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# TRADE WITH DEVELOPING COUTNRIES AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

(comparative analysis for six countries on the basis of current import and export flows in trade with industrial products)

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# Trade with developing countries and employment in the European Community

A comparative analysis for six EEC countries on the basis of current import and export flows in trade with industrial products

by Dieter Schumacher

Slightly amended version of a report prepared for the Federal Minister for Economics and terminated in December 1980

Contents Page

Tabulations



Tables in text



Tables in Appendix

## 1. Object and structure of the report

A liberal attitude to imports of finished products from developing countries is meeting with increased resistance in view of the greater competitiveness of these countries in individual product groups and persistently high unemployment in the industrialized countries. For fear of further job losses in the economic sectors subject to pressure from imports, additional trade-inhibiting measures were taken both within the EEC and elsewhere, especially in the second half of the 1970s, instead of allowing the structural change necessary for a new division of labour in the world economy. In this situation it is necessary to examine more closely the relations between employment and exchanges of goods with the Third World. This is the aim of this report: the results are intended to provide quantitative information as to whether, and if so to what extent, the internal employment objective in the individual EEC countries conflicts with a liberal attitude in trade with developing countries. This may help to introduce more objectivity into the discussion of development and trade policy at EEC level.

Empirical analyses of the relevance of trade with developing countries to employment are available not only for the Federal Republic of Germany but also for most other EEC countries. However, evaluation of these analyses shows[1] that they are either based on obsolete statistical material and take account only of the import side (older reports by UNCTAD, ILO, OECD) or differ substantially from each other in method, period and sectoral composition (more recent analyses for the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Belgium and Ireland). The object of this report is to provide a comparative analysis, using a standard method and the same sectoral breakdown, for the six EEC countries for which sufficient data exist. For this purpose, the report uses input-output calculations which take account not only of the direct employment effects in the relevant sector but also of the indirect effects induced by the demand for intermediate consumption inputs. To allow an assessment of the effects of trade with the Third World on the level and structure of employment, they are compared with the labour market implications of trade with other groups of countries.

First of all, the method used here of calculating trade-induced employment effects is presented and the data base explained. This is followed by a brief review of the foreign-trade interdependence of the six EEC countries dealt with. The effect of a greater international division of labour on employment and income in the economy as a whole is then analysed on the basis of model calculations. For this purpose, the changes in the use of domestic factors of production (gainfully employed persons as a whole and by categories; fixed capital) and in GDP due to equal levels of imports and exports in the trade in semimanufactures and finished products with different groups of countries are compared. The resulting shifts in sectoral employment are examined in the same way. In addition, the changes in sectoral employment which can be imputed to the actual growth of trade in semimanufactures and finished products between 1970 and 1977 are discussed. These give an indication of the extent (which is variable) to which structural change in the individual EEC countries in the last decade can be attributed to the international division of labour. The report concludes with a summary assessing the employment effects of trade with developing countries. The appendix of tables includes the full results for the trade in industrial goods of the individual EEC countries with all groups of countries.

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[1] For an evaluation of various empirical studies, see UNIDO: The Impact of Trade with Developing Countries on Employment in Developed Countries - Empirical Evidence from Recent Research, UNIDO Working Papers on Structural Changes, No 3, UNIDO/ICIS. 85, October 1978 and OECD: The Impact of the Newly Industrialising Countries on Production and Trade in Manufactures, Report by the Secretary-General, Paris 1979, Annex II. A list of available studies is given in the bibliography at the end of this report.

## 2. Preliminary notes on methodology, definitions and data base

### 2.1 Method

Changes in employment in the economy as a whole and in individual sectors arise from a large number of factors which, moreover, are not independent of each other. Since the effects of the various domestic and international economic determinants cannot be considered in isolation, they must be attributed to them with the aid of model calculations on the basis of assumptions of greater or lesser simplicity. It is not possible to go into the methodology problems in detail here[2]. Only the principal relationships are briefly outlined here, so that the scope of this report is clear.

On the basis of an increase in imports, the main effects of a greater international division of labour and the relationships between them are shown diagrammatically in the tabulation on page 7. For simplicity, it is assumed that the world is divided into two economies, A (the industrialized countries) and B (the developing countries):

(1) If domestic production of a good in A is replaced by import of the same good from B, then the output of this product and employment and income in the affected sector in A fall, while output, employment and income in the same industry increase in B.

(2) In addition, owing to the interdependence between sectors, production, employment and income also decline in other sectors in A, while they are correspondingly stimulated in B owing to the necessary provision of intermediate consumption inputs. Again, the demand in A for imported intermediate consumption inputs from B falls, while B imports more intermediate consumption inputs from A.

(3) The net foreign currency earnings obtained by B from the original increase in exports, after deduction of induced intermediate consumption imports and losses of exports, allow growth of domestic final uses in accordance with the marginal tendency to import. This further stimulates employment in B.

(4) Spending of the net foreign currency earnings of B on imports increases production in the export industries and the supplying industries in A, with corresponding positive effects on employment and income.

(5) The change in income in A has multiplier effects due to the change in consumption expenditure, which in turn influences production, employment and trade flows.

Other effects not shown in the diagram result from induced changes in prices, investment and growth in both the industrialized and the developing countries. Again, A and B include a number of individual countries whose competitive positions differ, thus affecting the distribution of the effects described above to the individual countries.

In the ideal case, all effects and repercussions due to national and international interdependences should be taken into account in order to determine the level and sectoral structure of the employment effect of an increased division of labour between the industrialized and the developing countries. However, to limit the data and computing capacity requirements to an acceptable scale, empirical studies must

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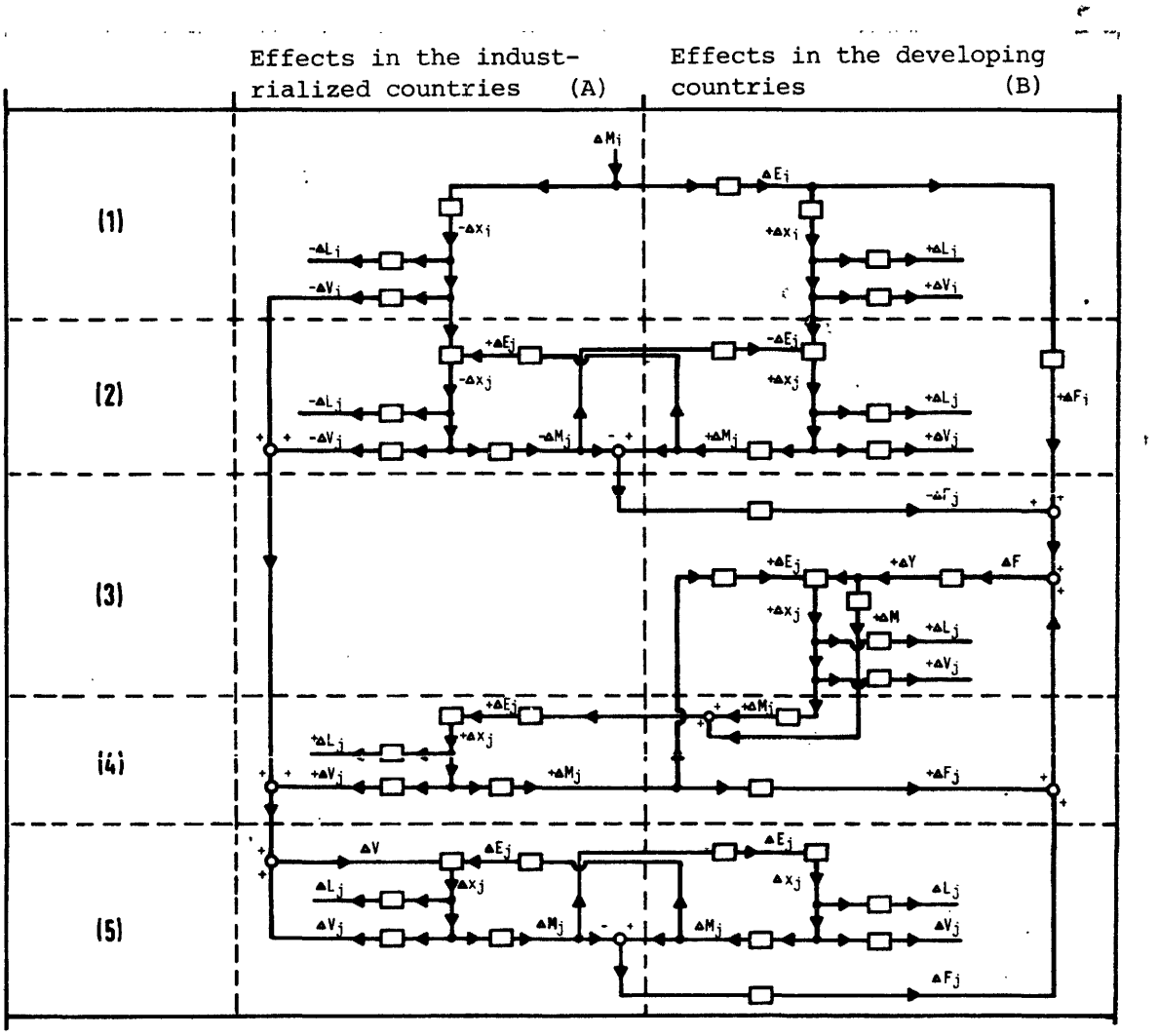
[2] Methodological problems are discussed in great detail in W.S. Salant/B.N. Vaccara: Import Liberalization and Employment. The Effects of Unilateral Reduction in United States Import Barriers, Washington D.C. (The Brookings Institution) 1961. See also H.F. Lydall: Trade and Employment. A Study of the Effects of Trade Expansion on Employment in Developing and Developed Countries, International Labour Office, Geneva 1975, pp. 17-35.

Tabulation 1. Diagram of the employment and income effects of the substitution of imports from developing countries for production in industrialized countries




Meaning of symbols: ΔM, ΔE, ΔX, ΔL, ΔV, ΔF and ΔY denote changes in imports, exports, gross value of production, employment, GDP, foreign currency earnings and total final demand respectively. i is the sector whose products are additionally imported, j represents all sectors j = 1, ..., n. The symbol ▭ represents a functional relationship between the variables whose form is left open.

Source: UNIDO, loc. cit., p. 5.

be based on partial analyses: they concentrate - in accordance with the objective of each- on a few of the relations mentioned above, which, furthermore, can only be represented by simplifying assumptions on the nature of the functional relationships. Thus this report deals in partial analyses for the individual EEC countries with the (negative) direct and intermediate-consumption-induced effects of imports on the one hand (parts A (1) and A (2) in the diagram) and the corresponding (positive) effects of exports on the other (part A (4) of the diagram). The basis used is the trade flows in 1977 and changes therein compared with 1970; their level is not explained and no correlation is established between imports and exports.

With regard to the functional relationships, the instrument used is input-output analysis[3]. This is based on the idea that the structure of an economy can be represented as a system of linear equations. For each economic sector i considered, the following balance equation applies:

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[3] A full description of the open static model used in this report can be found, for example, in R. Stäglin: Methodische und rechnerische Grundlagen der Input-Output-Analyse, in: R. Krengel (ed.): Aufstellung und Analyse von Input-Output-Tabellen, Sonderhefte zum Allgemeinen Statistischen Archiv, No 5, Göttingen 1973, pp. 27-54.

$$(1) \qquad \sum_{j=1}^{n} x_{ij} + y_i = x_i \quad \text{in which } i = 1,\ldots, n.$$

The left-side of equation (1) includes the intermediate consumption deliveries to all j economic sectors ($x_{ij}$) and deliveries to final uses ($y_i$), which are composed of private and public consumption, investment and exports; the value of gross sector production ($x_i$) appears on the right-hand side. It is also assumed that the intermediate consumption inputs purchased by a sector are proportional to its total production - i.e., constancy of the input coefficients $a_{ij} = \frac{x_{ij}}{x_i}$ is assumed. This assumption is expressed in the "Leontief production function"

$$(2) \qquad x_{ij} = a_{ij} \cdot x_j$$

which is linear-homogeneous and limitational. Incorporating it in the balance equation (1) gives

$$(3) \qquad \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij}\, x_j + y_i = x_i \quad \text{in which } i = 1,\ldots, n.$$

This system of linear equations is known as an open static Leontief model and can be expressed in matrix notation by

$$(4) \qquad Ax + y = x$$

In this equation

$$x = (x_1,\ldots, x_n)$$

is the column vector of the sectoral gross production values,

$$y = (y_1,\ldots, y_n)$$

is the column vector of the final use deliveries of the individual sectors, and

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \cdot & & \cdot \\ \cdot & & \cdot \\ \cdot & & \cdot \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

is the matrix of the intermediate input coefficients. By appropriate solution of the equation system, the total "technologically" dependent gross production for a level of final use stipulated exogenously can be calculated as

$$x = (I-A)^{-1}y \tag{5}$$

$$= C\,y.$$

In this equation

$$I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \ldots & 0 \\ \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot \\ 0 \ldots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

represents the unit matrix of order n and

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & \cdots & c_{1n} \\ \cdot & & \cdot \\ \cdot & & \cdot \\ \cdot & & \cdot \\ c_{n1} & \cdots & c_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

is the inverse of the Leontief matrix (I-A). Their elements indicate how much sector i must produce in order to satisfy one unit of final use of goods of sector j.

Hence the coefficients of the inverted Leontief matrix can be used to determine the entire outputs - i.e., both direct and indirect - needed by all sectors to satisfy the autonomous demand for goods of a specific sector. For example, if exports of machines increase, this does not only affect the production of the mechanical engineering sector directly concerned (direct effects); its supplying sectors, such as the electrical engineering industry and the chemical industry, and at the next level their suppliers in turn, etc., must all produce more intermediate consumption products (indirect effects) in order ultimately to satisfy the increased foreign demand for machines.

Just as the direct and indirect production effects of an increase in final uses can be calculated, it is also possible to determine the primary inputs required in connection with this production. If it is again assumed that the input coefficients are constant and the following notation is used for the use of labour and capital per unit of gross production in the individual sectors:

$l_j$ total gainfully employed persons (labour coefficient)

$l_j^m$ male gainfully employed persons

$l_j^w$ female gainfully employed persons

$l_j^q$ gainfully employed persons of qualification level q ($q = 1,\ldots,Q$)

$k_j$ fixed capital (capital coefficient)

$v_j$ contribution to GDP (remuneration of all domestic primary inputs),

the number of workers required in the individual sectors for predetermined sectoral gross production values is

(6) $$L_j = l_j x_j \quad (j=1,\ldots,n)$$

the figure for all sectors together being

(7) $$L = \sum_{j=1}^{n} l_j x_j .$$

This labour requirement breaks down into male and female workers as follows:

(8) $$L^m = \sum_{j=1}^{n} l_j^m x_j$$

and

(9) $$L^w = \sum_{j=1}^{n} l_j^w x_j$$

and by qualification levels as follows:

(10) $$L^q = \sum_{j=1}^{n} l_j^q x_j \quad (q = 1,\ldots, Q).$$

Fixed capital required is

$$K = \sum_{j=1}^{n} k_j x_j \tag{11}$$

The total remuneration of domestic factors of production - GDP as the total gross compensation of employees, entrepreneurial activity and capital, fixed capital consumption and indirect taxes less subsidies - works out as

$$V = \sum_{j=1}^{n} v_j x_j . \tag{12}$$

If the results on the left-hand side of equations (6) to (12) are combined in a column vector p and the coefficients on the right-hand side of these expressions into a matrix $A_p$, i.e.

$$p = \begin{bmatrix} L_1 \\ \vdots \\ L_n \\ L \\ L^m \\ L^w \\ L^1 \\ \vdots \\ L^Q \\ K \\ V \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad A_p = \begin{bmatrix} l_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & l_n \\ l_1 & \cdots & l_n \\ l_1^m & \cdots & l_n^m \\ l_1^w & \cdots & l_n^w \\ l_1^1 & \cdots & l_n^1 \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ l_1^Q & & l_n^Q \\ k_1 & & k_n \\ v_1 & \cdots & v_n \end{bmatrix}$$

the requirement of primary inputs can also be written as

$$p = A_p x. \tag{13}$$

The direct and indirect requirement of primary inputs for a predetermined final use vector y, allowing for (5), is then

$$p = A_p C\, y. \tag{14}$$

If exports or the change in exports

$$E = (E_1, \ldots, E_n)$$

is incorporated in this relation as the final use vector, equation (14) can be used to determine the factors, or increases therein, required for the production of export goods if foreign demand increases, as follows:

(15) $$p^E = A_p \; C \; E.$$

The reduced demand for production factors due to imports can be calculated in the same way if the imported goods can also be produced at home (competing imports). If it is assumed that one unit of value of imports in each case replaces one unit of value of demand for goods of domestic production, the effects of imports on employment, capital requirements and income are as follows:

(16) $$p^M = -A_p \, C \, M,$$

in which

$$M = (M_1, \ldots, M_n)$$

represents the column vector of competing imports or the change therein.

The limiting assumptions on which these two formulae are based must be taken into account in assessing the results. For example, economies of scale, price effects and changes in utilization of capacity are ignored by the assumed constancy of the input coefficients. Other distortions arise from the use of sectoral averages for the coefficients. The more the production function for individual goods diverges from the average for the sector as a whole, and the more the goods structure of exports or imports differs from that of the total production of the relevant sector, the greater the error. On the export side, it is assumed that the whole of exports lead to production and that the exports do not consist of transfers of capital (e.g., sales of old aircraft or ships). On the import side, there is the problem of distinguishing between competing and non-competing imports, and the question of the extent to which domestic demand is induced for the first time by the possibility of import, e.g., owing to a lower price. In the approach chosen, the employment effects of imports are overestimated where domestic demand would not exist without them, while conversely their effects are underestimated where they displace domestic suppliers of below-average productivity from the market.

Having regard to the distortions due to the limiting assumptions of the theoretical approach, and also in view of inaccuracies in the data used, the results of the model calculations should not be construed as laying claim to a too high degree of exactitude. However, their direction and order of magnitude should convey an accurate picture. Again, the distortions are likely to tend in the same direction for all EEC countries, so that comparison of the effects between these countries is not substantially impaired.

## 2.2 Explanation and preparation of the statistical material

The data used for the empirical analysis are based on EEC and OECD statistics. The available figures allow a disaggregation into 24 economic sectors, including 16 manufacturing sectors (see Tabulation 2).

The coefficients for the use of intermediate consumption inputs and contribution to GDP were determined from the standardized input-output tables of the Statistical Office of the European Communities. It was possible to retain the degree of disaggregation of the original tables in the manufacturing field - except for the aggregation of the food sectors - while in the fields of mining and energy and of services, the tables have been aggregated in accordance with the availability of up-to-date employment and production data. For the UK, banking and finance and insurance are included together with Other market services in sector 22. The latest EEC input-output tables, at the time of computation, relate to the year 1970[4]. Accordingly, the values used in this report are expressed in 1970 prices unless otherwise stated. The unit of currency is the US dollar, which in 1970 was equal to the European unit of account EUR[5].

The labour coefficients were estimated from figures from the EEC National Accounts Statistics[6] and indicate the number of gainfully employed persons per unit of gross production value in accordance with the

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[4] Eurostat: Input-Output Tables. The Nine and the Community, Special Series 8, 1970, Luxembourg 1978.

[5] Figures expressed in the sources in national currencies have been translated at the rates of exchange specified by the EEC for 1970 (US$ 1 = EUR 1 = DM 3.66000 = FF 5.55419 = Lit 625.000 = Fl 3.62000 = Bfrs 50.0000 = £0.41667).

[6] For this purpose the European Commission provided printouts with revised data on employment and GDP. The gross values of production were estimated by adding intermediate consumption inputs (of both domestic and foreign origin) to the GDP values in the same proportions as in the 1970 input-output tables. Owing to the lack of subdivision, it was only possible in the case of sectors 10 and 11, 13 and 14 and 15 and 18 respectively to determine average labour coefficients for the two sectors.

