5. MERCHANDISE EXPORTS AND JOB SUPPORT: SELECT EXPORT MARKETS

Table 2 presents a summary of the number of jobs supported in several export markets. In addition, the table indicates the amount of Canadian export dollars necessary to support one Canadian job, as well as the number of jobs supported per billion dollars of Canadian exports. Note that exports to the U.S. create the lowest number of jobs for each billion dollars. This result is likely caused by the mix of commodities exported to the U.S., their labour intensity, and a substantial element of imported inputs (including for assembled motor vehicles). It will also be noted that each billion dollars of Canadian exports to Japan creates 43% more jobs than each billion dollars of exports to the U.S.

The differences in Canadian export-supported jobs between Japan and the U.S. are the result of many of the factors listed in the paragraph above, but most notably in the amount of Canadian content in "end" products (equipment, machinery and consumer manufactures). Exports by value to the U.S. are dominated by such manufactured end products (50%). Merchandise products exported from Canada tend to have a high import content (26% overall). This is particularly marked with respect to manufactures. Japan, on the other hand, receives a significant amount of resource-based products, including fully processed resource products, from Canada (about one-third of our total exports), with only 5% of total exports to Japan from Canada being manufactured "end" products. Resource-based processed/fabricated goods have very high Canadian content.

Nonetheless, the results also indicate that the U.S. continues to be, by far, Canada's most important trading partner for exports and job creation.

TABLE 2

EXPORTS AND JOB SUPPORT BY SELECT COUNTRY

	No. of Jobs	$/Job	Jobs/$billion
U.S.A.	1,132,380	90,590	11,039
MEXICO	7,351	75,631	13,222
JAPAN	111,244	63,454	15,759
SOUTH KOREA	23,761	77,823	12,850
E.C.	151,393	72,998	13,699
WORLD	**1,649,395**	**83,219**	**12,016**

Source: Statistics Canada Input-Output Model