

The least desirable manufacturing exporters include Plastic Products Industries, Leather & Allied Products Industries, Primary Textile & Textile Products Industries, Transportation Equipment Industries (including the automotive sector!) and Refined Petroleum & Coal Products Industries, although there are a few qualifications. Plastic Products Industries were just below average in two characteristics and Leather & Allied Products Industries fell just short on one. Refined Petroleum & Coal Products Industries were the only industries to have only one of the desirable export characteristics.

In general, the service industries perform well except that nearly all are support industries for other exporters, as is evidenced by the low exports/industry output ratios, and average wages are the lowest of all industries. One stand-out, as noted above, is the Educational Services Industries, which exceeds each of the five industry criteria. The Wholesale Trade Industries and the Insurance Industries are close to matching educational services. Only their exports/industry output ratios are lower than average, as is typical of service industries.<sup>21</sup>

Transportation Industries, Pipeline Transport Industries and Storage & Warehousing Industries come very close to scoring five out of five. Transportation Industries, the largest exporters of the group, export less than an average share of their output.

#### 6.4 High-Tech Industries

In the derived tables, it is not possible to isolate high-tech industries since they are contained within too broadly defined industry categories. To identify and analyze high-tech industries, it is necessary to return to the I-O model output and extract the data for particular industries from tables containing the most narrowly defined industry grouping. Using an OECD classification system for high-tech industries, the Canadian high-tech export sector is said to contain the following industries: Aircraft & Aircraft Parts Industry; Telecommunication Industry; Electronic Parts & Components Industry; Electronic Computers & Peripherals Industry; Miscellaneous Office & Business Machines Industry; Pharmaceutical & Medicine Industry; Indicating & Recording

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<sup>21</sup> However, it should be recalled that what our use of the I-O model reflects in this regard is not an analysis of all exports generated by these services, or those listed in the next paragraph, but rather the impact of merchandise exports or export-related activity on these industries. That is, what is captured reflects activity in the goods sector in the first instance.