Tabulation 2. Definition of sectors

| No | Description | Abbreviation | NACE-CLIO number (R44)[1] | SITC number[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Agricultural, forestry and fishery products | LANDW | 01 | [04, 05, 22, 23 (excluding 231.2), 241.1, 271, 29] |
| 2 | Mining and energy[3] | BERGB,EN | 03,05,07,09,11 | [286[5], 32 (excluding 321.8), 33, 34, 35, 688[6]] |
| 3-18 | Products of manufacturing industry | VERARB | | |
| 3-5 | Primary and producer products | GRUNDST | | |
| 3 | Ferrous and non-ferrous ores and metals[4] | ERZE,MET | 13 | |
| | - ores | -ERZE | | [28 excluding 286[5]] |
| | - metals | -METALLE | | 67 (excluding 679.3), 68 (excluding 688[6]), 693 (excluding 693.4), 698.2, 698.3, 698.6, 723.1 |
| 4 | Non-metallic mineral products | BAUST | 15 | |
| | - as-extracted | -ROH | | [27 excluding 271] |
| | - other than as-extracted | -VERARB | | 66, 697.9, 723.2, 231.2, 241.2, 266.2, 266.3, 321.8, 51, 52 |
| 5 | Chemical products | CHEM | 17 | 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59 |
| 6-11 | Capital goods | INVGUET | | |
| 6 | Metal products except machinery and transport equipment | METGUET | 19 | 679.3, 691, 692.2, 693.4, 694, 695, 696, 697 (excluding 697.9), 698.1, 698.4, 698.5, 698.9, 81 |
| 7 | Agricultural and industrial machinery | MB | 21 | 692 (excluding 692.2), 71 (excluding 714 and 719.4) |
| 8 | Office and data processing machines; precision and optical instruments | BM,FEINM | 23 | 714, 726, 729.7, 86 (excluding 861.7) |
| 9 | Electrical goods | ELT | 25 | 719.4, 72 (excluding 723, 726 and 729.7), 891.1 |
| 10 | Motor vehicles | KFZ | 27 | 732 (excluding 732.9), 733.3 |
| 11 | Other transport equipment | S.FZ | 29 | 731, 732.9, 733.1, 734, 735 |

Tabulation 2. (continued)

| No | Description | Abbreviation | NACE-CLIO number (R44)[1] | SITC number[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | Food, drinks and tobacco products | NG | 31,33,35,37,39 | [00, 01, 02, 03, 06, 07, 08, 09, 11, 12, 41, 42, 43] |
| 13-18 | Consumer goods | KONGUET | | |
| 13 | Textiles and clothing | TEX,BEKL | 41 | 21, 26 (excluding 266.2 and 266.3), 65, 84 (excluding 841.6) |
| 14 | Leathers, leather and skin goods, footwear | LEDER | 43 | 61, 83, 85 |
| 15 | Timber, wooden products and furniture | HOLZ | 45 | 24 (excluding 241), 63, 82, 895.1 |
| 16 | Paper and printing products | PAPDRUCK | 47 | 25, 64, 892 |
| 17 | Rubber and plastic products | GUMPLAST | 49 | 58, 62, 841.6, 893 |
| 18 | Other manufacturing products | S.VERARB | 51 | 733.4, 861.7, 891 (excluding 891.1), 894, 895 (excluding 895.1), 896, 897, 899 |
| 19 | Building and construction | BAUTEN | 53 | |
| 20-24 | Services | DIENSTL | | |
| 20 | Services of wholesale and retail trade, recovery and repair | HANDEL | 55,57 | |
| 21 | Transport and communications services | VERKNACH | 61,63,65,67 | |
| 22 | Services of credit and insurance institutions | KREDVERS | 69 | |
| 23 | Other market services | SMDIENST | 59,71,73,75,77,79 | |
| 24 | Non-market services | NMDIENST | 81,85,89,93 | |

[1]Statistical Office of the European Communities: Community Input-Output Tables 1970-1975, Special Series 1-1976, pp. 8-12. [2]UN Statistical Office: Standard International Trade Classification Revised, Statistical Papers, Series M, No 34, New York 1961. The groups of goods in square brackets are considered in this report to be non-competing goods. [3]Coal, lignite (brown coal) and briquettes; coke; crude petroleum, natural gas and petroleum products; electric power, gas, steam and water; production and processing of radioactive materials and ores. [4]Other than radioactive. [5]Uranium and thorium ores and concentrates. [6]Uranium, thorium and their alloys.

productivity of labour in 1977. The breakdown between male and female workers is also based mainly on 1977 figures[7]. The division by skill levels is based on data from a survey of employees in industry in 1972; this breakdown was possible only for manufacturing industry (sectors 3 to 18)[8]; however, over 80% of the direct and indirect employment effects of trade in industrial goods are felt in these sectors. The following seven qualification groups are distinguished:

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[7]For the industrial sectors, figures on the division of the labour force into men and women for 1977 were used (Eurostat: Employment and Unemployment 1972-1978, Luxembourg 1979); the details for the other sectors are based on information on gainfully employed persons from censuses around 1970 (Eurostat: Censuses of Population in the Community Countries, 1968-1971, Luxembourg 1977).

[8]Eurostat: Social Statistics. Structure of Earnings in Industry 1972, Special Series. For a comprehensive description of the various qualification groups, see Volume 1 (Methods and Definitions), pp. 30-38.

Non-manual workers

1. Management and executives
2. Qualified non-manual workers (assistants)
3. Clerical staff
4. Foremen

Manual workers

5. Skilled workers
6. Semiskilled workers
7. Unskilled workers

Capital coefficients could also be calculated only for the manufacturing sectors, as figures on fixed capital are available only for industry[9]. The latest data were used in each case; the figures apply to 1977 for France and the UK, to 1976 for the Federal Republic, the Netherlands and Belgium and to 1975 for Italy.

The values of foreign trade were taken from the OECD statistics for 1970 and 1977[10]. The exports and imports of the individual EEC countries, classified in accordance with the SITC, were aggregated to the chosen sectoral structure in accordance with Tabulation 2. The distinction between imports of goods which can also be produced at home and ones where domestic production is impossible is difficult, and would presumably also differ from country to country. A pragmatic solution to this problem was chosen, all imported processed or manufactured products being regarded as also capable of production in the EEC country in view of the level of technological knowhow in the industrialized countries. Food, drinks and tobacco products and petroleum products were excluded from this approach. All imports of food goods are deemed to be non-competing because precisely in this field, international trade is substantially governed by administrative arrangements and because imports from developing countries consist predominantly of tropical agricultural products which, of course, cannot be produced in Europe. Petroleum products had to be excluded as no separate information on the production function of these products was available; they are included in the mining and energy sector. Competing imports are defined here substantially as corresponding to SITC groups 5 to 8 (industrial products). For the sake of comparability, the employment and production effects on the export side too were determined for industrial products only; however, these represent almost the whole of exports from the EEC countries.

The 1977 trade values have been corrected for the effects of inflation by means of sectoral unit value indices on the basis of 1970 prices in the input-output tables[11]. On average, the prices of industrial imports and exports expressed in US dollars approximately doubled between 1970 and 1977.

The groups of countries distinguished in the analysis are set out in Tabulation 3. Within the group of developing countries, the breakdown allows a comparison between trade in goods with southern European countries - the candidates for accession to the EEC, Spain, Greece[12] and Portugal, being considered separately among these - the extra-European developing countries not belonging to OPEC - with separate treatment of the Mediterranean countries, Latin America and the powerful exporting countries of south-east Asia - and the OPEC countries. Comparisons can also be made between the effects of trade with developing countries on the one hand and the division of labour with the east European state trading countries and the western industrial countries on the other.

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[9] B. Seidel (with I. Schweiger): Berechnung des Industriellen Brutto-Anlagevermögens in den EG-Ländern unter Anwendung einheitlicher Definitionen, Abgrenzungen und Verfahren, DIW-Beiträge zur Strukturforschung No 62, Berlin (Duncker und Humblot) 1981.

[10] OECD: Commodity Trade Statistics, Series C. When the calculations began, the figures for 1977 were the latest trading data broken down by groups of countries and goods. 1977 is the last year for which figures based on SITC Rev. 1 are still available for all OECD countries, and can therefore be compared without reservation with earlier years.

[11] We are grateful to the European Commission for providing us with the indices calculated from OECD statistics by comparison of values and quantities.

[12] Greece has been a member of the European Community since 1 January 1981.

Tabulation 3

## Defin'tion of country groups

1. All developing countries
1.1 European developing countries[1]
1.1.1 Spain, Greece, Portugal
1.1.2 Yugoslavia, Turkey
1.2 Extra-European developing countries[2] (ecluding OPEC)
1.2.1 Mediterranean countries[3]
1.2.2 Latin America
1.2.3 South-east Asia[4]
1.2.4 Other developing countries
1.3 OPEC countries[5]

2. People's Republic of China

3. Comecon countries[6]

4. Western industrial countries (excluding EEC)
4.1 Japan
4.2 USA
4.3 Other western industrial countries

5. EEC countries (9)

6. All countries

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[1,2]Gibraltar, Malta and Europe n.e.c. are included in the extra-European developing countries. [3]Egypt, Gaza strip, Gibraltar, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, Spanish Sahara, Syria, Tunisia, Cyprus and Europe n.e.c. [4]Hong Kong, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan. [5]Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries, and Bahrein, North Yemen, Oman, South Yemen and Middle East n.e.c. [6]Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, excluding Cuba and Vietnam.

## 3. Division of labour with developing countries and foreign trade of the EEC countries

In 1977, the six EEC countries examined here together spent over $360 billion on imports of goods - nearly 2½ times as much as in 1970. Imports from developing countries were represented to an above-average degree in the increase in expenditure. This was due firstly to higher raw materials prices - in particular, the price explosion in petroleum resulting from the supply policy of the OPEC countries - and secondly to a powerful increase in purchases of finished goods from Third World countries. The picture was somewhat different only for the UK which, having oil resources of its own, incurred relatively little additional expenditure on petroleum imports; again, following the country's accession to the EEC, imports from Community countries increased much faster than from other regions.

The developing countries achieved their successes in industrial products mainly in the field of consumer goods. This is where they generally achieve their highest import market shares, which they in fact increased in all EEC countries during the period considered. They continue to be very important as suppliers of metals and non-metallic mineral products. Owing to the EEC's decline in metal imports from the extra-European developing countries, however, the Third World's sales of primary products in the aggregate increased only slightly or even decreased. The highest growth rates were achieved by the developing countries in products of the capital goods industries. However, their deliveries in these fields are still relatively negligible; they consist mainly not of capital goods in the strict sense but of the more durable consumer goods, particularly electricals.

The developing countries increased sales of industrial products fastest in the Netherlands, where they rose by a factor of about 2½ by volume between 1970 and 1977; the next highest increases were recorded by France and the Federal Republic, where these sales more than doubled in the period considered. The results were much less spectacular on the British, Italian and Belgian semimanufacture and finished product markets. Nevertheless, the developing countries still achieved good results in Italy compared with other foreign suppliers, as Italy's overall imports of industrial goods increased only slightly. Conversely, the Third World was less successful in the UK than other foreign suppliers, although, compared with the EEC as a whole, the UK recorded the largest increase in

imports of industrial goods, occasioned mainly by the exceptionally high increase in purchases of capital goods in the other EEC countries. The poor performance of the developing countries in Belgium is due mainly to the decline in metal imports, which are particularly important in that country; on the other hand, Belgian imports of consumer goods from the Third World increased much faster than British and Italian imports of these goods.

Overall, petroleum and other mineral raw materials, as well as agricultural products (including food, drinks and tobacco products), predominate in the goods supplied by the developing countries. Industrial products accounted in 1977 on average for only 20-30%; for comparison, they accounted for more than half the imports from the state trading countries and 70-80% of imports from the Community countries and other western industrial countries. The proportion of imports from OPEC countries accounted for by industrial products is, of course, particularly low, and this is also true of imports from Latin America, with its traditional emphasis on agricultural products and mineral raw materials. By contrast, deliveries from southern Europe and south-east Asia include a similar proportion of industrial products to that supplied by the industrialized countries.

In the field of semimanufactures and finished products, the delivery structures vary between groups of countries according to their endowment with natural resources and level of development. In the imports from all groups of developing countries discussed here, consumer goods predominate, the principal items being textiles and clothing. In addition, Latin America supplies above-average proportions of leathers, leather and skin goods; south-east Asia provides particularly high proportions of musical instruments, games, toys and sports goods; while timber and wooden products predominate in imports from the other developing countries. Primary products

Table 1. Imports by the EEC countries in 1970 and 1977 (at current prices)

| | Germany (FR) | France | Italy | UK | Netherlands | Belgium |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total imports | | | |
| In US$ billion | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 28.9 | 18.9 | 14.9 | 20.3 | 13.1 | 11.3 |
| 1977 | 98.5 | 70.1 | 46.5 | 62.8 | 45.1 | 39.7 |
| Average annual change 1977/70 (%) | 19.1 | 20.6 | 17.7 | 17.5 | 19.3 | 19.6 |
| in which imports from: | | | | | | |
| European developing countries | 20.6 | 28.2 | 15.7 | 15.8 | 25.2 | 21.8 |
| Extra-European developing countries (excluding OPEC) | 20.1 | 19.1 | 16.5 | 15.4 | 21.1 | 12.7 |
| OPEC countries | 27.1 | 29.3 | 26.5 | 18.5 | 29.3 | 29.1 |
| | | | Imports of industrial goods | | | |
| In US$ billion | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 18.8 | 13.1 | 9.1 | 11.7 | 9.2 | 8.2 |
| 1977 | 60.8 | 43.4 | 24.4 | 40.3 | 28.1 | 27.6 |
| Average annual change 1977/70 (%) | 18.2 | 18.7 | 15.2 | 19.3 | 17.3 | 19.0 |
| in which imports from: | | | | | | |
| European developing countries | 26.5 | 35.1 | 21.5 | 20.7 | 28.5 | 25.4 |
| Extra-European developing countries (excluding OPEC) | 21.4 | 18.7 | 13.7 | 15.4 | 26.3 | 11.6 |
| OPEC countries | 16.9 | 13.6 | 12.8 | 18.6 | 17.6 | 15.0 |
| Proportion of total imports from the relevant group of countries accounted for by industrial goods in 1977 (%) | | | | | | |
| All countries | 61.8 | 61.9 | 52.6 | 64.2 | 62.3 | 69.5 |
| Developing countries | 31.6 | 21.1 | 19.6 | 29.4 | 16.4 | 29.9 |
| European developing countries | 71.2 | 72.7 | 64.5 | 57.4 | 60.7 | 69.6 |
| Extra-European developing countries (excluding OPEC) | 45.1 | 34.4 | 37.5 | 43.9 | 34.4 | 59.0 |
| in which: south-east Asia | 78.5 | 79.1 | 71.1 | 79.7 | 78.1 | 83.0 |
| OPEC countries | 3.6 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 4.7 | 0.8 | 1.3 |

Table 1.(continued)

| | Germany (FR) | France | Italy | UK | Netherlands | Belgium |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PR China | 54.8 | 72.7 | 90.2 | 67.4 | 58.9 | 72.4 |
| Comecon countries | 54.9 | 51.4 | 32.4 | 69.9 | 53.0 | 61.3 |
| Western industrial countries (excluding EEC) | 77.1 | 81.0 | 72.7 | 81.4 | 67.5 | 73.0 |
| EEC countries | 70.7 | 81.3 | 72.3 | 71.7 | 82.9 | 78.6 |
| Proportion of imports of industrial goods from all countries in 1977 (%) | | | | | | |
| Developing countries | 12.6 | 10.5 | 12.5 | 11.5 | 6.8 | 7.1 |
| European developing countries | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.5 |
| Extra-European developing countries (excluding OPEC) | 7.8 | 5.5 | 7.6 | 8.5 | 4.8 | 5.4 |
| OPEC countries | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| PR China and Comecon countries | 4.2 | 2.9 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 2.2 | 1.6 |
| Western industrial countries (excluding EEC) | 27.6 | 21.5 | 23.2 | 41.3 | 18.2 | 14.4 |
| EEC countries | 55.6 | 65.1 | 60.3 | 43.1 | 72.8 | 76.8 |

Sources: OECD, Commodity Trade Statistics, Series C, 1970 and 1977; calculations by DIW.

are particularly strongly represented in imports from Latin America (metals and chemicals), the Mediterranean region (minerals and chemicals) and the other developing countries (metals and mineral products). The highest proportions of products of the capital goods industries are recorded in deliveries from south-east Asia (electrical goods, office machines and precision instruments) and from southern Europe and Latin America (mechanical engineering, electrical goods and motor vehicles).

Purchases from the People's Republic of China were concentrated even more than imports from the developing countries on consumer goods (textiles, clothing and other manufactured goods). The Comecon countries supply mainly (in roughly equal proportions) consumer goods (textiles, clothing and wooden products) and primary products (metals and chemical products). Conversely, products of the capital goods industries predominate in imports from the western industrial countries. Their proportion is particularly high in Japanese exports, the emphasis being on motor vehicles, electronics, office machines and precision instruments. The USA supplies principally mechanical engineering products, office machines and electrical goods, as well as chemical products, which are exported on a particularly large scale. In imports from the countries of the European Community, mechanical engineering products and motor vehicles are the chief items in the capital goods sector; large shares are also attained by

Table 2. Exports by the EEC countries in 1970 and 1977 (at current prices)

| | Germany (FR) | France | Italy | UK | Netherlands | Belgium |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total exports | | | |
| In US$ billion | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 33.7 | 17.5 | 13.0 | 18.5 | 11.4 | 11.3 |
| 1977 | 115.2 | 62.6 | 44.1 | 55.8 | 42.4 | 35.8 |
| Average annual change 1977/70 (%) | 19.3 | 20.0 | 19.0 | 17.1 | 20.5 | 17.9 |
| in which exports to: | | | | | | |
| European developing countries | 18.8 | 20.5 | 16.7 | 16.0 | 22.2 | 17.9 |
| Extra-European developing countries (excluding OPEC) | 17.2 | 20.1 | 16.6 | 12.8 | 18.4 | 18.8 |
| OPEC countries | 40.3 | 30.8 | 40.2 | 32.4 | 34.7 | 35.3 |
| | | | Exports of industrial goods | | | |
| US$ billion | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 31.4 | 13.9 | 11.2 | 16.6 | 6.9 | 9.8 |
| 1977 | 106.1 | 50.6 | 38.2 | 47.7 | 24.0 | 29.9 |
| Average annual change 1977/70 (%) | 19.0 | 20.2 | 19.2 | 16.3 | 19.6 | 17.2 |
| in which exports to: | | | | | | |
| European developing countries | 18.8 | 21.2 | 16.2 | 15.6 | 24.0 | 17.5 |
| Extra-European developing countries (excluding OPEC) | 17.0 | 20.0 | 16.4 | 12.5 | 18.7 | 17.8 |
| OPEC countries | 40.2 | 30.8 | 41.3 | 32.6 | 34.8 | 34.8 |
| Proportion of total exports to the relevant group of countries accounted for by industrial products in 1977 (%) | | | | | | |
| All countries | 92.1 | 80.8 | 86.8 | 85.5 | 57.1 | 83.6 |
| Developing countries | 95.8 | 87.7 | 91.0 | 90.6 | 71.2 | 87.5 |
| PR China | 98.5 | 93.9 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 92.6 | 97.4 |
| Comecon countries | 96.3 | 92.4 | 95.3 | 96.9 | 80.0 | 90.9 |
| Western industrial countries (excluding EEC) | 94.7 | 83.9 | 84.0 | 86.8 | 70.5 | 89.8 |
| EEC countries | 88.1 | 74.7 | 84.3 | 79.5 | 51.5 | 81.7 |

Table 2 (continued)

| | Germany (FR) | France | Italy | UK | Netherlands | Belgium |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Proportion of exports of industrial goods to all countries in 1977 (%) | | | | | | |
| Developing countries | 23.8 | 32.5 | 30.6 | 32.0 | 17.8 | 14.0 |
| European developing countries | 6.1 | 5.9 | 7.2 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 2.9 |
| Extra-European developing countries (excluding OPEC) | 8.2 | 15.9 | 9.2 | 13.7 | 7.5 | 6.4 |
| OPEC countries | 9.5 | 10.7 | 14.2 | 13.6 | 5.9 | 4.7 |
| PR China, Comecon countries | 6.4 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.3 |
| Western industrial countries (excluding EEC) | 26.8 | 15.6 | 17.5 | 30.5 | 14.1 | 12.3 |
| EEC countries | 43.0 | 46.6 | 46.0 | 34.4 | 65.2 | 71.4 |

Sources: OECD, Commodity Trade Statistics, Series C, 1970 and 1977; calculations by DIW.

metals, chemical products, textiles and clothing. In purchases from other western industrial countries, consumer goods (in particular, paper, etc.) and capital goods are of approximately equal importance.

