

steadily declined. The export-orientation of Canadian manufacturing and service industries has taken on a higher profile in the Canadian labour market. Some characteristics of manufacturing industries specializing in exports in 1992 are contrasted for Australia, New Zealand, the OECD, the U.S. and Canada in Table 4 below.

Relative to the OECD average in 1992, Canada's manufactured export industries reflected higher resource-intensity, had a lower science-based and lower specialized (niche) supplier links than those in the U.S.. However, for Australia and New Zealand the resource-intensity was many times higher, and both the science-based linkages and the niche suppliers were lower than Canada's.

Table 5: Export Specialization for Manufacturing Industries by Type, 1992

Industry-type	Resource-intensive	Scale-intensive	Science-based	Specialized-supplier	Labour-intensive	High-wage	Medium-wage	Low-wage
OECD Index	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Canada	153	148	55	50	33	123	93	76
Australia	360	48	40	35	120	52	88	198
New Zealand	438	42	12	22	106	16	54	314
U.S.	88	82	178	110	62	118	95	82

Source: OECD, *OECD Economies At A Glance*, 1996, p.68.

In 1992, Canadian manufacturing exports also exhibited higher benefits of scale-intensity or economies of scale in production relative to the OECD average, Australia and New Zealand, and even the U.S.

The labour-intensity in export-oriented Canadian manufacturing industries in 1992 was lower, not only relative to the U.S., but also to the