surprise that more jobs are created by exports to the U.S. than exports to any other region. Table 7.5 shows that 68.7% of all export jobs are related to exports to the U.S..

The U.S. is also the export destination for which the fewest number of direct jobs are created relative to total jobs (49.3%). The implication is that, per dollar of exports, exports to the U.S. result in a relatively larger number of indirect jobs when compared to other export destinations. The positive economic chain-reaction of exporting -- at least as far as employment is concerned -- is largest for exports to the U.S..

Table 7.5
Export Jobs by Export Destination²⁶

Export Destination	Direct Jobs	Indirect Jobs	Total Jobs	Share of Total Jobs (%)	Direct/ Total Jobs (%)
U.S.	524,514	538,677	1,063,191	68.7	49.3
APEC (less U.S.)	116,220	96,173	212,393	13.7	54.7
EU	69,379	70,562	139,941	9.0	49.6
Residual	79,995	52,151	132,146	8.6	60.5

²⁶ The sum of total jobs in this table does not match the world total from the world derived table because of the reasons given in Section 4.2 "Limitations of the Model".