Exports of goods by the six EEC countries combined increased at the same rate as imports between 1970 and 1977, reaching a level of just under $360 billion in 1977. Exports to the developing countries increased particularly fast. This trend was due predominantly to the increased purchasing power of the OPEC countries consequent upon the increase in oil prices. The export industries of the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy benefited most from the rapidly expanding market in the petroleum countries, while French industry recorded the lowest growth rate here[13]. In 1977, a third to a half of the EEC countries' exports to the Third World went to the OPEC countries alone. The growth of exports to the other developing countries in general remained only slightly below the average, although these countries had to spend more foreign currency on petroleum imports. The UK and Italy increased their sales to the non-petroleum developing countries least; conversely, their exports to the other EEC countries increased particularly substantially.

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[13]The available foreign trade statistics do not include arms supplies.

The EEC countries' exports consist mainly of industrial products. Other products are important only in deliveries to Community countries. This applies primarily to food and agricultural products from the Netherlands and, to a lesser extent, from France. The emphasis in industrial goods exports is on products of the capital goods industries (especially in the Federal Republic). In addition to mechanical engineering, motor vehicles are most strongly represented here, and electrical goods in the Netherlands. The Netherlands also has substantial exports of chemical products. Italian exports have the greatest emphasis on consumer goods, with particularly high proportions for textiles and clothing and leather and skin goods. Belgian exports have the lowest proportion of capital goods; metals, mineral products and textiles are strongly represented here.

The export fortes of the individual EEC countries also tend to be reflected in their deliveries to the developing countries, although the emphasis shifts in favour of chemicals and capital goods. This applies particularly to exports in the fields of mechanical engineering, electrical goods and transport equipment other than motor vehicles. Owing to the vigorous policy of industrialization in the OPEC countries, deliveries to those countries include a particularly high proportion of capital goods, while chemical products are much less important here, partly owing to the low significance of agriculture in this group of countries.

Comparison of the goods structure of exports and imports in trade with the developing countries shows that the EEC countries export a wide range of products of the capital goods and chemical industries. In return, they import from the OPEC countries virtually nothing but crude oil and from the mass of the other extra-European developing countries predominantly other raw materials - in particular, agricultural products. The traditional complementary division of labour between north and south has therefore substantially persisted here, although there is a recognizable trend towards an increased substitutive division of labour. On the other hand, the exchange of semimanufactures and finished products has already developed into the predominant form of division of labour with a number of countries - mainly the most advanced ones. Today, this still consists substantially of exchanges of consumer for capital goods. However, reciprocal trade in goods of the capital goods sectors also increased considerably in the 1970s, although the goods structures of imports and exports here still differ substantially from each other: durable goods predominate in the imports

from the developing countries, while capital goods in the strict sense predominate among exports.

The pattern of the exchange of consumer goods for capital goods and chemical products in the trade in industrial goods with the Third World is most pronounced in Germany and the Netherlands, followed by the UK. France and Italy also have considerable net imports of metals. This applies to an even greater extent to Belgium, where the division of labour with the developing countries is characterized mainly by exchanges of goods within the metals and mineral products sectors and conforms least to the typical situation.

The EEC countries' trade in industrial goods with the other industrialized countries is characterized more by an intrasectoral than an intersectoral division of labour. Here again, the Federal Republic has clear comparative advantages in capital goods and chemicals, this being true, although to a lesser extent, also of the UK, France and the Netherlands. Conversely, the emphasis in Italy's net exports is more on the field of consumer goods, and in the case of Belgium on metals and textiles.

Most trade in industrial products is among the industrialized countries themselves. For example, in 1977, 80-90% of the EEC countries' imports of semimanufactures and finished goods came from western industrial countries, while 60-80% of exports of industrial goods went to this group of countries. The main group here consisted of the countries of the Community itself, the only exception being the trade of the UK, which, owing to the continued close extra-Community ties of this country, is divided roughly equally between Community countries and the other western industrial countries. The countries whose trade is most strongly directed towards the EEC are the Netherlands and Belgium, for which the proportions accounted for by other regions are correspondingly lower. For instance, the two smallest of the EEC countries considered here obtained only about 7% of their imports of industrial goods from the Third World in 1977, while the equivalent figures for the four large countries were 11-13%. On the export side, the proportions accounted for by the developing countries are two to three times as high.

## 4. Macroeconomic employment and income effects of trade with developing countries

Using the model calculations described, it can be estimated that nearly 14 million employees in the six EEC countries considered (combined) worked directly or indirectly for exports of industrial goods in 1977. Relative to total employment, exports were most important in Belgium, more than a fifth of all employees being engaged on them, and least important in France (one tenth). In manufacturing industry alone, about two thirds of jobs depended on exports of industrial goods in the two smaller EEC countries and more than one third in the four large countries. A corresponding calculation of the "employment equivalent" of imports as the number of employees that would be necessary to produce the imported industrial goods at home yields a figure of nearly 11 million persons for the six countries together. That is three quarters of the employment effect of exports; only in the Netherlands, with its high proportion of food exports, was the number of employees dependent on exports of industrial goods smaller than the number of jobs lost through imports of industrial goods.

Table 3. Macroeconomic employment effects of trade in industrial goods in the EEC countries in 1977

| | Germany (FR) | France | Italy | UK | Netherlands | Belgium |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Employees dependent on exports | | | Trade with all countries | | | |
| Total | | | | | | |
| thousands of persons | 4 053.8 | 2 164.5 | 2 409.6 | 3 476.3 | 714.8 | 838.0 |
| % of total employment | 16.2 | 10.1 | 11.9 | 13.9 | 15.9 | 22.4 |
| In manufacturing industry | | | | | | |
| thousands of persons | 3 209.8 | 1 744.6 | 2 042.4 | 2 799.0 | 632.2 | 700.5 |
| % of total employment | 37.9 | 31.3 | 36.2 | 40.0 | 62.8 | 71.6 |
| Employees not required owing to imports | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | |
| thousands of persons | 2 580.1 | 2 039.0 | 1 303.4 | 2 977.0 | 909.0 | 807.0 |
| % of total employment | 10.3 | 9.5 | 6.4 | 11.9 | 19.5 | 21.5 |
| In manufacturing industry | | | | | | |
| thousands of persons | 2 040.4 | 1 632.6 | 1 081.2 | 2 389.3 | 783.3 | 680.7 |
| % of total employment | 24.1 | 29.3 | 19.1 | 34.2 | 77.8 | 69.5 |
| | | | Trade with developing countries | | | |
| Employees dependent on exports | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | |
| Thousands of persons | 956.8 | 679.9 | 685.4 | 1 124.9 | 124.8 | 121.3 |
| % of total employment | 3.8 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 2.7 | 3.2 |
| In manufacturing industry | | | | | | |
| thousands of persons | 763.8 | 549.6 | 576.3 | 908.3 | 106.9 | 101.3 |
| % of total employment | 9.0 | 9.9 | 10.2 | 13.0 | 10.6 | 10.3 |
| Employees not required owing to imports | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | |
| thousands of persons | 358.0 | 233.6 | 181.1 | 362.7 | 69.1 | 62.6 |
| % of total employment | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.7 |
| In manufacturing industry | | | | | | |
| thousands of persons | 289.9 | 185.8 | 153.4 | 295.1 | 59.2 | 52.4 |
| % of total employment | 3.4 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 4.2 | 5.9 | 5.4 |

Source: Calculations by DIW.

In 1977, over 1 million employees in the UK and nearly 1 million employees in the Federal Republic depended on exports to the developing countries; the equivalent numbers in Italy and France were nearly 700 000, and 120 000 each in the Netherlands and Belgium. This amounted to 3-4% of total employment in all countries together. In manufacturing industry alone, some 10% of employees were working on exports to the Third World, the proportion being as high as 13% in the UK. The number of jobs not required owing to imports of industrial goods from developing countries amounted in the four large countries to only a third of the employment effect of exports, and to half in the two smaller EEC countries. The employment effect of the flows of goods in trade in industrial goods with the Third World is of about the same order of magnitude as their share of the total trade in industrial goods of the individual EEC countries. The following analysis, which illustrates the employment effects of equal levels of exports and imports, however, reveals considerable differences between the EEC countries and in the structural implications.

Table 4. Employment and income effects of a US$100 million increase in exports of industrial goods[1]

| | Germany (FR) | France | Italy | UK | Netherlands | Belgium |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Exports to developing countries | | | |
| Employees (thousands) | 8.6 | 8.9 | 11.1 | 14.6 | 6.2 | 6.0 |
| of which (%): | | | | | | |
| Men | 72.2 | 71.6 | 75.5 | 73.9 | 84.9 | 76.0 |
| Women | 27.8 | 28.4 | 24.5 | 26.1 | 15.1 | 24.0 |
| Skilled workers[2] | 58.2 | 58.6 | 46.6 | . | 60.7 | 44.4 |
| Semiskilled and unskilled workers[3] | 41.7 | 41.5 | 53.4 | . | 39.3 | 55.6 |
| Fixed capital per employee (US$ thousand) | 21 | 21 | 16 | 13 | 26 | 23 |
| Gross domestic product (US$ million) | 82 | 84 | 76 | 80 | 59 | 60 |
| Gross domestic product per employee (US$ thousand) | 9.6 | 9.4 | 6.8 | 5.5 | 9.5 | 9.9 |
| | | | Exports to all countries | | | |
| Employees (thousands) | 8.5 | 9.0 | 11.9 | 14.4 | 6.4 | 5.8 |
| of which (%): | | | | | | |
| Men | 70.5 | 68.5 | 67.3 | 72.3 | 82.4 | 72.6 |
| Women | 29.5 | 31.5 | 32.7 | 27.7 | 17.6 | 27.4 |
| Skilled workers[2] | 56.1 | 56.0 | 45.4 | . | 57.7 | 42.8 |
| Semiskilled and unskilled workers[3] | 43.8 | 44.0 | 54.6 | . | 42.4 | 57.2 |
| Fixed capital per employee (US$ thousand) | 22 | 21 | 14 | 13 | 27 | 22 |
| Gross domestic product (US$ million) | 81 | 84 | 76 | 80 | 58 | 55 |
| Gross domestic product per employee (US$ thousand) | 9.6 | 9.3 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 9.1 | 9.5 |

[1]At 1970 prices, with the goods structure of 1977. [2]Qualification groups 1-5. [3]Qualification groups 6 and 7.

Source: Calculations by DIW.

Thus the number of persons required to produce export goods for developing countries worth $100 million (at 1970 prices)[14] is highest in the UK, at 14 600, followed by Italy at about 11 100. The equivalent figures for the Federal Republic and France are 8 600 to 8 900, and for Belgium and the Netherlands some 6 000 (the lowest). The differences, where not due to different export goods structures, are attributable to differing import intensities and labour productivities. For instance, production in the two small EEC countries leads directly and indirectly to imports of intermediate consumption inputs amounting to 40% of the value of exports; only 60% remains as the contribution to GDP, the employment effect being correspondingly low. Conversely, in the large EEC countries, 75-85% of the value of exports is produced at home - the highest proportion being in France. The high manpower requirements

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[14] This is equivalent to about $200 at 1977 prices.

in Italy and, to an even greater extent, in the UK are due mainly to the low productivity of labour: the domestic product per employee generated by export production is only $5 500 in the UK and $6 800 in Italy, compared with $9 500 to $10 000 in the other countries. It is of the same order of magnitude as the average product per employee in manufacturing industry in the individual countries of the EEC.

The results for the production of export goods for developing countries again reflect the macroeconomic differences between the EEC countries with regard to use of capital and the breakdown of the employment effect by qualification groups and sex. Thus the highest capitalization per employee for exports is recorded by the Netherlands, followed by Belgium, the Federal Republic and France, where capital intensity is roughly equal; the lowest figures are found in Italy and the UK[15]. The skill level of the required labour is very high in the Netherlands, the Federal Republic and France, where the proportion of the employment effect of exports accounted for by skilled workers is about 60%, compared with only about 45% in Italy and Belgium[16]. The smallest proportion of women in employment is recorded in the Netherlands, where it is about 15%, compared with a quarter or more in the other EEC countries. The tendency is for women to be proportionately less involved in the production of export goods for developing countries than in manufacturing industry on average, owing to the smaller significance of consumer goods.

A comparison between the EEC countries on the basis of the effects of exports to developing countries on factor requirements and production - and also on the basis of corresponding averages for manufacturing industry as a whole (see Table A.1 in the Appendix) - shows that GDP and hence income-per-employee remaining in the country tends to be higher the higher the skill level of the labour used and the higher the capital endowment per job. The wide gap between Italy and the UK and the other countries considered is particularly striking here. The above-average capital intensity in the Netherlands and the above-average proportion of semiskilled and unskilled workers in Belgium, in this connection, are presumably attributable to the specific factor requirements of individual sectors strongly represented in the production and exports of these countries (chemicals in the Netherlands and the metal industry in Belgium).

Labour requirements for production for exports to developing countries differ only slightly from those for exports as a whole. Since the Third World's demand on European markets is more strongly directed towards capital goods and chemical products and less so towards consumer goods than export demand as a whole, it tends to lead to a somewhat higher skilled labour requirement, a somewhat higher domestic product per employee and a higher proportion of male workers.

Much bigger differences emerge if factor requirements in export production are compared with the factor content of imports. The more the goods structures of exports and imports differ from each other and the more different the sectoral production functions are, the greater these differences. Table 5 shows the effects of $100 million worth of exports as a multiple of the effects of equal domestic production of imports, for trade in industrial goods both with developing countries and as a whole. The table shows that exports and imports in trade with developing countries differ firstly in the total number of workers required and secondly in the structure of the labour input. On average in the EEC countries, the number of employees required for the production of export goods is about 10% less than the employment effect of the same level of imports. The difference is greatest in the Netherlands (16%), while manpower requirements on both sides are the same in the UK. The proportion of women in the labour force required for exports averages only about two thirds of that for imports. The production of export goods also shows an appreciably lower proportion of semiskilled and unskilled workers - i.e., it requires more human capital. Fixed capital per employee, and hence physical capital intensity, is higher in exports than in imports in the trade with developing countries[17]. The domestic product generated in export production is somewhat above the value on the import side, the product per employee being considerably above the import value; this is most pronounced in the Netherlands (nearly 30%) and least in the UK.

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[15] Note that the capital coefficients used here relate to different years. However, the order of the EEC countries in capital intensity is unaffected.

[16] No comparable figures are available for the UK.

[17] Except in Belgium owing to high imports of metals from Latin America and the other extra-European developing countries. The metal industry is particularly capital-intensive.

Table 5. Comparison of the employment and income effects of equal levels of exports and imports of industrial goods[1] (effect of exports as a multiple of the effect of imports)

| | Germany (FR) | France | Italy | UK | Netherlands | Belgium |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Trade with developing countries | | | |
| Employees | 0.92 | 0.88 | 0.91 | 1.00 | 0.84 | 0.94 |
| Proportion of women | 0.60 | 0.73 | 0.58 | 0.68 | 0.59 | 0.79 |
| Proportion of semiskilled and unskilled workers[2] | 0.73 | 0.82 | 0.95 | . | 0.79 | 0.91 |
| Fixed capital per employee | 1.13 | 1.13 | 1.23 | 1.18 | 1.22 | 1.00 |
| GDP | 1.05 | 1.01 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.07 | 1.05 |
| GDP per employee | 1.15 | 1.16 | 1.12 | 1.04 | 1.27 | 1.12 |
| | | | Trade with all countries | | | |
| Employees | 0.99 | 0.98 | 1.09 | 1.02 | 0.93 | 0.96 |
| Proportion of women | 0.83 | 0.95 | 1.05 | 0.92 | 0.98 | 0.99 |
| Proportion of semiskilled and unskilled workers[2] | 0.90 | 0.99 | 1.01 | . | 0.96 | 1.02 |
| Fixed capital per employee | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.82 | 1.00 | 1.15 | 1.10 |
| GDP | 1.01 | 0.99 | 1.00 | 1.01 | 1.00 | 0.98 |
| GDP per employee | 1.02 | 1.01 | 0.92 | 0.99 | 1.08 | 1.02 |

[1] At 1970 prices, with the goods structure of 1977. [2] Qualification groups 6 and 7.

Source: Calculations by DIW.

The differences described in the production characteristics of exports and imports in trade with developing countries are always observed in exchanges of goods with all Third World groups of countries (see Tables A.3 to A.8 in Appendix). They are generally particularly marked in the trade with south-east Asia, and relatively slight in the trade with the three candidates for accession (Spain, Greece and Portugal). The factor content of exports and imports in exchanges of goods with the People's Republic of China and the Comecon countries differs in the same direction as in trade with the developing countries, in the case of China to a much greater extent than on average for the Third World, and in the case of the Comecon countries less. The factor content of exports and imports in trade with the western industrial countries in general shows the smallest differences, in particular in exchanges of goods with the Community countries. In the case of Italy, however, there are once again considerable differences between the production characteristics of exports and imports, although in the opposite direction: Italy's exports to western industrial countries have an appreciably higher labour requirement, with a larger proportion of women and unskilled workers, and lower capital intensity, than the relevant imports.

Compared with an increased division of labour with other industrialized countries, which normally leads to only slight shifts in labour requirements, the changes brought about by an increase in trade in industrial goods with developing countries are considerable. The important point is not so much the negative net effect on overall employment as the concentration of the redundancy effects on groups of employees who are in any case at a disadvantage: if domestic production is replaced by imports from the Third World and instead an equal volume is produced for export, the net effect is to make women redundant and to increase the demand for male labour, in accordance with the current proportions of male and female employees in the various sectors[18]. Again, the redundancies affect only the lower qualification groups, more labour being required in the higher groups. Consequently the structural change due to the increased division of labour with developing countries calls for more training of women in traditionally male jobs and a higher level of qualification of

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[18] In the Netherlands only, there is also a net reduction in male employment, although this is much smaller than in the case of women. With regard to the net effects of equal levels of exports and imports, see also Tables A.21 to A.26 in the Appendix.

the labour force. For an equal expansion of trade, the resulting restructuring (measured by the number of employees affected) is greatest in the UK and Italy in terms of the ratio between men and women and in the Federal Republic and Italy in terms of skill levels. The restructuring is smallest by both criteria in the Netherlands and Belgium.

The changes in sectoral structure behind the macroeconomic effects discussed here are examined more closely in the next section.

## 5. Changes in sectoral employment structure due to division of labour with developing countries

If the goods structure of the trade in industrial goods in 1977 is again taken as the basis, 80% or more of the direct and indirect labour required for the production of export goods is attributable to manufacturing industry and 10-15% to the service sector (see Tables A.9 to A.14 in the Appendix). In the manufacturing sector, mechanical engineering benefits most from exports to developing countries (except in Belgium). This is followed in the four large countries by the metal industry, metal goods production and the electrical industry, and also motor vehicle manufacture in the UK and the Federal Republic and textiles and clothing in Italy and France. In the Netherlands, exports to the Third World increase employment most, after the mechanical engineering sector, in the electrical industry, transport equipment other than motor vehicles, chemicals and the textile industry. Conversely, the largest employment effects of Belgian exports to the developing countries are experienced in the fields of mineral products and the textile and clothing industry, followed only then by mechanical engineering, in turn followed by metal products and metals. In all cases, the five sectors which benefit most account for more than half the total employment effect, or 70% or more of the employment effect in manufacturing industry.

According to the model calculations, over 80% of the jobs not required owing to imports are attributable to manufacturing industry (see Tables A.15 to A.20 in Appendix). Textiles and clothing are the sector which is by far the worst hit by competition from developing countries. These are followed in the four large countries by the metal and timber industries, and also by the leather and electrical industries in the Federal Republic and Italy, motor vehicle manufacture and the metal products industry in France and mechanical engineering and metal products in the UK. In the Netherlands, most jobs are threatened by imports from developing countries, after the textile and clothing sector, in the timber industry, electrical goods, mineral products and the leather industry. The job losses in Belgium are concentrated on the textile industry, mineral products and the metal industry.

If the effects of equal levels of imports and exports are compared, the differences in sectoral employment resulting from increased international division of labour on the basis of the goods structure of 1977 become clear (for trade with individual groups of countries, see Tables A.21 to

A.26 in the Appendix on this point). This shows that the employment effects outside manufacturing industry cancel out almost entirely, and partially cancel out in the individual manufacturing sectors. However, a particularly high proportion of the jobs necessary for export production in trade with developing countries is in other sectors than those in which jobs are rendered superfluous by imports. The structural change induced by increased trade with the Third World is characterized mainly by a shift in the labour requirement from the consumer goods to the capital goods sector (see Table 6). A half to three quarters of the redundancy effects are concentrated on the textile and clothing industry. Of the consumer goods sectors distinguished here, only the rubber and plastics industry and the paper and printing industry are not affected by job losses or may even show job growth; in Italy, this also applies to Other manufacturing products. Conversely, employment is increased in all sectors in the field of capital goods. This applies in particular to mechanical engineering, which accounts for between a quarter and a half of all increases in employment. The employment effects in the primary products field differ and are as a rule much smaller: in the chemical industry, increased division of labour with developing countries increases employment; this also applies to the metal industry in the UK and to mineral products in particular in Italy. On the other hand, the metal industry in Italy and France and the mineral products industry in the Netherlands and the UK lose jobs. In Belgium this applies to both industries, so that relatively high job losses also accrue in primary products.

