

**TABLE 1**  
**TOP GOODS AND INDIRECT SERVICES INDUSTRIES RANKED BY LARGEST**  
**NUMBER OF**  
**EXPORT SUPPORTED JOBS IN 1991**

**CANADIAN MERCHANDISE EXPORTS TO WORLD 1991**

MERCHANDISE GOODS	TOTAL JOBS <sup>16</sup>	% of TOTAL
AGRICULTURAL & RELATED SERVICES INDUSTRIES	171,176	10.38
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT INDUSTRIES	144,827	8.78
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	85,195	5.17
ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS	81,929	4.97
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES	76,283	4.62
MINING INDUSTRIES	74,824	4.54
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCT INDUSTRIES	54,295	3.29
WOOD INDUSTRIES	48,579	2.95
MACHINERY INDUSTRIES	44,944	2.72
FOOD INDUSTRIES	42,401	2.57
<b>TOTAL 10 INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>824,453</b>	<b>49.99</b>

<sup>16</sup> Total jobs are defined as the number of direct jobs supported in a goods industry, plus the total number of indirect jobs supported in the same sector and in all other goods sectors (i.e., not indirect services). Even though indirect jobs are located in other industries, they are attributed to the goods industry which created the "ripple" effect.

Jobs in the service industries are indirect in nature and are treated differently in the model than those in the goods sectors. Because of the constraints of the Input-Output model, each indirect service is aggregated according to its classification, rather than by the industry causing the "ripple" effect. For example, the number of indirect jobs supported in transportation services by the wood industry would be classified in transportation services, not in the wood industry. Hence, each service industry category represents the total number of indirect service jobs supported in a sector across all goods and services industries.