The correlation coefficient between imports as a share of commodity inputs and direct GDP per direct job is -.19, indicating a very weak negative correlation. Ideally, we would like to find that the industries that import a larger portion of their inputs have higher value-added per employee.[15] Unfortunately, this is not the case. Industries that rely on imported inputs do not generate as much employment in their production of exports, and those that are employed are not necessarily high value-added employees. From an employment perspective, the upshot is that government export initiatives should emphasize industries that do not import relatively large shares of their inputs.

- Intuitive question: Do industries that have a high value-added in their production of exports employ more people?

  Direct GDP Effect/Exports and Direct Jobs/$10 million of Exports (8 & 10)

It has been established that export initiatives could usefully focus on industries that have a high ratio of direct GDP effect to exports. At the same time, there is the question, as outlined above, of whether to favour industries that create more jobs per dollar of exports in order to boost employment, or favour those that create fewer jobs per dollar of exports in order to avoid favouring labour-intensive industries. Investigating the relationship between direct GDP effect/exports data and direct jobs/$10 million of exports data will reveal (if, in fact, there is any relationship) which jobs approach is implicitly favoured by focusing on industries with a high ratio of direct GDP to exports.

The correlation coefficient between direct GDP effect/exports and direct jobs/$10 million of exports is .50 indicating a moderate positive relationship. Export initiatives directed at industries with high direct GDP effect/export ratios will implicitly favour industries that generate more direct jobs per dollar of exports.

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In summary, it seems that the intuitive relationships are generally not as strong when they are tested statistically as they might first appear. The two strongest relationships (even though they are still weak) reveal that industries that import larger

[15] This is based on the previous relationship between imports/commodity inputs and direct jobs/$10 million of direct exports. The industries that import more inputs create less direct employment. It is hoped that this might be somewhat offset by those industries creating more productive, and presumably higher paying, jobs.