Table 6. Net employment effects by sectors of a US$100 million[1] increase in both exports and imports in trade in industrial goods with developing countries (by numbers of employees)

| Sector | | FRG | France | Italy | UK | Neth. | Belg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | LANDW | - 77 | - 345 | - 106 | - 14 | - 20 | - 16 |
| 2 | BERGB.EN | 18 | - 4 | 12 | 25 | 10 | - 22 |
| 3-18 | VERARB | - 728 | - 899 | - 951 | - 121 | -1 005 | - 319 |
| 3- 5 | GRUNDST | 212 | - 18 | 164 | 213 | 156 | - 332 |
| 3 | ERZE.MET | 79 | - 123 | - 154 | 161 | 70 | - 406 |
| 4 | BAUST | - 38 | - 47 | 289 | - 147 | - 235 | - 119 |
| 5 | CHEM | 171 | 152 | 29 | 199 | 321 | 192 |
| 6-11 | INVGUET | 2 869 | 2 177 | 3 304 | 4 501 | 2 117 | 1 343 |
| 6 | METGUET | 265 | 524 | 1 001 | 562 | 132 | 305 |
| 7 | MB | 1 722 | 894 | 1 597 | 1 866 | 703 | 618 |
| 8 | BM,FEINM | 57 | 41 | 71 | - 67 | 224 | 104 |
| 9 | ELT | 241 | 327 | 273 | 417 | 366 | 239 |
| 10 | KFZ | 476 | 120 | 265 | 1 329 | 84 | 78 |
| 11 | S.FZ | 108 | 272 | 97 | 394 | 607 | 0 |
| 12 | NG | 0 | - 4 | - 4 | - 7 | - 4 | 0 |
| 13-18 | KONGUET | -3 810 | -3 054 | -4 415 | -4 827 | -3 274 | -1 329 |
| 13 | TEX,BEKL | -3 213 | -2 026 | -3 202 | -3 580 | -2 187 | -1 054 |
| 14 | LEDER | - 372 | - 346 | - 737 | - 488 | - 280 | - 98 |
| 15 | HOLZ | - 292 | - 688 | - 951 | - 679 | - 920 | - 236 |
| 16 | PAPDRUCK | 2 | - 58 | - 35 | 41 | 26 | 13 |
| 17 | GUMPLAST | 169 | 170 | 263 | 130 | 242 | 93 |
| 18 | S.VERARB | - 104 | - 104 | 248 | - 251 | - 155 | - 48 |
| 19 | BAUTEN | 5 | 7 | 14 | 53 | 30 | - 5 |
| 20-24 | DIENSTL | 8 | - 36 | - 8 | 19 | - 188 | - 8 |
| 20 | HANDEL | 8 | - 88 | - 86 | 2 | - 142 | - 22 |
| 21 | VERKNACH | - 4 | 2 | 69 | - 7 | - 19 | - 37 |
| 22 | KREDVERS | 0 | - 1 | - 6 | 24[2)] | 1 | - 0 |
| 23 | SMDIENST | 4 | 50 | 15 | 0 | - 26 | 51 |
| 24 | NMDIENST | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - 1 | 0 |
| 1-24 | TOTAL | - 775 | -1 276 | -1 040 | - 39 | -1 172 | - 369 |

[1]At 1970 prices, with the goods structure of 1977. [2]Including sector 23.

Source: Calculations by DIW.

On the assumed basis of a balanced expansion of trade with developing countries, the positive employment effects are apportioned between more sectors than the negative effects. In addition, since the capital goods sphere is generally larger than that of consumer goods in the EEC countries, the changes in the negatively affected sectors are more evident than in those which benefit. For instance, in relation to sectoral total employment, the (negative) net effect in the consumer goods sphere is twice as large in the Federal Republic, France, the UK and the Netherlands as the (positive) effect in capital goods. The two effects are equally large in Italy and Belgium, where the consumer goods industry is just as important as or even more important than the capital goods industry.

Considering trade with all countries, an equal increase in the level of imports and exports leads in the Federal Republic, the UK and France to an increased labour requirement in the capital goods industry and a reduced requirement in consumer goods. However, the consumer goods industry in Italy experiences a gain in employment in this case, exceeding the gain in the capital goods sphere, while job losses occur in primary products. In the Netherlands and Belgium, trade with all countries in consumer and capital goods results in a net employment loss, while more jobs are required for exports than become superfluous owing to imports in the primary products industry (chemicals in the Netherlands and the metal industry in Belgium).

The extent of the structural change induced can be characterized by the sum of the sectoral net gains in employment on the one hand and the sectoral net losses on the other. The smaller of these two amounts indicates the number of workers no longer required owing to imports

who - purely mathematically and on the basis of isolated consideration of the trade with the relevant group of countries - must "change" sector in order to find a job in export production. This number depends on the extent of intrasectoral division of labour, the productivities of labour and the import intensities of the countries considered. The more intrasectoral division of labour there is, the higher the productivity of labour and the higher the import intensities of the national economy, the smaller the resulting changes in the sectoral employment pattern. The figures are set out in Table 7 for imports and exports each worth $100 million in trade with different groups of countries.

According to these figures, assuming equal growth of exports and imports in trade with developing countries, most workers must change sector in the UK and Italy, followed by the Federal Republic, the Netherlands and France all at roughly the same level, with the smallest number of workers needing to change sector in Belgium. The smallest sectoral shifts arise from an increased division of labour with the candidates for accession to the Community and the largest as a rule from trade with the group of other extra-European developing countries. An equal level of increased exports and imports in the trade with industrial countries has a much smaller effect than in the trade with developing countries on the structure of employment in the EEC countries. This is due to the high intrasectoral division of labour. The sectoral shifts calculated for this are only a quarter to a half as large: if the division of labour with the Third World is increased, then at the level of disaggregation taken as the basis here, 30-40% of the jobs for export production are in sectors other than those in which they become superfluous owing to imports. The equivalent figures are less than 20% for trade with other western industrial countries and as little as 10% within the EEC. Relatively large sectoral changes accrue also in trade with the industrial countries only in the case of Italy.

Table 7. Extent of sectoral structural changes due to equal increases in exports and imports in trade in industrial goods with different groups of countries

| Country groups | Germany (FR) | France | Italy | UK | Netherlands | Belgium |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Structural change[1] due to a US$100 million[2,3] increase in both exports and imports (thousands of persons) | | | | | |
| All developing countries | 3.3 | 2.6 | 4.2 | 5.2 | 2.8 | 1.7 |
| European developing countries | 2.5 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 4.6 | 2.2 | 1.6 |
| Spain, Greece, Portugal | 2.1 | 1.2 | 2.9 | 4.1 | 2.0 | 1.4 |
| Yugoslavia, Turkey | 3.2 | 2.6 | 4.8 | 6.5 | 3.2 | 2.5 |
| Extra-European developing countries (excluding OPEC) | 3.4 | 3.5 | 4.7 | 5.6 | 2.8 | 2.1 |
| Mediterranean countries | 4.0 | 4.1 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 2.8 | 1.4 |
| Latin America | 3.6 | 3.7 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 2.4 | 2.9 |
| South-east Asia | 3.6 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 6.3 | 2.9 | 2.5 |
| Other developing countries | 4.2 | 4.6 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 3.6 | 1.8 |
| OPEC countries | 4.3 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 1.5 |
| Western industrial countries (excluding EEC) | 1.5 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| EEC countries | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| | Structural change[1] due to an increase in exports and imports by the amount of imports in 1977[3,4] (% of total employment) | | | | | |
| All developing countries | 0.5 (-0.1) | 0.3 (-0.1) | 0.3 (-0.1) | 0.5 (-0.0) | 0.6 (-0.2) | 0.4 (-0.1) |
| Western industrial countries (excluding EEC) | 0.5 (0.0) | 0.4 (-0.0) | 0.3 (0.2) | 0.7 (0.1) | 0.6 (-0.5) | 0.5 (-0.1) |
| EEC countries | 0.5 (-0.0) | 0.4 (0.1) | 0.7 (0.7) | 0.3 (0.1) | 1.6 (-0.6) | 1.6 (-0.5) |

[1]According to the number of employees who must change sector. [2]At 1970 prices. [3]1977 goods structure.

[4]In parentheses: net effect on total employment.

Source: Calculations by DIW.

If the importance of the developing countries in the foreign trade of the EEC countries is also considered, however, the structural effects of the division of labour with them appear in a different light. For example, assuming a doubling of imports of industrial goods compared with 1977, balanced by an equal level of exports, again with the goods structure of 1977, the sectoral structural changes calculated for trade with the western industrial countries outside the EEC and with the EEC countries are each just as large as (or even larger than) those calculated for trade with the Third World. The number of employees who would have to change sector as a result of the assumed doubling of trade with the developing countries corresponds to about ½% of total employment or 1.5-2.5% of employees in manufacturing industry, in which the structural changes would be concentrated.

## 6. Employment effects of the expansion of trade with developing countries in 1970-77

To highlight the structural changes, the basis adopted in the previous section was always that of equal levels of imports and exports. This section is intended to give an impression of the extent to which the actual increase in imports and exports in trade with the various groups of countries between 1970 and 1977 affected the level and sectoral structure of employment in the EEC countries. For this purpose, the number of employees, both direct and indirect, (additionally) required in 1977 compared with 1970 owing to the increase in exports was determined, and the number of workers not (or no longer) required owing to the increase in imports in the same period was calculated. The results of these model calculations do not mean that jobs were created or lost in the full numbers given, but do give an impression of the direction and extent of the positive effect of exports and the negative effect of imports on employment[19].

According to these calculations, the workers not (or no longer) required owing to the increase in imports of industrial goods from developing countries amounted in all the EEC countries considered to less than 1% of total employment in 1977. In macroeconomic terms, the loss of employment due to imports from the Third World is negligible; the effect is greatest in the Netherlands and least in Italy. In the textile, clothing and leather industries combined, where Third World competition is most evident, the increased imports from developing countries gave rise in the Netherlands to job losses equal in number to nearly a quarter of the number of employees in 1977; the equivalent figures for other countries were 12% for the Federal Republic, about 6% for Belgium, the UK and France, and less than 2% for Italy.

These effects must be seen against the background of the overall adverse employment trend. For instance, the number of employees in manufacturing industry fell sharply between 1970 and 1977 in the Netherlands, the Federal Republic, Belgium and the UK (it was 14-19% above the 1977 level in 1970), but increased slightly in Italy and France. While the simultaneous growth of jobs in the service sector more than offset the decline in employment in industry in Belgium and the UK, overall employment fell in the Netherlands and to an even greater extent in the Federal Republic.

To allow an evaluation of the effect of foreign trade flows on the trend of employment, the sectoral employment changes were broken down into components by means of identity equations. The total change is first divided into changes due to production[20] and changes due to production techniques - in particular, the productivity of labour[21]. The change in production can in turn be attributed by the input-output model to changes in domestic final uses, exports and imports. Selected results of the calculations are reproduced in Table 8[22].

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[19] If imports of a group of goods have fallen in the period chosen, this is interpreted, in accordance with the assumptions of the model, as a fall in competitive pressure from abroad. This gives rise to a positive employment effect in the calculation carried out here. However, this is significant only in the case of metal imports.

[20] Calculated at the level of the individual economic sectors as the change in sectoral gross production multiplied by the sectoral labour coefficient for 1977.

[21] Calculated as the difference between the total change in employment and the part imputed to the change in production.

[22] The method of breakdown into components is often used because the calculations can be performed relatively simply and fast. However, it is not without problems, as the identity equations used are arbitrary and the individual components are assumed to be independent. For a criticism of the approach, see J.P. Martin/J.M. Evans: Notes on Measuring the Employment Displacement Effects of Trade by the Accounting Procedure, in: Oxford Economic Papers, Vol. 33, No 1 (March 1981), pp. 154-164. This criticism also applies to the breakdown used here, although not only the direct effects but also those induced by the demand for intermediate consumption inputs are allowed for. Particular problems are raised by the neglect of the relationship between increases in productivity and import competition. However, available empirical analyses of the extent to which imports give rise to an increase in domestic productivity arrive at different conclusions. A more comprehensive comparative international analysis would be required for a better assessment of these relationships. It would also have to take account of the fact that an increase in productivity induced by imports would be more likely to occur with a time lag than simultaneously.

Table 8. Components of the change in employment 1970/1977 (percent of the relevant employment level in 1977[1])

| | Germany (FR) | France | Italy | UK | Netherlands | Belgium |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Economy as a whole (sectors 1-24)** | | | | | | |
| Total change | - 6.3 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 0.4 | - 0.7 | 1.4 |
| | (- 1 575) | (589) | (528) | (92) | (-34) | (54) |
| Change due to: | | | | | | |
| Changes in production techniques | -21.4 | -19.7 | -12.9 | -13.4 | -19.1 | -18.1 |
| Changes in domestic production | 15.1 | 22.4 | 15.5 | 13.8 | 18.4 | 19.5 |
| Changes in industrial goods imports | - 3.8 | - 4.0 | - 1.7 | - 1.4 | - 6.1 | - 8.7 |
| in which: from developing countries | - 0.8 | - 0.6 | - 0.3 | - 0.5 | - 0.9 | - 0.6 |
| Changes in industrial goods exports | 5.5 | 4.2 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 6.4 | 7.5 |
| in which: to developing countries | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.7 |
| **Manufacturing industry (sectors 3-18)** | | | | | | |
| Total change | - 15.0 | 1.2 | 2.9 | -13.7 | -18.8 | -14.8 |
| | (-1 268) | (65) | (163) | (-961) | (-189) | (-145) |
| Change due to: | | | | | | |
| Changes in production techniques | -27.6 | -25.6 | -18.2 | -18.7 | -33.9 | -35.5 |
| Changes in domestic production | 12.6 | 26.7 | 21.1 | 4.9 | 15.1 | 20.7 |
| Changes in industrial goods imports | - 9.1 | -12.4 | - 5.0 | -15.5 | -24.4 | -28.2 |
| in which: from developing countries | - 1.9 | - 1.9 | - 0.9 | - 1.7 | - 3.7 | - 2.0 |
| Changes in industrial goods exports | 12.9 | 13.0 | 15.9 | 12.0 | 24.9 | 24.3 |
| in which: to developing countries | 4.4 | 4.9 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 5.4 |
| **Textile, clothing and leather industries (sectors 13 and 14)** | | | | | | |
| Total change | -51.7 | -20.4 | - 7.7 | -24.6 | -95.2 | -42.6 |
| | (-421) | (-151) | (-111) | (-230) | (-79) | (-66) |
| Change due to: | | | | | | |
| Changes in production techniques | -40.5 | -33.1 | -25.4 | -28.1 | -50.8 | -35.8 |
| Changes in domestic production | -11.3 | 12.7 | 17.6 | 3.5 | -44.3 | - 6.8 |
| Changes in industrial goods imports | -23.9 | -21.1 | - 5.6 | -15.5 | -57.0 | -43.2 |
| in which: from developing countries | -11.9 | - 5.5 | - 1.7 | - 5.8 | -23.1 | - 6.6 |
| Changes in industrial goods exports | 15.8 | 13.2 | 17.1 | 7.6 | 25.5 | 35.5 |
| in which: to developing countries | 3.5 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 4.5 | 7.5 |

[1] In parentheses: thousands of employees. See text for method of calculation.

Source: Calculations by DIW.

According to the table, the negative effect on employment resulting from the increase in the productivity of labour was by far the least in Italy and the UK owing to the low progress in productivity in these two countries. Progress in productivity affected employment particularly strongly in manufacturing industry, the effect being greatest in the Netherlands and Belgium. The negative effect of technical progress on employment was twice to three times as high in manufacturing industry in France, the Federal Republic and Italy as the effect attributable to the increase in total imports of industrial goods. The employment effect of increased productivity also substantially outstripped that of total imports in the Netherlands and Belgium; this was true only to a minor extent in the UK.

However, increased imports from developing countries relative to the total increase in imports were least precisely in the UK, so that here too the employment effect of imports from the Third World was equivalent to only a fraction of the redundancies due to the increase in the productivity of labour. For every job threatened by competition from the developing countries, the following numbers of jobs were lost by increases in productivity between 1970 and 1977:

| | Total economy | Manufacturing industry | Textile, clothing and leather industries |
|---|---|---|---|
| Germany (FR) | 28 | 14 | 3 |
| France | 32 | 13 | 6 |
| Italy | 44 | 20 | 15 |
| UK | 24 | 11 | 5 |
| Netherlands | 20 | 9 | 2 |
| Belgium | 32 | 18 | 5 |

Even in the sectors most strongly threatened by competitive pressure from the developing countries, the labour-shedding effect of increased deliveries from the Third World in the period considered was less than the decline in employment due to technical progress. This also applies to the textile, clothing and leather industries, in which the number of employees fell particularly sharply in the 1970s, especially in the Netherlands, where it was halved between 1970 and 1977, the Federal Republic and Belgium. Except in the case of Italy, imports were also important here, although imports from the developing countries were less significant than from other countries. Even so, a reduction in the labour force in the textile, clothing and leather industries amounting to a half and a third of the job losses due to progress in productivity can be attributed in the Netherlands and the Federal Republic respectively to increased sales by the Third World. It must indeed be assumed that the particularly intense competitive pressure in these sectors gives rise to not inconsiderable advances in productivity.

On the other hand, the jobs attributable to the increase in exports to developing countries were equivalent in the EEC countries to 1.4-2% of total employment in 1977, accounting for 4-6% of all jobs in manufacturing industry. Additional exports to the Third World accounted to almost half of the total additional workers required for exports compared with 1970 in the UK, about a third in the Federal Republic, France and Italy, and more than a fifth in the Netherlands and Belgium. The additional demand of the developing countries benefited particularly employment in mechanical engineering (9-14% of employees in 1977); almost the same degree of benefit was also experienced by the metal industry in the four large countries[23].

Hence the net effect on total employment of the growth of the trade in industrial goods with the developing countries between 1970 and 1977 was positive in

all the EEC countries considered. In manufacturing industry, each job lost owing to additional imports from the Third World was offset on average by two to three jobs required for additional exports; this figure was least for the Netherlands (less than two) and most for Italy (six). In most of the sectors defined here, too, the positive effect of increased exports was greater than the negative effect of the rise in imports. The net effect on employment was negative only in the textile and clothing industry (except in Italy and Belgium), in the leather industry and, in some EEC countries, in the wooden products industry and Other manufacturing industry. The net negative employment effect attributable in the textile, clothing and leather industries to the growth of trade with developing countries between 1970 and 1977 amounts in the Netherlands to nearly 20% of the number of employees in the sector in 1977, the equivalent figures for the Federal Republic being nearly 10% and for France and the UK about 3%.

The positive net effect of the growth of trade in industrial goods with the developing countries between 1970 and 1977 on total employment is attributable principally to increased exports to the OPEC countries (see Table 9). The additional purchases by the petroleum countries were particularly important for the labour market in the UK, Italy and the Federal Republic. The trend differed from that applicable to the other groups of developing countries: while the overall effect of increased trade with the non-oil developing countries on employment was negative in the Netherlands, the Federal Republic and the UK, it was positive in Italy, Belgium and France. The net employment effect in all EEC countries of the growth of trade

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[23] The overall proportion of employees (direct and indirect) working in 1977 on exports to developing countries was 20-30% in mechanical engineering and 20-25% in the metal industry of the four large countries.

