

6. POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

- A. Imports of intermediate materials by commodity could be used to examine the type of merchandise either not available in Canada, or not competitively available. The Input-Output model provides details of the imports of intermediate goods used in the production of all goods and, in the case of this Paper, for export goods.
- B. The mix of commodities exported to different markets and the number of jobs related to those commodities could provide strategic insight into jobs and Canadian competitiveness.
- C. The ordering of commodities in relation to export-supported jobs provides an indication of the competitiveness of a good. If a sector exhibits a high level of Canadian exports, supports a high level of export-supported employment, and has a higher than average "multiplier", it should be considered for further investigation. When examined with other important economic parameters, such as capital investment, productivity, research and development, and the level of technology, it may well be possible to identify market-based "winners" and future "winners". This analysis provides one more economic key in developing a strategy for enhancing both Canada's industrial international competitiveness and encouraging domestic growth.
- D. By using established international definitions of high technology industries, it is possible to determine the success of these industries in terms of exports and job creation.
- E. The importance of the military in terms of product support, high technology, and research and development may be assessed in terms of jobs and the demand for intermediate goods.
- F. Input-Output simulations do not have an element of time. They can, however, provide a snapshot for each year as to changes in the ability to create jobs, as well as changes in labour productivity. This type of analysis would require computer runs of the model over a period of five to seven years in order to achieve a more comprehensive view of the impact of exports on job creation.