

that much of the return to labour in agriculture and fishing is counted as net unincorporated business income and "other surplus" in the national accounts (i.e., income is derived but it often is not classified as "wages").

The average wage is one measure of job quality; higher wages imply better quality jobs. The best possible export industry with respect to employment is one that employs a large number of people with a high average wage. To the extent that there is a tradeoff between quality and quantity of jobs, policy makers must consider, if possible, which is more desirable.

Column 13: Total Jobs

Total jobs is the number of persons employed in the production of exports as well as intermediate inputs for other industries. It is taken from model output.

Column 14: Total Jobs/\$10 million of Total Exports

This column shows the number of jobs created in a particular industry for every \$10 million worth of total (i.e., economy-wide) exports. It includes direct jobs created with the industry's share of the \$10 million of exports and indirect jobs created when the industry produces inputs for other industries (both goods and services). The column sums to the total at the bottom. Looked at in another way, the column shows how employment is broken down by industry when total exports increase by \$10 million. Particular industry shares depend on its share of total exports and its labour productivity.

There is no value attached to an industry having a high or low number in this column. If total exports rise by \$10 million, and each industry contributes to the increase in proportion to its share of current exports, this column shows what happens to industrial employment. It will not follow the pattern of direct employment because it includes jobs created from the production of intermediate inputs.

5.2 Relationships Within the Derived Tables

As mentioned above in the context of the quality versus quantity tradeoff over jobs, there are some intuitive relationships in the derived tables. It is possible -- using basic statistical techniques -- to investigate more rigorously the existence of those relationships. An understanding of some of the relationships, particularly with respect to employment effects, provides an understanding of the industrial structure of