Table 9. Employment effects of the growth of trade in industrial goods with different groups of countries between 1970 and 1977

| Country groups | Germany (FR) | France | Italy | UK | Netherlands | Belgium |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | In thousands of employees | | | |
| All developing countries | | | | | | |
| Additional requirements due to increased exports | 467.2 | 335.4 | 389.3 | 455.8 | 66.4 | 62.5 |
| Reduction due to increased imports | 193.0 | 132.0 | 59.8 | 137.4 | 43.4 | 21.4 |
| Net effect | 274.2 | 203.4 | 329.5 | 318.4 | 23.0 | 41.0 |
| of which: European developing countries | 13.4 | - 16.8 | 23.5 | 10.4 | 4.4 | - 0.2 |
| Extra-European developing countries (excluding OPEC) | - 37.1 | 71.2 | 38.5 | - 34.4 | -12.6 | 10.9 |
| in which: south-east Asia | - 64.0 | - 19.0 | - 9.3 | - 57.9 | -19.2 | - 3.5 |
| OPEC countries | 297.9 | 149.0 | 267.5 | 342.3 | 31.2 | 30.4 |
| Structural change[1] | 68.9 | 26.4 | 3.4 | 30.6 | 21.4 | 2.5 |
| Western industrial countries (excluding EEC) | | | | | | |
| Net effect | - 17.4 | - 41.2 | 61.4 | -288.3 | -18.0 | -10.6 |
| Structural change[1] | 32.9 | 8.7 | 11.5 | 8.0 | 6.7 | 3.8 |
| EEC countries | | | | | | |
| Net effect | 69.3 | -128.1 | 308.4 | -266.4 | 4.8 | -74.9 |
| Structural change[1] | 17.4 | 10.6 | 17.9 | 0.1 | 31.9 | 2.4 |
| All countries | | | | | | |
| Net effect | 425.3 | 46.2 | 724.0 | -286.8 | 10.0 | -44.5 |
| Structural change[1] | 74.2 | 113.1 | 9.3 | 35.4 | 62.3 | 10.7 |
| | | | % of total employment | | | |
| All developing countries | | | | | | |
| Net effect | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 1.1 |
| Structural change[1] | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| Western industrial countries (excluding EEC) | | | | | | |
| Net effect | - 0.1 | - 0.2 | 0.3 | - 1.2 | -0.4 | -0.3 |
| Structural change[1] | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| EEC countries | | | | | | |
| Net effect | 0.3 | - 0.6 | 1.5 | - 1.1 | 0.1 | -2.0 |
| Structural change[1] | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.1 |
| All countries | | | | | | |
| Net effect | 1.7 | 0.2 | 3.6 | - 1.2 | 0.2 | -1.2 |
| Structural change[1] | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 0.3 |

[1] Measured by the number of employees not required owing to the increase in imports, who must change sector for production for the increased exports (trade with the relevant group of countries being considered in isolation).

with the powerful exporting developing countries of south-east Asia, which was characterized principally by increased imports from these countries, was negative.

The total trade in industrial goods gave rise to a negative net effect for the UK and Belgium in the period considered because imports increased much faster than exports in trade with the Western industrial countries. The overall increase in trade had a positive net effect on employment in the other EEC countries, this being greatest in Italy and the Federal Republic.

In addition to the net effects on overall employment in the EEC countries considered, the sectoral structural changes due to the growth of trade in industrial products differed in scale. Once again, the indicator used is the number of employees who (purely mathematically) had to change sector by virtue of trade with the relevant group of countries between 1970 and 1977 in order to take a job created by additional exports instead of one lost by increased imports. On this basis, the growth of trade with the developing countries had the greatest effect on sectoral employment structure in the Netherlands and the Federal Republic and the least effect in Italy. For foreign trade in industrial goods as a whole, the model calculations also show the largest induced structural changes to have taken place in the

Netherlands and the smallest in Italy. As a rule, the structural change due to trade with the Third World in the reference period was just as great as (or even greater than) that due to trade with the western industrial countries, both outside and inside the EEC.

If the total change in the sectoral pattern of employment between 1970 and 1977 is measured on this basis, these changes are equal to between 13 times (Federal Republic, Netherlands) and more than 300 times (Italy) those attributable - on the assumption made above of the mutual independence of productivity trends and trade with developing countries - to the increase in trade in industrial goods with the developing countries.

## 7. Conclusion

The developing countries succeeded in the 1970s in reversing the long-term trend of falling shares of world trade. Their importance in the foreign trade of the six EEC countries considered increased substantially in the last decade. This trend was characterized mainly by increased payments for petroleum, increased imports of finished goods - in particular, from the more advanced countries - and increased exports to, in particular, the OPEC countries. Overall, the developing countries continue to be of greater importance to the economies of the European Community as markets for industrial products and as suppliers of raw materials than as suppliers of semimanufactures and finished goods.

In the six countries together, about 3.7 million employees depended directly or by way of the production of the necessary intermediate consumption inputs on exports of industrial goods to the developing countries in 1977. Conversely, the "employment equivalent" of imports of industrial goods from the Third World in the same year is put at only 1.3 million. As a result of the expansion of trade, each job which became superfluous owing to increased imports between 1970 and 1977 was offset by three additional jobs required for exports; this is equivalent to a positive net effect of about 1.2 million jobs in the six EEC countries together. Overall, a negative employment effect of 0.6 million persons can be attributed to the increase in imports from developing countries in this period. This corresponds to 0.6% of total employment in 1977, and amounts to only a fraction of the number of jobs lost owing to increases in the productivity of labour. Even in the worst hit sectors, the number of jobs threatened by increasing competition from the Third World was smaller than the job losses due to technical progress.

The results of the model calculations bear out the low macroeconomic significance of job losses due to imports from the developing countries. On the basis of the orders of magnitude revealed, this assessment is unchanged by allowance for the fact that part of the increase in productivity is attributable to competitive pressure from the Third World. Again, the job losses due to imports are very substantially outstripped by the positive employment effects of exports to the developing countries. The labour market problems of an increased division of labour with the Third World arise more from the fact that the jobs are lost through imports mainly in sectors other than those in which they are created by exports, with the corresponding structural consequences.

For all the differences of detail, the trend of structural change in the EEC countries considered, where induced by trade with developing countries, is the same, being characterized mainly by a transfer of the labour requirement from the field of consumer goods to the capital goods industries. The labour-shedding effects are concentrated mainly in the textile, clothing and leather industries, while mechanical engineering benefits most from employment growth. The shifts in production and employment between sectors are also accompanied by changes in the vocational and qualification requirements of the labour force. The redundancy effects of imports from developing countries affect mainly unskilled and female workers, while export production calls for a particularly high proportion of skilled workers, who are at present predominantly men. Increased division of labour with the Third World thus demands a more highly qualified labour force and the increased training of women in traditionally male jobs.

There are considerable differences in the degree of structural change in the 1970s between the EEC countries considered. The increase in imports and exports in the trade in industrial goods with developing countries led between 1970 and 1977 (relative to total employment) to the largest sectoral shifts in the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany and to the smallest

in Italy. However, the scale is small everywhere in relation to total employment and also to the overall changes in the sectoral employment pattern during the period considered.

In view of the order of magnitude revealed, trade with developing countries cannot be regarded as a cause of unemployment in the EEC countries; measures to counteract imports of industrial goods from the Third World do not constitute a way of decreasing unemployment. The employment problem in the industrialized countries must be solved by means of a comprehensive policy aimed at stimulating final demand and limiting the labour supply. Such a policy is necessary in any case, whether trade with developing countries increases or decreases. The positive employment effect of barriers to trade is small and only short-term, since they preserve obsolete and no longer competitive structures and curtail the potential for growth on the export side.

Additional imports from the developing countries induce additional exports to this group of countries, as their requirements of imported goods continue to be large and their demand on the world market is determined mainly by the level of foreign currency earnings. The resulting structural changes are liable to remain relatively small: even if imports doubled compared with 1977 and exports grew to the same extent (on the basis of the goods structures of 1977), the number of workers who would have to change sector would not exceed ½% of total employment. However, the induced structural effect differs in degree between the individual EEC countries, being larger the more the goods structures of imports and exports differ, the lower the productivity of labour and the lower the import intensity of the relevant economy. Overall, the largest structural change - assuming an equal volume of trade and measured by the number of workers affected - would confront the UK and Italy.

Again, the individual EEC countries' chances of securing additional orders from the Third World differ. The Federal Republic and the Netherlands would probably be most favourably positioned owing to their high level of productivity and the competitive range of goods they offer, the emphasis being on capital goods and chemical products. Next would probably be France, whose productivity of labour is similarly high and whose international position in the field of capital goods improved considerably in the 1970s. The situation of Belgium is less favourable because the supply structure is unsatisfactory (the emphasis being on metals and textiles). The prospects of the UK appear even worse because productivity in all sectors is low.

Italy's position will probably also be unfavourable, as the country has not only a low level of productivity but also an adverse supply structure (with the emphasis on textiles, clothing and leather goods). It is precisely Italy and Belgium which are also hit on their export markets by competition from the developing countries.

A liberal trade policy towards the Third World is necessary from the point of view of development, and, having regard to the orders of magnitude revealed, there are no important employment objections to this. However, owing to the different attitudes of the individual EEC Member States, it is doubtful whether free access for the developing countries to the entire European market can be achieved quickly. On the contrary, although trade policy has now been formally substantially unified on a Community basis, as stipulated in the Treaty of Rome, individual Member States are at present erecting further import barriers. Indeed, the Community itself is being increasingly protectionist. In such an unfavourable trade policy climate, it is particularly difficult to submit proposals for a liberalization of imports capable of being seriously discussed by the political decision-makers and having any prospects of implementation. An important point to be taken into account here is that there are differences between the individual EEC countries in both the scale of structural change due to foreign trade and economic efficiency. Again, opinions will differ from country to country about the extent to which the contraction of threatened industries is deemed socially acceptable.

For these reasons, an offer by the European Community to the developing countries to dismantle the barriers to imports in accordance with a binding schedule identical for all Member States would have to be accompanied by a structural policy taking account of the important differences between the EEC countries in the extent of structural change due to trade with the Third World and in economic efficiency. One possibility would be preferential active support by the Community for structural change in countries with comparatively serious problems. Sector-related

restructuring aids are in fact already provided or are being prepared for by legislation. However, until the currently still growing budgetary constraints of the Community are eliminated by a comprehensive reform of the agricultural policy, the scope for a common structural policy will remain very small indeed. For this reason it might be considered whether the liberalization plan to be agreed could directly take account of differences of the kinds mentioned between the EEC countries. This could be done by arranging for the schedule for the step-by-step dismantling of existing trade barriers to allow for dates for individual EEC countries differing from those applicable to the majority.

## Appendix: Tables*

*See Section 2 for data base, methods of calculation, definitions and abbreviations.

Table A.1. Key macroeconomic indicators of the EEC countries in 1977 (at 1970 prices)

| | | Germany (FR) | France | Italy | UK | Netherlands | Belgium |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Total economy (sectors 1-24) | | | |
| Employees (thousands) | | 24 995 | 21 444 | 20 269 | 24 929 | 4 662 | 3 746 |
| GDP per employee | | | | | | | |
| US$ thousands | | 8.9 | 8.2 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 8.1 | 8.3 |
| Change compared with 1970 (%) | | 26.7 | 29.9 | 18.8 | 17.6 | 27.7 | 25.7 |
| | | | | Manufacturing industry (sectors 3-18) | | | |
| Employees (thousands) | | 8 472 | 5 572 | 5 647 | 6 992 | 1 007 | 979 |
| of which (%): | | | | | | | |
| Men | | 69.6 | 69.2 | 68.1 | 70.8 | 84.3 | 74.8 |
| Women | | 30.4 | 30.8 | 31.9 | 29.2 | 15.7 | 25.2 |
| Qualification group[1] | 1 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 4.2 | . | 5.1 | 4.2 |
| | 2 | 10.7 | 6.3 | 6.1 | . | 6.6 | 6.0 |
| | 3 | 6.7 | 12.2 | 5.5 | . | 15.6 | 7.5 |
| | 4 | 2.9 | 4.6 | 2.1 | . | 3.4 | 2.5 |
| | 5 | 27.9 | 27.1 | 27.8 | . | 26.0 | 23.7 |
| | 6 | 26.6 | 27.6 | 31.9 | . | 31.0 | 30.4 |
| | 7 | 18.7 | 16.3 | 22.4 | . | 12.2 | 25.5 |
| GDP per employee | | | | | | | |
| US$ thousands | | 9.7 | 9.5 | 6.6 | 5.6 | 9.9 | 10.2 |
| Change compared with 1970 (%) | | 34.2 | 38.1 | 24.5 | 22.8 | 42.5 | 50.8 |
| Capital intensity (capital assets in US$ thousands per employee)[2] | | 18.5 | 18.1 | 12.9 | 12.0 | 24.1 | 20.0 |

[1] 1972. [2] 1975.

Table A.2. Trade in industrial goods of the EEC countries by groups of countries in 1977 (in US$ billion at 1977 prices)

| Country groups | Germany (FR) | France | Italy | UK | Netherlands | Belgium |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Exports by the EEC countries | | | |
| All developing countries | 25.3 | 16.5 | 11.7 | 15.3 | 4.3 | 4.2 |
| European developing countries | 6.5 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Spain, Greece, Portugal | 3.5 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Yugoslavia, Turkey | 3.0 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Extra-European developing countries (excluding OPEC) | 8.7 | 8.1 | 3.5 | 6.6 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Mediterranean countries | 2.0 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Latin America | 2.8 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| South-east Asia | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Other developing countries | 2.5 | 3.4 | 0.9 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| OPEC countries | 10.1 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| China (PR) | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Comecon countries | 6.3 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Western industrial countries (excluding EEC) | 28.4 | 7.9 | 6.7 | 14.5 | 3.4 | 3.7 |
| Japan | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| USA | 7.5 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 4.3 | 1.0 | 1.4 |
| Other western industrial countries | 19.7 | 4.7 | 3.8 | 9.6 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| EEC countries | 45.6 | 23.6 | 17.6 | 16.4 | 15.7 | 21.4 |
| All countries | 106.1 | 50.6 | 38.2 | 47.7 | 24.0 | 29.9 |
| | | | Imports by the EEC countries | | | |
| All developing countries | 7.7 | 4.5 | 3.1 | 4.6 | 1.9 | 2.0 |
| European developing countries | 2.5 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Spain, Greece, Portugal | 1.7 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Yugoslavia, Turkey | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Extra-European developing countries (excluding OPEC) | 4.8 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| Mediterranean countries | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Latin-America | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| South-east Asia | 2.2 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| Other developing countries | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.8 |
| OPEC countries | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 |

Table A.2. (continued)

| | Germany (FR) | France | Italy | UK | Netherlands | Belgium |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| China (PR) | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Comecon countries | 2.4 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Western industrial countries (excluding EEC) | 16.8 | 9.3 | 5.7 | 16.7 | 5.1 | 4.0 |
| Japan | 2.7 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 0.6 |
| USA | 4.7 | 3.8 | 2.0 | 4.9 | 1.9 | 1.5 |
| Other western industrial countries | 9.4 | 4.1 | 3.0 | 9.9 | 2.3 | 1.8 |
| EEC countries | 33.8 | 28.2 | 14.7 | 17.4 | 20.4 | 21.2 |
| All countries | 60.8 | 43.4 | 24.4 | 40.3 | 28.1 | 27.6 |

Table A.3. Macroeconomic employment and income effects of the trade in industrial goods with different groups of countries in 1977:
Germany (FR)

| Country groups | Employees dependent on exports | | Employees not required owing to imports | | Effect of exports as a multiple of the effect of an equal level of imports | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Per US$ 100 million[1] | Total | Per US$ 100 million[1] | Employees | Proportion of women | Proportion of unskilled and semiskilled workers[2] | Fixed capital per employee | GDP | GDP per employee |
| | Thousands of persons | | | | | | | | | |
| All developing countries | 956.8 | 8.6 | 358.0 | 9.4 | 0.92 | 0.60 | 0.73 | 1.13 | 1.05 | 1.15 |
| European developing countries | 251.9 | 8.6 | 116.6 | 9.3 | 0.92 | 0.68 | 0.78 | 1.13 | 1.03 | 1.12 |
| Spain, Greece, Portugal | 135.9 | 8.4 | 76.0 | 9.2 | 0.92 | 0.72 | 0.81 | 1.13 | 1.03 | 1.12 |
| Yugoslavia, Turkey | 116.0 | 8.7 | 40.5 | 9.6 | 0.91 | 0.63 | 0.74 | 1.14 | 1.05 | 1.16 |
| Extra-European developing countries (excluding OPEC) | 321.1 | 8.4 | 223.8 | 9.4 | 0.89 | 0.59 | 0.71 | 1.21 | 1.05 | 1.18 |
| Mediterranean countries | 75.2 | 8.6 | 23.2 | 9.3 | 0.93 | 0.60 | 0.71 | 1.13 | 1.05 | 1.14 |
| Latin America | 102.0 | 8.2 | 43.7 | 9.1 | 0.90 | 0.64 | 0.74 | 1.13 | 1.06 | 1.18 |
| South-east Asia | 54.0 | 8.4 | 107.3 | 9.5 | 0.89 | 0.58 | 0.71 | 1.31 | 1.05 | 1.18 |
| Other developing countries | 89.9 | 8.3 | 49.7 | 9.4 | 0.88 | 0.62 | 0.73 | 1.20 | 1.05 | 1.19 |
| OPEC countries | 383.8 | 8.8 | 17.5 | 9.5 | 0.93 | 0.55 | 0.70 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.16 |
| China (PR) | 17.8 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 9.1 | 0.82 | 0.46 | 0.62 | 1.40 | 1.01 | 1.24 |
| Comecon countries | 248.0 | 8.5 | 102.7 | 8.6 | 0.99 | 0.73 | 0.83 | 1.00 | 1.04 | 1.05 |
| Western industrial countries (excl. EEC) | 1 073.3 | 8.5 | 707.3 | 8.4 | 1.00 | 0.91 | 0.96 | 1.00 | 1.01 | 1.01 |
| Japan | 42.8 | 8.0 | 113.8 | 8.2 | 0.97 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 1.13 | 1.01 | 1.04 |
| USA | 273.6 | 8.4 | 188.8 | 8.1 | 1.03 | 0.81 | 0.94 | 1.06 | 1.01 | 0.98 |
| Other western industrial countries | 756.9 | 8.5 | 404.7 | 8.7 | 0.99 | 0.93 | 0.97 | 1.06 | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| EEC countries | 1 757.9 | 8.4 | 1 404.9 | 8.5 | 1.00 | 0.90 | 0.94 | 1.00 | 1.01 | 1.01 |
| All countries | 4 053.8 | 8.5 | 2 580.1 | 8.6 | 0.99 | 0.83 | 0.90 | 1.00 | 1.01 | 1.02 |

[1] At 1970 prices. [2] Qualification groups 6 and 7.

Table A.4. Macroeconomic employment and income effects of the trade in industrial goods with different groups of countries in 1977:
France

| Country groups | Employees dependent on exports | | Employees not required owing to imports | | Effect of exports as a multiple of the effect of an equal level of imports | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Per US$ 100 million[1] | Total | Per US$ 100 million[1] | Employees | Proportion of women | Proportion of unskilled and semiskilled workers[2] | Fixed capital per employee | GDP | GDP per employee |
| | Thousands of persons | | | | | | | | | |
| All developing countries | 679.9 | 8.9 | 233.6 | 10.2 | 0.88 | 0.73 | 0.82 | 1.13 | 1.01 | 1.16 |
| European developing countries | 123.3 | 8.7 | 94.9 | 9.8 | 0.89 | 0.88 | 0.89 | 1.13 | 0.99 | 1.11 |
| Spain, Greece, Portugal | 94.2 | 8.8 | 84.9 | 9.7 | 0.90 | 0.91 | 0.90 | 1.13 | 1.00 | 1.11 |
| Yugoslavia, Turkey | 29.1 | 8.6 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 0.85 | 0.74 | 0.84 | 1.29 | 0.96 | 1.15 |
| Extra-European developing countries (excluding OPEC) | 332.9 | 8.9 | 127.6 | 10.4 | 0.85 | 0.66 | 0.78 | 1.13 | 1.01 | 1.19 |
| Mediterranean countries | 100.8 | 9.0 | 18.8 | 10.7 | 0.84 | 0.60 | 0.77 | 1.31 | 1.01 | 1.20 |
| Latin America | 66.2 | 8.7 | 18.7 | 9.8 | 0.89 | 0.65 | 0.77 | 1.00 | 1.05 | 1.18 |
| South-east Asia | 24.5 | 8.9 | 39.0 | 10.8 | 0.82 | 0.75 | 0.78 | 1.14 | 0.99 | 1.21 |
| Other developing countries | 141.4 | 8.9 | 51.1 | 10.3 | 0.87 | 0.67 | 0.78 | 1.06 | 1.04 | 1.20 |
| OPEC countries | 223.6 | 9.0 | 11.1 | 11.4 | 0.79 | 0.82 | 0.86 | 1.14 | 1.02 | 1.29 |
| China (PR) | 3.4 | 8.2 | 8.0 | 11.1 | 0.74 | 0.51 | 0.62 | 1.58 | 1.02 | 1.38 |
| Comecon countries | 101.2 | 8.3 | 54.7 | 9.5 | 0.88 | 0.72 | 0.82 | 1.19 | 1.01 | 1.15 |
| Western industrial countries (excl. EEC) | 338.0 | 9.0 | 435.6 | 9.1 | 0.99 | 0.99 | 1.07 | 1.00 | 0.97 | 0.98 |
| Japan | 17.9 | 9.2 | 62.8 | 8.9 | 1.03 | 1.40 | 1.18 | 0.94 | 0.92 | 0.90 |
| USA | 116.8 | 8.6 | 172.4 | 8.7 | 0.98 | 0.99 | 1.07 | 1.12 | 0.93 | 0.95 |
| Other western industrial countries | 203.3 | 9.1 | 200.4 | 9.5 | 0.97 | 0.94 | 1.06 | 1.06 | 1.00 | 1.04 |
| EEC countries | 1 042.0 | 9.2 | 1 307.1 | 9.1 | 1.02 | 1.05 | 1.04 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.98 |
| All countries | 2 164.5 | 9.0 | 2 039.0 | 9.2 | 0.98 | 0.95 | 0.99 | 1.00 | 0.99 | 1.01 |

[1] At 1970 prices. [2] Qualification groups 6 and 7.

Table A.5. Macroeconomic employment and income effects of the trade in industrial goods with different groups of countries in 1977:
Italy

| Country groups | Employees dependent on exports | | Employees not required owing to imports | | Effect of exports as a multiple of the effect of an equal level of imports | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Per US$ 100 million[1] | Total | Per US$ 100 million[1] | Employees | Proportion of women | Proportion of unskilled and semiskilled workers[2] | Fixed capital per employee | GDP | GDP per employee |
| | Thousands of persons | | | | | | | | | |
| All developing countries | 685.4 | 11.1 | 181.1 | 12.2 | 0.91 | 0.58 | 0.95 | 1.23 | 1.03 | 1.12 |
| European developing countries | 156.4 | 10.9 | 56.9 | 11.5 | 0.94 | 0.71 | 0.93 | 1.20 | 1.03 | 1.09 |
| Spain, Greece, Portugal | 94.6 | 10.9 | 32.4 | 10.9 | 1.00 | 0.80 | 0.94 | 0.94 | 1.04 | 1.04 |
| Yugoslavia, Turkey | 61.8 | 10.9 | 24.5 | 12.5 | 0.87 | 0.61 | 0.92 | 1.50 | 1.01 | 1.16 |
| Extra-European developing countries (excluding OPEC) | 203.4 | 11.0 | 113.6 | 12.5 | 0.88 | 0.54 | 0.93 | 1.42 | 1.05 | 1.19 |
| Mediterranean countries | 80.5 | 11.2 | 12.6 | 12.7 | 0.88 | 0.53 | 0.97 | 1.14 | 1.00 | 1.13 |
| Latin America | 52.9 | 10.7 | 33.9 | 11.9 | 0.90 | 0.46 | 0.92 | 1.29 | 1.07 | 1.18 |
| South-east Asia | 21.1 | 11.4 | 25.0 | 13.0 | 0.88 | 0.66 | 0.95 | 1.50 | 1.03 | 1.17 |
| Other developing countries | 48.9 | 10.9 | 42.0 | 12.7 | 0.86 | 0.51 | 0.92 | 1.64 | 1.05 | 1.23 |
| OPEC countries | 325.7 | 11.3 | 10.6 | 12.6 | 0.90 | 0.56 | 0.96 | 1.25 | 1.03 | 1.14 |
| China (PR) | 4.1 | 9.6 | 11.0 | 15.5 | 0.62 | 0.43 | 0.86 | 2.88 | 1.01 | 1.64 |
| Comecon countries | 121.0 | 10.5 | 43.6 | 10.7 | 0.98 | 0.78 | 0.95 | 1.06 | 1.00 | 1.02 |
| Western industrial countries (excl. EEC) | 434.9 | 12.2 | 307.9 | 11.0 | 1.11 | 1.14 | 1.04 | 0.81 | 1.00 | 0.90 |
| Japan | 25.2 | 13.7 | 32.6 | 10.3 | 1.33 | 1.81 | 1.03 | 0.65 | 1.03 | 0.77 |
| USA | 159.7 | 11.9 | 111.1 | 10.9 | 1.09 | 1.13 | 1.06 | 0.88 | 0.97 | 0.89 |
| Other western industrial countries | 250.0 | 12.3 | 164.2 | 11.3 | 1.09 | 1.07 | 1.02 | 0.87 | 1.00 | 0.92 |
| EEC countries | 1 164.1 | 12.4 | 759.9 | 10.5 | 1.18 | 1.34 | 1.03 | 0.68 | 1.01 | 0.86 |
| All countries | 2 409.6 | 11.9 | 1 303.4 | 10.9 | 1.09 | 1.05 | 1.01 | 0.82 | 1.00 | 0.92 |

[1] At 1970 prices. [2] Qualification groups 6 and 7.

Table A.6. Macroeconomic employment and income effects of the trade in industrial goods with different groups of countries in 1977:
United Kingdom

| Country groups | Employees dependent on exports | | Employees not required owing to imports | | Effect of exports as a multiple of the effect of an equal level of imports | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Per US$ 100 million[1] | Total | Per US$ 100 million[1] | Employees | Proportion of women | Proportion of unskilled and semiskilled workers[2] | Fixed capital per employee | GDP | GDP per employee |
| | Thousands of persons | | | | | | | | | |
| All developing countries | 1 124.9 | 14.6 | 362.7 | 14.6 | 1.00 | 0.68 | . | 1.18 | 1.04 | 1.04 |
| European developing countries | 161.0 | 14.4 | 70.4 | 14.7 | 0.98 | 0.72 | . | 1.27 | 1.01 | 1.03 |
| Spain, Greece, Portugal | 112.4 | 14.3 | 61.8 | 14.7 | 0.98 | 0.77 | . | 1.27 | 1.01 | 1.04 |
| Yugoslavia, Turkey | 48.6 | 14.6 | 8.6 | 14.9 | 0.98 | 0.58 | . | 1.40 | 1.03 | 1.04 |
| Extra-European developing countries (excluding OPEC) | 479.3 | 14.5 | 269.7 | 14.6 | 0.99 | 0.65 | . | 1.18 | 1.04 | 1.05 |
| Mediterranean countries | 104.2 | 14.6 | 19.1 | 14.4 | 1.02 | 0.71 | . | 1.18 | 1.01 | 0.99 |
| Latin America | 113.9 | 14.3 | 44.4 | 13.3 | 1.08 | 0.70 | . | 0.93 | 1.07 | 0.99 |
| South-east Asia | 98.6 | 14.4 | 129.0 | 15.0 | 0.96 | 0.63 | . | 1.44 | 1.04 | 1.08 |
| Other developing countries | 162.6 | 14.5 | 77.1 | 14.7 | 0.99 | 0.68 | . | 1.08 | 1.04 | 1.05 |
| OPEC countries | 484.6 | 14.7 | 22.6 | 14.8 | 1.00 | 0.91 | . | 1.08 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| China (PR) | 7.3 | 13.9 | 9.6 | 14.6 | 0.96 | 0.49 | . | 1.27 | 1.05 | 1.10 |
| Comecon countries | 93.8 | 13.3 | 112.2 | 14.3 | 0.93 | 0.97 | . | 1.25 | 1.01 | 1.09 |
| Western industrial countries (excl. EEC) | 1 056.2 | 14.3 | 1 214.4 | 14.0 | 1.03 | 0.98 | . | 1.00 | 1.01 | 0.99 |
| Japan | 47.3 | 13.8 | 136.1 | 14.8 | 0.93 | 1.15 | . | 1.08 | 0.98 | 1.05 |
| USA | 309.9 | 14.3 | 373.7 | 13.9 | 1.03 | 0.91 | . | 1.08 | 0.99 | 0.96 |
| Other western industrial countries | 699.0 | 14.4 | 704.5 | 13.9 | 1.04 | 1.00 | . | 0.93 | 1.03 | 0.99 |
| EEC countries | 1 194.1 | 14.3 | 1 278.1 | 14.1 | 1.01 | 1.00 | . | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.99 |
| All countries | 3 476.3 | 14.4 | 2 977.0 | 14.1 | 1.02 | 0.92 | . | 1.00 | 1.01 | 0.99 |

[1] At 1970 prices. [2] Qualification groups 6 and 7.

Table A.7. Macroeconomic employment and income effects of the trade in industrial goods with different groups of countries in 1977: Netherlands

| Country groups | Employees dependent on exports | | Employees not required owing to imports | | Effect of exports as a multiple of the effect of an equal level of imports | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Per US$ 100 million[1] | Total | Per US$ 100 million[1] | Employees | Proportion of women | Proportion of unskilled and semiskilled workers[2] | Fixed capital per employee | GDP | GDP per employee |
| | Thousands of persons | | | | | | | | | |
| All developing countries | 124.8 | 6.2 | 69.1 | 7.4 | 0.84 | 0.59 | 0.79 | 1.22 | 1.07 | 1.27 |
| European developing countries | 30.0 | 6.0 | 17.9 | 7.1 | 0.84 | 0.64 | 0.81 | 1.20 | 1.07 | 1.28 |
| Spain, Greece, Portugal | 19.8 | 5.8 | 13.1 | 6.8 | 0.85 | 0.68 | 0.83 | 1.19 | 1.04 | 1.21 |
| Yugoslavia, Turkey | 10.2 | 6.2 | 4.8 | 7.8 | 0.80 | 0.55 | 0.75 | 1.35 | 1.16 | 1.45 |
| Extra-European developing countries (excluding OPEC) | 52.2 | 6.1 | 49.3 | 7.5 | 0.82 | 0.60 | 0.78 | 1.28 | 1.05 | 1.28 |
| Mediterranean countries | 11.1 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 7.3 | 0.90 | 0.68 | 0.80 | 0.96 | 0.98 | 1.10 |
| Latin America | 15.8 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 0.90 | 0.56 | 0.78 | 1.09 | 1.07 | 1.20 |
| South-east Asia | 6.7 | 6.0 | 27.0 | 7.7 | 0.78 | 0.58 | 0.77 | 1.53 | 1.11 | 1.43 |
| Other developing countries | 18.6 | 6.3 | 9.5 | 7.7 | 0.82 | 0.61 | 0.77 | 1.22 | 1.04 | 1.26 |
| OPEC countries | 42.6 | 6.4 | 1.9 | 7.6 | 0.85 | 0.54 | 0.79 | 1.18 | 1.07 | 1.26 |
| China (PR) | 1.3 | 5.3 | 2.0 | 7.3 | 0.73 | 0.51 | 0.77 | 1.63 | 1.13 | 1.55 |
| Comecon countries | 20.4 | 6.4 | 20.0 | 7.5 | 0.86 | 1.06 | 0.92 | 1.28 | 0.97 | 1.13 |
| Western industrial countries (excl. EEC) | 100.7 | 6.2 | 168.2 | 7.1 | 0.87 | 1.05 | 1.01 | 1.21 | 0.98 | 1.12 |
| Japan | 5.0 | 6.1 | 27.9 | 6.9 | 0.88 | 1.27 | 0.92 | 1.40 | 1.11 | 1.27 |
| USA | 26.9 | 5.7 | 63.9 | 6.9 | 0.82 | 0.96 | 1.00 | 1.40 | 1.02 | 1.23 |
| Other western industrial countries | 68.8 | 6.4 | 77.3 | 7.2 | 0.88 | 1.05 | 1.03 | 1.11 | 0.95 | 1.08 |
| EEC countries | 494.7 | 6.5 | 649.7 | 6.7 | 0.96 | 1.04 | 0.97 | 1.10 | 1.00 | 1.04 |
| All countries | 741.8 | 6.4 | 909.0 | 6.9 | 0.93 | 0.98 | 0.96 | 1.15 | 1.00 | 1.08 |

[1] At 1970 prices. [2] Qualification groups 6 and 7.

Table A.8. Macroeconomic employment and income effects of the trade in industrial goods with different groups of countries in 1977:
Belgium

| Country groups | Employees dependent on exports | | Employees not required owing to imports | | Effect of exports as a multiple of the effect of an equal level of imports | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Per US$ 100 million[1] | Total | Per US$ 100 million[1] | Employees | Proportion of women | Proportion of unskilled and semiskilled workers[2] | Fixed capital per employee | GDP | GDP per employee |
| | Thousands of persons | | | | | | | | | |
| All developing countries | 121.3 | 6.0 | 62.6 | 6.4 | 0.94 | 0.79 | 0.91 | 1.00 | 1.05 | 1.12 |
| European developing countries | 22.6 | 5.4 | 13.9 | 6.8 | 0.80 | 0.60 | 0.90 | 1.39 | 1.02 | 1.27 |
| Spain, Greece, Portugal | 16.0 | 5.4 | 10.8 | 6.6 | 0.82 | 0.62 | 0.92 | 1.37 | 1.02 | 1.24 |
| Yugoslavia, Turkey | 6.6 | 5.6 | 3.2 | 7.7 | 0.73 | 0.54 | 0.84 | 1.57 | 1.02 | 1.39 |
| Extra-European developing countries (excluding OPEC) | 58.3 | 6.3 | 47.1 | 6.3 | 1.00 | 0.79 | 0.92 | 1.00 | 1.09 | 1.08 |
| Mediterranean countries | 17.1 | 6.8 | 8.7 | 7.9 | 0.86 | 0.74 | 0.93 | 1.10 | 0.96 | 1.11 |
| Latin America | 9.5 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 0.92 | 0.58 | 0.84 | 1.00 | 1.13 | 1.23 |
| South-east Asia | 11.0 | 6.5 | 10.7 | 7.5 | 0.86 | 0.58 | 0.97 | 1.50 | 1.10 | 1.27 |
| Other developing countries | 20.7 | 6.2 | 21.6 | 5.4 | 1.13 | 1.05 | 0.91 | 0.77 | 1.15 | 1.01 |
| OPEC countries | 40.4 | 6.1 | 1.6 | 7.6 | 0.80 | 0.73 | 0.90 | 1.12 | 0.89 | 1.11 |
| China (PR) | 0.9 | 4.2 | 1.2 | 7.8 | 0.54 | 0.37 | 0.91 | 2.67 | 1.02 | 1.90 |
| Comecon countries | 16.6 | 5.3 | 14.0 | 6.5 | 0.81 | 1.03 | 0.95 | 1.17 | 0.90 | 1.11 |
| Western industrial countries (excl. EEC) | 103.1 | 5.8 | 115.7 | 6.0 | 0.96 | 0.94 | 1.06 | 1.19 | 0.98 | 1.02 |
| Japan | 4.2 | 6.4 | 15.2 | 5.1 | 1.26 | 0.96 | 1.10 | 1.47 | 1.35 | 1.07 |
| USA | 40.1 | 5.9 | 44.9 | 6.0 | 0.98 | 0.75 | 1.10 | 1.27 | 1.00 | 1.02 |
| Other western industrial countries | 58.8 | 5.7 | 55.6 | 6.3 | 0.90 | 1.06 | 1.02 | 1.00 | 0.93 | 1.03 |
| EEC countries | 596.1 | 5.8 | 613.4 | 6.0 | 0.97 | 1.03 | 1.03 | 1.10 | 0.98 | 1.02 |
| All countries | 838.0 | 5.8 | 807.0 | 6.0 | 0.96 | 0.99 | 1.02 | 1.10 | 0.98 | 1.02 |

[1] At 1970 prices. [2] Qualification groups 6 and 7.

Table A.9. Structure of the employment effects of exports of industrial goods to different groups of countries by sectors, sex and qualification groups in 1977: Germany (FR) (percent)

| | | 1 | 2 | | | 3 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1 | LANDW | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| 2 | BERGB.EN | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.0 |
| 3-18 | VERARB. | 79.8 | 79.6 | 79.0 | 80.4 | 79.5 | 80.0 | 78.8 | 80.0 | 79.4 |
| 3- 5 | GRUNDST | 16.0 | 16.5 | 17.6 | 15.2 | 17.3 | 15.4 | 19.2 | 16.7 | 17.0 |
| 3 | FRZE.MET | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.9 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 6.2 | 8.0 |
| 4 | BAUST | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 3.3 | 1.8 |
| 5 | CHEM | 5.4 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 5.6 | 7.4 | 5.4 | 9.3 | 7.2 | 7.2 |
| 6-11 | INVGUET | 48.3 | 41.6 | 39.4 | 44.2 | 47.2 | 45.8 | 47.1 | 48.3 | 48.0 |
| 6 | METGUET | 6.1 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.7 |
| 7 | MB | 23.0 | 21.1 | 17.9 | 24.8 | 22.4 | 20.5 | 24.7 | 23.0 | 21.1 |
| 8 | BM.FEINM | 2.1 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 1.6 |
| 9 | ELT | 8.5 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 7.8 | 10.8 | 6.1 |
| 10 | KFZ | 6.9 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 6.5 | 9.1 | 4.2 | 5.1 | 7.8 |
| 11 | S.FZ | 1.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 5.7 |
| 12 | NG | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| 13-18 | KONGUET | 15.2 | 21.2 | 21.6 | 20.7 | 14.6 | 18.5 | 12.1 | 14.6 | 14.0 |
| 13 | TEX.BEKL | 5.0 | 8.6 | 6.8 | 10.6 | 4.5 | 8.5 | 1.9 | 4.2 | 4.3 |
| 14 | LEDER | 0.7 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.2 |
| 15 | HOLZ | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| 16 | PAPDRUCK | 3.4 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.5 |
| 17 | GUMPLAST | 3.7 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 4.3 |
| 18 | S.VERARB | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.7 |
| 19 | BAUTEN | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| 20-24 | DIENSTL | 16.4 | 16.4 | 16.9 | 15.9 | 16.6 | 16.2 | 17.0 | 16.2 | 16.6 |
| 20 | HANDEL | 10.4 | 10.5 | 10.7 | 10.1 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 10.7 | 10.2 | 10.6 |
| 21 | VERKNACH | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.8 |
| 22 | KREDVERS | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 23 | SMDIENST | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| 24 | NMDIENST | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1-24 | INSGES. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 25 | MAENNER | 72.2 | 69.5 | 69.4 | 69.6 | 72.4 | 70.8 | 73.2 | 71.3 | 73.3 |
| 26 | FRAUEN | 27.8 | 30.5 | 30.6 | 30.4 | 27.6 | 29.2 | 26.8 | 28.7 | 26.7 |
| 27 | LEISTGR1 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 7.3 |
| 28 | 2 | 10.9 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 11.3 | 10.6 | 11.7 | 11.4 | 11.3 |
| 29 | 3 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 6.7 |
| 30 | 4 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| 31 | 5 | 30.4 | 28.6 | 28.3 | 29.0 | 30.3 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 29.3 | 31.3 |
| 32 | 6 | 25.8 | 27.4 | 27.6 | 27.3 | 25.7 | 27.0 | 25.1 | 25.7 | 25.5 |
| 33 | 7 | 15.9 | 16.5 | 16.8 | 16.1 | 15.5 | 16.0 | 15.3 | 16.3 | 14.9 |

Translator's note: The column headings of Tables A.9 to A.26 are identical, viz: 1. All developing countries; 2. European developing countries; 3. Extra-European developing countries (excluding OPEC); 4. All; 5. Spain, Greece, Portugal; 6. Yugoslavia, Turkey; 7. All; 8. Mediterranean countries; 9. Latin America; 10. South-east Asian threshold countries; 11. Others; 12. OPEC countries; 13. PR China; 14. Comecon countries; 15. Western industrialized countries (excluding EEC); 16. All; 17. Japan; 18. USA; 19. Others; 20. EEC countries; 21. All countries.

See Section 2 for abbreviations in first column; additional abbreviations: 1-24. TOTAL; 25. MEN; 26. WOMEN; 27. QUALIFICATION GROUP.

Table A.9 continued

| | | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | | | | 20 | 21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | | |
| 1 | LANDW | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| 2 | BERGB.EN | 1.9 | 3.7 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| 3-18 | VERARB | 80.3 | 70.5 | 77.9 | 79.4 | 78.9 | 78.7 | 79.7 | 78.9 | 79.2 |
| 3- 5 | GRUNDST | 14.6 | 40.9 | 22.6 | 16.3 | 18.9 | 17.9 | 15.6 | 17.6 | 17.3 |
| 3 | ERZE.MET | 9.3 | 28.6 | 15.2 | 8.4 | 5.0 | 10.4 | 7.9 | 9.0 | 9.2 |
| 4 | BAUST | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.6 |
| 5 | CHEM | 3.3 | 10.4 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 11.5 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 5.5 |
| 6-11 | INVGUET | 53.5 | 21.6 | 39.8 | 42.3 | 41.1 | 47.9 | 40.3 | 36.8 | 41.1 |
| 6 | METGUET | 7.4 | 3.0 | 4.5 | 5.8 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.7 |
| 7 | MB | 24.8 | 11.0 | 27.1 | 14.7 | 19.1 | 15.1 | 14.3 | 12.5 | 16.4 |
| 8 | BM.FEINM | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 3.2 | 5.8 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 2.8 |
| 9 | ELT | 9.8 | 2.5 | 4.6 | 7.1 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 8.2 | 6.8 | 7.1 |
| 10 | KFZ | 8.8 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 10.7 | 6.7 | 18.6 | 8.0 | 7.4 | 7.8 |
| 11 | S.FZ | 1.2 | 3.4 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| 12 | NG | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| 13-18 | KONGUET | 11.8 | 7.5 | 15.2 | 20.4 | 18.3 | 12.5 | 23.3 | 24.2 | 20.4 |
| 13 | TEX.REKL | 3.1 | 1.1 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 4.2 | 2.5 | 8.3 | 9.1 | 7.3 |
| 14 | LEDER | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| 15 | HOLZ | 2.0 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.2 |
| 16 | PAPDRUCK | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 3.4 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 4.4 |
| 17 | GUMPLAST | 3.0 | 2.1 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 4.4 |
| 18 | S.VERARB | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| 19 | BAUTEN | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| 20-24 | DIENSTL | 16.2 | 23.6 | 17.9 | 16.6 | 16.7 | 17.4 | 16.3 | 16.8 | 16.7 |
| 20 | HANDEL | 10.4 | 15.2 | 11.5 | 10.6 | 10.4 | 11.2 | 10.3 | 10.6 | 10.6 |
| 21 | VERKNACH | 3.6 | 5.7 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.8 |
| 22 | KREDVERS | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 23 | SMDIENST | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| 24 | NMDIENST | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1-24 | INSGES. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 25 | MAENNER | 73.9 | 76.0 | 73.0 | 70.5 | 70.3 | 74.1 | 69.2 | 69.2 | 70.5 |
| 26 | FRAUEN | 26.1 | 24.0 | 27.0 | 29.5 | 29.7 | 25.9 | 30.8 | 30.8 | 29.5 |
| 27 | LEISTGR1 | 7.3 | 8.0 | 7.4 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.8 |
| 28 | 2 | 10.8 | 10.5 | 10.7 | 10.4 | 11.6 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 10.3 | 10.5 |
| 29 | 3 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 7.0 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.5 |
| 30 | 4 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| 31 | 5 | 31.7 | 29.1 | 29.9 | 29.6 | 28.6 | 32.2 | 28.8 | 28.5 | 29.3 |
| 32 | 6 | 24.9 | 27.8 | 26.6 | 27.3 | 26.7 | 26.3 | 27.7 | 28.3 | 27.3 |
| 33 | 7 | 15.8 | 15.2 | 15.5 | 16.6 | 15.9 | 15.3 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 16.5 |

Table A.10. Structure of the employment effects of exports of industrial goods to different groups of countries by sectors, sex and qualification groups in 1977: France (percent)

| | | 1 | 2 | | | 3 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1 | LANDW | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.8 |
| 2 | BERGB.EN | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| 3-18 | VERARB | 80.8 | 80.1 | 80.0 | 80.1 | 80.7 | 81.1 | 79.9 | 81.4 | 80.6 |
| 3- 5 | GRUNDST | 15.9 | 18.6 | 18.4 | 19.1 | 16.2 | 16.3 | 17.8 | 14.5 | 15.7 |
| 3 | ERZE.MET | 8.5 | 10.0 | 9.4 | 12.3 | 8.4 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 6.6 | 8.1 |
| 4 | HAUST | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| 5 | CHEM | 4.8 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 6.1 | 5.5 | 5.3 |
| 6-11 | INVGUET | 45.6 | 39.5 | 38.3 | 43.3 | 43.5 | 42.7 | 42.8 | 44.1 | 44.3 |
| 6 | METGUET | 11.6 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 9.2 | 10.6 | 11.8 | 8.7 | 7.7 | 11.1 |
| 7 | MB | 12.4 | 12.0 | 10.3 | 17.6 | 11.1 | 12.1 | 9.9 | 14.9 | 10.3 |
| 8 | BM.FEINM | 1.9 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 4.3 | 1.5 |
| 9 | ELT | 8.1 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 6.6 | 8.1 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 9.7 | 7.0 |
| 10 | KFZ | 7.1 | 8.8 | 9.5 | 6.4 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 1.3 | 6.. |
| 11 | S.FZ | 4.5 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 6.2 | 2.4 | 7.3 | 6.2 | 8.4 |
| 12 | NG | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 13-18 | KONGUET | 19.2 | 21.8 | 23.1 | 17.6 | 20.7 | 21.9 | 19.0 | 22.5 | 20.4 |
| 13 | TEX.BEKL | 7.2 | 8.6 | 9.4 | 6.2 | 7.8 | 10.4 | 5.6 | 10.3 | 6.6 |
| 14 | LEDER | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 1.1 |
| 15 | HOLZ | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 1.3 |
| 16 | PAPDRUCK | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 2.6 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 2.2 | 4.4 |
| 17 | GUMPLAST | 4.9 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 6.8 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.3 |
| 18 | S.VERARB | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 1.7 |
| 19 | BAUTEN | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| 20-24 | DIENSTL | 15.1 | 15.6 | 15.5 | 15.9 | 15.2 | 14.9 | 15.7 | 14.8 | [illegible] |
| 20 | HANDEL | 5.9 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 5.7 |
| 21 | VERKNACH | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 4.7 |
| 22 | KREDVERS | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 23 | SMDIENST | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.6 |
| 24 | NMDIENST | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1-24 | INSGES. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 25 | MAENNER | 71.6 | 70.8 | 70.1 | 72.9 | 71.0 | 69.9 | 71.6 | 68.5 | 71.9 |
| 26 | FRAUEN | 28.4 | 29.2 | 29.9 | 27.1 | 29.0 | 30.1 | 28.4 | 31.5 | 28.1 |
| 27 | LEISTGR1 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.0 |
| 28 | 2 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 6.7 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.3 |
| 29 | 3 | 12.0 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.0 | 12.4 | 12.7 | 12.1 |
| 30 | 4 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.9 |
| 31 | 5 | 28.7 | 28.1 | 27.7 | 29.3 | 28.5 | 28.1 | 28.4 | 27.8 | 28.8 |
| 32 | 6 | 26.3 | 27.2 | 27.7 | 25.5 | 26.3 | 27.0 | 25.8 | 26.0 | 26.0 |
| 33 | 7 | 15.2 | 15.1 | 15.1 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.5 | 14.8 | 15.0 | 14.8 |

Table A.10 continued

| | | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | | | | 20 | 21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | | |
| 1 | LANDW | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 2.2 |
| 2 | BERGB.EN | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| 3-18 | VERARB | 81.5 | 78.6 | 79.0 | 80.4 | 81.2 | 79.1 | 81.1 | 80.7 | 80.6 |
| 3- 5 | GRUNDST | 14.0 | 22.7 | 23.3 | 17.7 | 15.5 | 22.5 | 15.1 | 15.7 | 16.4 |
| 3 | ERZE.MET | 7.9 | 14.0 | 12.6 | 9.2 | 3.7 | 13.0 | 7.5 | 8.1 | 8.6 |
| 4 | BAUST | 2.7 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| 5 | CHEM | 3.4 | 7.7 | 8.4 | 6.0 | 10.0 | 7.1 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.3 |
| 6-11 | INVGUET | 52.0 | 42.7 | 37.3 | 33.5 | 20.3 | 28.7 | 37.4 | 31.9 | 36.7 |
| 6 | METGUET | 14.7 | 7.7 | 9.7 | 8.2 | 4.2 | 6.4 | 9.6 | 7.7 | 9.1 |
| 7 | MB | 14.5 | 17.6 | 16.3 | 6.2 | 3.1 | 4.9 | 7.1 | 6.1 | 8.6 |
| 8 | BM.FFINM | 1.5 | 3.8 | 1.8 | 3.6 | 6.0 | 4.3 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.6 |
| 9 | ELT | 9.1 | 4.9 | 6.2 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 4.5 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 6.1 |
| 10 | KFZ | 8.6 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 6.2 | 1.0 | 4.4 | 7.8 | 9.2 | 7.7 |
| 11 | S.FZ | 3.6 | 7.8 | 1.7 | 4.1 | 0.3 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 0.9 | 2.6 |
| 12 | NG | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 13-18 | KONGUET | 15.4 | 13.0 | 18.1 | 29.0 | 45.2 | 27.6 | 28.3 | 32.9 | 27.3 |
| 13 | TEX+REKL | 5.4 | 8.0 | 7.2 | 12.3 | 26.2 | 10.3 | 12.2 | 16.2 | 12.3 |
| 14 | LEDER | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 4.1 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| 15 | HOLZ | 1.8 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 1.8 |
| 16 | PAPDRUCK | 2.4 | 2.1 | 5.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| 17 | GUMPLAST | 4.0 | 2.0 | 3.9 | 6.4 | 3.1 | 7.8 | 5.9 | 7.2 | 6.2 |
| 18 | S.VERARB | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 3.9 | 7.5 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 1.5 | 1.8 |
| 19 | BAUTEN | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| 20-24 | DIENSTL | 14.6 | 17.1 | 16.7 | 15.2 | 14.1 | 16.3 | 14.7 | 14.5 | 14.9 |
| 20 | HANDEL | 5.9 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 5.9 | 4.9 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 6.0 |
| 21 | VERKNACH | 4.5 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.6 |
| 22 | KREDVERS | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 23 | SMDIENST | 4.0 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 4.2 |
| 24 | NMDIENST | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1-24 | INSGES. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 25 | MAENNER | 73.0 | 72.8 | 71.9 | 67.7 | 57.3 | 68.5 | 68.1 | 66.3 | 68.5 |
| 26 | FRAUEN | 27.0 | 27.2 | 28.1 | 32.3 | 42.7 | 31.5 | 31.9 | 33.7 | 31.5 |
| 27 | LEISTGR1 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.7 |
| 28 | 2 | 7.0 | 7.9 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 5.4 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 5.9 | 6.4 |
| 29 | 3 | 11.7 | 13.0 | 12.9 | 12.1 | 12.9 | 12.3 | 11.9 | 11.7 | 11.9 |
| 30 | 4 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.8 |
| 31 | 5 | 29.2 | 29.9 | 29.6 | 26.8 | 23.6 | 26.8 | 27.1 | 26.2 | 27.2 |
| 32 | 6 | 25.9 | 23.6 | 24.3 | 28.8 | 32.1 | 28.3 | 28.8 | 30.3 | 28.5 |
| 33 | 7 | 15.5 | 14.1 | 14.9 | 15.3 | 15.6 | 15.3 | 15.3 | 15.8 | 15.5 |

Table A.11. Structure of the employment effects o exports of industrial goods to different groups of countries by sectors, sex and qualification grou s in 1977: Italy (percent)

| | | 1 | 2 | | | 3 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1 | LANDW | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | [illegible] | 1.9 | 1.6 |
| | BERGB.EN | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | [illegible] | 1.3 | [illegible] |
| 3-18 | VERARB | 84.1 | 83.3 | 83.3 | 83.2 | 83.7 | 83.8 | 83.4 | 84.1 | 83.6 |
| 3- 5 | GRUNDST | 16.7 | 16.7 | 17.0 | 16.3 | 17.0 | 17.5 | [illegible].0 | 18.8 | 16.3 |
| 3 | ERZE.MET | 8.0 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 8.4 | 6.0 | 7.5 |
| 4 | BAUST | 4.4 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 2.4 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 2.4 | 6.9 | 3.1 |
| 5 | CHEM | 4.3 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 5.7 |
| 6-11 | INVGUET | 43.6 | 45.4 | 45.5 | 45.2 | 43.2 | 37.6 | [illegible].6 | 31.9 | [illegible] |
| 6 | METGUET | 11.2 | 8.2 | 8.5 | 7.7 | 9.3 | 9.9 | 8.6 | 6.7 | 10.4 |
| 7 | MB | 16.5 | 19.5 | 19.4 | 19.6 | 17.4 | 14.8 | 24.4 | 10.6 | 17.2 |
| 8 | BM.FFINM | 1.5 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 1.4 |
| 9 | ELT | 7.3 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 7.7 | 7.2 | 6.0 | 8.8 | 7.6 | 7.1 |
| 10 | KFZ | 5.0 | 6.1 | 5.5 | 7.0 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 2.9 | 7.4 |
| 11 | S.FZ | 2.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 4.4 |
| 12 | NG | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 13-18 | KONGUET | 23.7 | 21.0 | 20.6 | 21.6 | 23.4 | 28.5 | 15.7 | 33.2 | 19.1 |
| 13 | TEX.BEKL | 8.5 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 7.9 | 9.6 | 13.9 | 3.5 | 16.3 | 6.2 |
| 14 | LFDER | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 4.6 | 2.1 |
| 15 | HOLZ | 3.5 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| 16 | PAPDRUCK | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| 17 | GUMPLAST | 4.3 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 5.5 | [illegible].0 | 4.3 | 5.9 |
| 18 | S.VERARB | 4.2 | [illegible].7 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 2.5 | [illegible].3 | 4.7 | [illegible] |
| 19 | BAUTEN | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.6 | [illegible].0 | 0.9 | [illegible] |
| 20-24 | DIENSTL | 12.1 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 12.7 | 11.9 | 12.[illegible] |
| 20 | HANDEL | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.3 |
| 21 | VERKNACH | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 4.2 |
| 22 | KREDVERS | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 23 | SMDIENST | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.8 |
| 24 | NMDIENST | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1-24 | INSGES. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 25 | MAENNER | 75.5 | 76.0 | 75.8 | 76.3 | 75.1 | 72.5 | 79.0 | 68.9 | 77.7 |
| 26 | FRAUEN | 24.5 | 24.0 | 24.2 | 23.7 | 24.9 | 27.5 | 21.0 | 31.2 | 22.3 |
| 27 | LEISTGR1 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 5.2 | 4.2 | 4.9 |
| 28 | 2 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 7.3 | 6.0 | 6.9 |
| 29 | 3 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 6.2 | 5.4 | 5.7 |
| 30 | 4 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| 31 | 5 | 27.6 | 27.8 | 27.8 | 27.7 | 27.9 | 28.3 | 27.5 | 28.3 | 27.5 |
| 32 | 6 | 31.2 | 30.7 | 30.7 | 30.8 | 31.4 | 32.3 | 29.6 | 32.8 | 31.0 |
| 33 | 7 | 22.2 | 21.5 | 21.5 | 21.5 | 21.4 | 20.8 | 21.9 | 21.0 | 21.9 |

Table A.11 continued

| | | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | | | | 20 | 21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | | |
| 1 | LANDW | 1.6 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| 2 | BERGB.EN | 1.2 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| 3-18 | VERARB | 94.7 | 79.0 | 82.8 | 85.2 | 86.0 | 84.9 | 85.3 | 85.2 | 84.8 |
| 3- 5 | GRUNDST | 16.5 | 27.1 | 20.7 | 13.1 | 8.9 | 14.5 | 12.6 | 13.3 | 14.6 |
| 3 | ERZE.MET | 8.5 | 9.0 | 14.1 | 4.8 | 1.5 | 5.8 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 6.3 |
| 4 | BAUST | 5.3 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 4.5 | 2.8 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 4.6 |
| 5 | CHEM | 2.6 | 16.8 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.8 |
| 6-11 | INVGUET | 42.9 | 24.5 | 39.3 | 25.2 | 14.0 | 23.6 | 27.3 | 24.8 | 30.9 |
| 6 | METGUET | 13.8 | 4.5 | 9.0 | 4.9 | 2.6 | 4.5 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 7.1 |
| 7 | MB | 14.4 | 14.6 | 22.0 | 7.4 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 8.3 | 6.7 | 10.4 |
| 8 | BM.FEINM | 0.9 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| 9 | ELT | 7.0 | 3.0 | 5.6 | 4.1 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.8 |
| 10 | KFZ | 4.6 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 4.8 | 1.3 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.7 |
| 11 | S.FZ | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 1.2 |
| 12 | NG | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 13-18 | KONGUET | 25.2 | 27.0 | 22.7 | 46.7 | 62.1 | 46.6 | 45.3 | 46.9 | 39.0 |
| 13 | TEX.BEKL | 7.9 | 11.8 | 10.6 | 19.6 | 43.0 | 15.2 | 20.1 | 24.5 | 18.3 |
| 14 | LEDER | 1.1 | 0.8 | 4.0 | 11.8 | 10.8 | 14.9 | 9.8 | 8.4 | 6.8 |
| 15 | HOLZ | 5.1 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.6 |
| 16 | PAPPPUCK | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 2.2 |
| 17 | GUMPLAST | 3.4 | 12.0 | 4.8 | 3.9 | 1.4 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| 18 | S.VERARB | 6.3 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 6.2 | 3.7 | 8.2 | 5.2 | 2.7 | 3.7 |
| 19 | BAUTEN | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| 20-24 | DIENSTL | 11.6 | 14.9 | 13.3 | 11.0 | 10.5 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 11.1 | 11.5 |
| 20 | HANDEL | 5.1 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.2 |
| 21 | VERKNACH | 3.8 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.5 |
| 22 | KREDVERS | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 23 | SMDIENST | 2.4 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| 24 | NMDIENST | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1-24 | INSGES. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 25 | MAENNER | 75.5 | 73.7 | 75.5 | 64.0 | 51.0 | 65.3 | 64.4 | 62.9 | 67.3 |
| 26 | FRAUEN | 24.5 | 26.3 | 24.6 | 36.0 | 49.0 | 34.7 | 35.6 | 37.1 | 32.7 |
| 27 | LEISTGR1 | 4.3 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 4.0 |
| 28 | 2 | 6.2 | 7.2 | 6.4 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.7 |
| 29 | 3 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.2 |
| 30 | 4 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| 31 | 5 | 27.2 | 29.6 | 28.7 | 28.6 | 29.7 | 28.6 | 28.5 | 28.8 | 28.4 |
| 32 | 6 | 31.4 | 30.7 | 32.0 | 34.2 | 38.4 | 33.8 | 34.1 | 35.0 | 33.6 |
| 33 | 7 | 23.1 | 18.7 | 19.9 | 21.2 | 17.1 | 21.9 | 21.1 | 20.3 | 21.0 |

Table A.12. Structure of the employment effects of exports of industrial goods to different groups of countries by sectors, sex and qualification groups in 1977: United Kingdom (percent)

| | | 1 | 2 | | | | | 3 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1 | A/F/J | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 2 | BERGB.EN | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.3 | | 3.1 | |
| 3-18 | VERARB | 80.7 | 80.5 | 80.4 | 80.8 | 80.5 | 80.3 | 80.8 | 80.6 | 80.3 |
| 3- 5 | GRUNDST | 16.7 | 17.4 | 17.9 | 16.2 | 18.2 | 20.8 | | 16.6 | 18.7 |
| 3 | ERZE.MET | 8.4 | 9.8 | 10.1 | 9.1 | 7.8 | 7.2 | | 7.7 | 8.2 |
| 4 | BAUST | 3.5 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 5.2 | 9.7 | | 3.1 | 5.4 |
| 5 | CHEM | 4.7 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 3.9 | | 5.8 | 5.1 |
| 6-11 | INVGUET | 49.4 | 48.7 | 45.9 | 55.1 | 48.2 | 44.0 | | 47.8 | 48.5 |
| 6 | METGUET | 8.9 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 8.0 | 7.5 | | 8.5 | 8.4 |
| 7 | MB | 17.9 | 17.1 | 15.2 | 21.5 | 18.2 | 17.1 | | 17.3 | 18.9 |
| 8 | BM.FEINM | 1.6 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.8 | | 2.0 | 1.2 |
| 9 | ELT | 7.8 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 7.3 | 6.6 | | | 7.4 | 6.5 |
| 10 | KFZ | 9.7 | 12.2 | 11.6 | 13.8 | 9.4 | | | 9.9 | 10.5 |
| 11 | S.FZ | 3.6 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 3.3 | | 2.6 | 3.0 |
| 12 | NG | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 13-18 | KONGUET | 14.4 | 14.3 | 16.4 | 9.4 | 13.8 | 15.4 | | 16.0 | 12.9 |
| 13 | TEX.BEKL | 5.3 | 5.8 | 7.2 | 2.7 | 5.1 | 6.8 | | 5.9 | 4.6 |
| 14 | LEDER | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.7 | | 1.4 | 0.3 |
| 15 | HOLZ | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.0 | | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| 16 | PAPDRUCK | 3.3 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 3.4 | 3.0 | | 3.5 | 3.7 |
| 17 | GUMPLAST | 2.6 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.3 | | 2.4 | 2.7 |
| 18 | S.VERARB | 1.3 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 1.6 | | 2.0 | |
| 19 | BAUTEN | 1.0 | 1.0 | | 1.1 | 1.1 | | | 1.0 | |
| 20-24 | DIENSTL | 15.1 | 15.3 | 15.4 | 15.0 | 15.2 | 15.3 | 15.0 | 15.2 | |
| 20 | HANDEL | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.8 |
| 21 | VERKNACH | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.8 |
| 22 | KREDVERS | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 |
| 23 | SMDIENST | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 24 | NMDIENST | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1-24 | INSGES. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 25 | MAENNER | 73.9 | 73.8 | 72.8 | 75.9 | 74.1 | 73.1 | 75.5 | 72.9 | 74.6 |
| 26 | FRAUEN | 26.1 | 26.2 | 27.2 | 24.1 | 25.9 | 26.9 | 24.5 | 27.1 | 25.4 |
| 27 | LEISTGR1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 28 | 2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 29 | 3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 30 | 4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 31 | 5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 32 | 6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 33 | 7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

Table A.12 continued

| | | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | | | | 20 | 21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | | |
| 1 | LANDW | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 2 | BERGB.EN | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| 3-18 | VERARB | 81.1 | 81.8 | 78.0 | 79.8 | 79.8 | 80.1 | 79.7 | 80.3 | 80.2 |
| 3- 5 | GRUNDST | 15.0 | 16.8 | 22.8 | 22.2 | 18.7 | 21.4 | 22.8 | 19.2 | 19.4 |
| 3 | ERZE.MET | 8.6 | 8.4 | 10.4 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 8.6 | 6.8 | 8.0 | 8.0 |
| 4 | BAUST | 2.4 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 10.3 | 3.8 | 8.2 | 11.6 | 5.9 | 6.4 |
| 5 | CHEM | 4.1 | 6.9 | 10.0 | 4.6 | 7.3 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 5.0 |
| 6-11 | INVGUET | 50.9 | 57.7 | 37.5 | 37.9 | 36.9 | 41.3 | 36.4 | 39.4 | 42.2 |
| 6 | METGUET | 10.2 | 4.9 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 7.5 |
| 7 | MB | 17.8 | 12.7 | 18.3 | 14.1 | 13.8 | 14.7 | 13.8 | 12.2 | 14.8 |
| 8 | BM.FEINM | 1.4 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 6.5 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 2.5 |
| 9 | ELT | 9.2 | 6.9 | 4.8 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 6.3 |
| 10 | KFZ | 9.3 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 7.6 | 3.1 | 8.5 | 7.4 | 9.4 | 8.7 |
| 11 | S.FZ | 3.1 | 31.2 | 3.8 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 2.4 |
| 12 | NG | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 13-18 | KONGUET | 15.0 | 7.2 | 17.4 | 19.6 | 24.0 | 17.2 | 20.3 | 21.4 | 18.4 |
| 13 | TEX.BEKL | 5.4 | 3.1 | 8.8 | 8.0 | 13.7 | 5.1 | 8.8 | 9.8 | 7.8 |
| 14 | LEDER | 0.4 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| 15 | HOLZ | 2.2 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| 16 | PAPDRUCK | 3.3 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.4 |
| 17 | GUMPLAST | 2.5 | 1.5 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.1 |
| 18 | S.VERARB | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| 19 | BAUTEN | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| 20-24 | DIENSTL | 14.9 | 14.0 | 17.0 | 15.6 | 15.8 | 15.5 | 15.7 | 15.5 | 15.4 |
| 20 | HANDEL | 4.9 | 4.2 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.7 |
| 21 | VERKNACH | 3.4 | 3.1 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| 22 | KREDVERS | 6.6 | 6.7 | 7.9 | 6.8 | 7.3 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 |
| 23 | SMDIENST | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 24 | NMDIENST | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1-24 | INSGES. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 25 | MAENNER | 73.7 | 77.5 | 71.7 | 71.8 | 67.9 | 73.0 | 71.6 | 71.1 | 72.3 |
| 26 | FRAUEN | 26.3 | 22.5 | 28.3 | 28.2 | 32.1 | 27.0 | 28.4 | 28.9 | 27.7 |
| 27 | LEISTGR1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 28 | 2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 29 | 3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 30 | 4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 31 | 5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 32 | 6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 33 | 7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

Table A.13. Structure of the employment effects of exports of industrial goods to different groups of countries by sectors, sex and qualification groups in 1977: Netherlands (percent)

| | | 1 | 2 | | | 3 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1 | LANDW | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 2 | BERGB.EN | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| 3-18 | VERARB | 85.7 | 84.8 | 84.7 | 85.1 | 85.1 | 85.4 | 84.3 | 84.9 | 85.7 |
| 3- 5 | GRUNDST | 15.7 | 19.6 | 21.7 | 15.7 | 16.9 | 17.2 | 19.2 | 18.8 | 14.0 |
| 3 | ERZE.MET | 4.5 | 6.6 | 8.0 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 4.3 |
| 4 | HAUST | 2.2 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 2.8 | 5.5 | 1.7 | 6.1 | 1.0 |
| 5 | CHEM | 8.9 | 11.8 | 12.3 | 10.9 | 10.4 | 8.1 | 14.1 | 10.2 | 8.8 |
| 6-11 | INVGUET | 49.5 | 40.8 | 41.4 | 39.7 | 47.5 | 40.9 | 51.4 | 48.1 | 47.9 |
| 6 | METGUET | 5.0 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 6.1 | 4.4 | 3.8 |
| 7 | MR | 13.3 | 10.2 | 9.3 | 11.7 | 11.9 | 10.8 | 12.9 | 15.2 | 10.4 |
| 8 | BM.FEINM | 6.1 | 7.7 | 9.4 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 5.3 | 2.4 |
| 9 | ELT | 12.4 | 11.7 | 13.3 | 8.7 | 11.7 | 17.4 | 15.5 | 17.2 | 9.0 |
| 10 | KFZ | 2.3 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 4.0 |
| 11 | S.FZ | 10.3 | 4.6 | 2.7 | 8.3 | 13.4 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 4.9 | 18.2 |
| 12 | NG | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 13-18 | KONGUET | 20.4 | 24.3 | 21.5 | 29.6 | 20.6 | 27.1 | 13.6 | 17.9 | 23.7 |
| 13 | TEX.BEKL | 7.4 | 10.3 | 7.5 | 15.6 | 9.0 | 14.5 | 1.9 | 4.4 | 13.5 |
| 14 | LEDER | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.1 |
| 15 | HOLZ | 1.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 1.5 |
| 16 | PAPDRUCK | 3.7 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 4.6 | 3.2 | 3.8 |
| 17 | GUMPLAST | 6.2 | 7.8 | 7.2 | 9.0 | 5.1 | 6.1 | 4.4 | 7.3 | 4.3 |
| 18 | S.VERARB | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.5 |
| 19 | BAUTEN | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| 20-24 | DIENSTL | 11.1 | 11.9 | 12.0 | 11.6 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 11.9 | 11.7 | 11.0 |
| 20 | HANDEL | 6.1 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.1 |
| 21 | VERKNACH | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 |
| 22 | KREDVERS | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| 23 | SMDIENST | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.5 |
| 24 | NMDIENST | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 1-24 | INSGES. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 25 | MAENNER | 84.9 | 83.1 | 83.6 | 82.1 | 84.6 | 83.0 | 86.4 | 85.1 | 83.9 |
| 26 | FRAUEN | 15.1 | 16.9 | 16.4 | 17.9 | 15.4 | 17.0 | 13.6 | 14.9 | 16.1 |
| 27 | LEISTGR1 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 4.8 |
| 28 | 2 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 6.4 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 6.5 |
| 29 | 3 | 16.2 | 16.6 | 17.0 | 15.8 | 16.0 | 15.2 | 17.0 | 16.5 | 15.4 |
| 30 | 4 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.9 |
| 31 | 5 | 28.2 | 26.2 | 25.6 | 27.2 | 28.5 | 28.0 | 28.7 | 27.1 | 29.1 |
| 32 | 6 | 29.3 | 30.2 | 29.8 | 30.7 | 29.4 | 31.2 | 27.1 | 29.1 | 30.4 |
| 33 | 7 | 10.0 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 10.7 | 10.1 | 10.7 | 9.7 | 10.0 | 10.0 |

Table A.13 continued

| | | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | | | | 20 | 21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | | |
| 1 | LANDW | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 2 | BERGB.EN | 0.5 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| 3-18 | VERARB | 86.9 | 80.4 | 84.5 | 85.3 | 83.4 | 83.4 | 86.1 | 85.1 | 85.2 |
| 3- 5 | GRUNDST | 11.4 | 33.9 | 15.8 | 20.0 | 26.9 | 33.4 | 14.3 | 17.1 | 17.3 |
| 3 | ERZE.MET | 4.1 | 6.8 | 3.8 | 7.0 | 2.8 | 14.2 | 4.4 | 6.3 | 6.0 |
| 4 | BAUST | 2.2 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 3.9 | 10.0 | 6.7 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| 5 | CHEM | 5.1 | 26.3 | 11.1 | 9.1 | 14.1 | 12.5 | 7.5 | 8.0 | 8.4 |
| 6-11 | INVGUET | 58.1 | 15.4 | 26.6 | 42.6 | 33.9 | 35.5 | 46.0 | 30.8 | 35.4 |
| 6 | METGUET | 6.5 | 2.4 | 3.4 | 5.7 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 6.5 | 4.4 | 4.7 |
| 7 | MR | 17.4 | 3.7 | 16.2 | 9.8 | 13.0 | 11.7 | 8.8 | 6.2 | 8.2 |
| 8 | BM.FEINM | 7.8 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 10.0 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 11.4 | 7.9 | 7.7 |
| 9 | ELT | 13.7 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 11.6 | 9.2 | 9.4 | 12.7 | 7.5 | 8.8 |
| 10 | KFZ | 2.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.0 |
| 11 | S.FZ | 10.6 | 4.0 | 0.2 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 3.0 |
| 12 | NG | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 13-18 | KONGUET | 17.3 | 30.9 | 42.8 | 22.6 | 22.5 | 14.4 | 25.7 | 37.1 | 32.4 |
| 13 | TEX.REKL | 3.3 | 1.1 | 26.1 | 7.5 | 11.7 | 4.3 | 8.5 | 13.5 | 12.0 |
| 14 | LEDER | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| 15 | HOLZ | 2.9 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 2.3 |
| 16 | PAPDRUCK | 3.3 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 7.7 | 6.5 |
| 17 | GUMPLAST | 6.4 | 24.9 | 8.8 | 7.0 | 5.4 | 2.9 | 8.7 | 10.6 | 9.3 |
| 18 | S.VERARB | 0.8 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| 19 | BAUTEN | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.0 |
| 20-24 | DIENSTL | 10.2 | 15.0 | 12.3 | 11.7 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 11.0 | 12.0 | 11.8 |
| 20 | HANDEL | 5.7 | 7.9 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 6.5 |
| 21 | VERKNACH | 1.8 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| 22 | KREDVERS | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| 23 | SMDIENST | 2.1 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.7 |
| 24 | NMDIENST | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 1-24 | INSGES. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 25 | MAENNER | 86.5 | 85.4 | 78.1 | 83.9 | 82.5 | 85.4 | 83.4 | 81.6 | 82.4 |
| 26 | FRAUEN | 13.5 | 14.6 | 21.9 | 16.1 | 17.5 | 14.6 | 16.6 | 18.4 | 17.6 |
| 27 | LEISTGR1 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 4.3 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 5.0 |
| 28 | 2 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 6.4 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 6.8 | 6.9 |
| 29 | 3 | 16.2 | 17.6 | 15.5 | 16.5 | 16.2 | 17.2 | 16.2 | 15.9 | 16.0 |
| 30 | 4 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| 31 | 5 | 29.3 | 25.1 | 26.2 | 26.2 | 25.5 | 26.5 | 26.2 | 25.5 | 26.1 |
| 32 | 6 | 28.5 | 27.1 | 32.5 | 30.2 | 30.9 | 29.2 | 30.6 | 31.7 | 31.1 |
| 33 | 7 | 9.6 | 13.4 | 11.3 | 10.6 | 11.0 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 11.7 | 11.3 |

Table A.14. Structure of the employment effects of exports of industrial goods to different groups of countries by sectors, sex and qualification groups in 1977: Belgium (percent)

| | | 1 | 2 | | | 3 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1 | NDW | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 0.2 |
| 2 | BERGB.EN | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1. | [illegible] | | | [illegible] |
| 3-18 | VERARB | 83.5 | 82.2 | 81.8 | 83.2 | 83.0 | [illegible] | 82.6 | 82. | [illegible] |
| 3- 5 | GRUNDST | 30.6 | 29.4 | 33.9 | 18.4 | 40.6 | 40.3 | 28.1 | 53.0 | 40.0 |
| 3 | ERZE.MET | 7.6 | 12.3 | 13.9 | 8.4 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 6.8 | 2.3 | 5.2 |
| 4 | BAUST | 17.6 | 9.0 | 11.7 | 2.4 | 29.9 | 32.[illegible] | 10.8 | 43.1 | 29.5 |
| 5 | CHEM | 5.4 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 7.6 | 5.9 | [illegible] | 10.5 | 7.[illegible] | 5.3 |
| 6-11 | INVGUET | 30.8 | 29.7 | 24.0 | 43.6 | 24.4 | 17.9 | 36.5 | 17.[illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6 | METGUET | 7.9 | 6.1 | 5.1 | 8.8 | 6.1 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 3.[illegible] | |
| 7 | MB | 11.5 | 13.0 | 9.4 | 21.8 | 9.2 | 5.9 | 17.5 | 5.6 | 10.[illegible] |
| 8 | BM.FEINM | 2.6 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 5.2 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 2.0 |
| 9 | ELT | 6.1 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 6.5 | 4.3 | 2.5 | 6.4 | 5.2 | 4.4 |
| 10 | KFZ | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 1.3 |
| 11 | S.FZ | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.8 |
| 12 | NG | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 13-18 | KONGUET | 21.9 | 22.9 | 23.7 | 21.0 | 17.9 | 25.6 | 17.7 | 11.6 | 15.0 |
| 13 | TEX.BEKL | 14.6 | 11.5 | 12.1 | 10.1 | 12.0 | 20.7 | 8.6 | 7.5 | 8.6 |
| 14 | LEDER | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| 15 | HOLZ | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| 16 | PAPDRUCK | 2.6 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 4.2 | 2.2 | 3.1 |
| 17 | GUMPLAST | 2.5 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 6.7 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 1.7 |
| 18 | S.VERARB | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.[illegible] |
| 19 | BAUTEN | 0.7 | 0.7 | | 0.7 | 0.7 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | |
| 20-24 | DIENSTL | 13.9 | 14.8 | 15.0 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 13.6 | [illegible] | 14.9 | |
| 20 | HANDEL | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | [illegible] |
| 21 | VERKNACH | 5.8 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 5.5 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.8 | 6.3 |
| 22 | KREDVERS | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 23 | SMDIENST | 3.5 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 4.2 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| 24 | NMDIENST | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1-24 | INSGES. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 25 | MAENNER | 76.0 | 77.0 | 77.1 | 76.8 | 77.9 | 74.2 | 77.9 | 80.1 | 79.8 |
| 26 | FRAUEN | 24.0 | 23.0 | 22.9 | 23.2 | 22.1 | 25.8 | 22.1 | 19.9 | 20.2 |
| 27 | LEISTGR1 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 5.3 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 5.1 | 4.4 | 4.4 |
| 28 | 2 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 7.4 | 5.8 | 5.1 | 7.2 | 5.7 | 5.9 |
| 29 | 3 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 8.2 | 7.2 | 6.4 | 8.2 | 7.2 | 7.4 |
| 30 | 4 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.8 |
| 31 | 5 | 23.8 | 23.9 | 23.5 | 24.7 | 23.4 | 23.0 | 24.4 | 22.1 | 24.0 |
| 32 | 6 | 31.2 | 30.6 | 31.3 | 28.9 | 31.4 | 33.3 | 29.1 | 31.3 | 30.8 |
| 33 | 7 | 24.4 | 23.5 | 23.9 | 22.4 | 25.1 | 25.8 | 23.1 | 26.5 | 24.8 |

Table A.14 continued

| | | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | | | | 20 | 21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | | |
| 1 | LANDW | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| 2 | BERGB.EN | 1.4 | 3.6 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| 3-18 | VERARB | 84.8 | 76.3 | 81.6 | 82.7 | 81.9 | 81.4 | 83.7 | 83.8 | 83.6 |
| 3- 5 | GRUNDST | 16.9 | 52.1 | 31.5 | 34.9 | 51.7 | 49.2 | 24.0 | 21.8 | 24.9 |
| 3 | ERZE.MET | 9.0 | 23.4 | 20.1 | 10.0 | 1.2 | 14.0 | 7.9 | 9.7 | 9.7 |
| 4 | BAUST | 4.7 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 19.9 | 39.7 | 31.4 | 10.7 | 6.9 | 9.9 |
| 5 | CHEM | 3.2 | 27.6 | 9.3 | 5.0 | 10.7 | 3.8 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.3 |
| 6-11 | INVGUET | 40.6 | 8.5 | 22.2 | 25.6 | 15.9 | 18.1 | 31.3 | 24.4 | 25.4 |
| 6 | METGUET | 11.5 | 3.1 | 6.1 | 4.3 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 5.3 |
| 7 | MB | 13.8 | 3.3 | 7.1 | 6.0 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 7.5 | 4.2 | 5.5 |
| 8 | BM.FEINM | 1.9 | 1.0 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 6.7 | 5.8 | 4.2 | 2.2 | 2.6 |
| 9 | ELT | 10.0 | 1.1 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 5.6 | 4.8 | 4.8 |
| 10 | KFZ | 3.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 6.4 | 0.2 | 2.7 | 9.3 | 8.1 | 6.8 |
| 11 | S.FZ | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| 12 | NG | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 13-18 | KONGUET | 27.2 | 15.3 | 27.7 | 22.1 | 14.1 | 13.9 | 28.2 | 37.5 | 33.1 |
| 13 | TEX.BEKL | 20.0 | 1.7 | 18.2 | 13.6 | 7.6 | 8.6 | 17.4 | 22.5 | 20.1 |
| 14 | LEDER | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| 15 | HOLZ | 1.9 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 2.4 |
| 16 | PAPDRUCK | 2.0 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 3.8 | 6.1 | 5.2 |
| 17 | GUMPLAST | 2.1 | 9.9 | 4.1 | 2.9 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 3.8 |
| 18 | S.VERARB | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| 19 | BAUTEN | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| 20-24 | DIENSTL | 12.8 | 18.7 | 14.9 | 14.5 | 15.3 | 15.4 | 13.9 | 13.5 | 13.7 |
| 20 | HANDEL | 4.3 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| 21 | VERKNACH | 5.0 | 8.3 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.7 |
| 22 | KREDVERS | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 23 | SMDIENST | 3.3 | 5.0 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.3 |
| 24 | NMDIENST | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1-24 | INSGES. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 25 | MAENNER | 72.5 | 81.9 | 73.9 | 76.5 | 78.8 | 80.5 | 73.6 | 71.2 | 72.6 |
| 26 | FRAUEN | 27.5 | 18.1 | 26.1 | 23.5 | 21.2 | 19.5 | 26.4 | 28.8 | 27.4 |
| 27 | LEISTGR1 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 4.2 |
| 28 | 2 | 6.2 | 7.7 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 5.5 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 5.7 |
| 29 | 3 | 7.3 | 9.3 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 6.9 |
| 30 | 4 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| 31 | 5 | 24.4 | 19.5 | 22.8 | 23.5 | 22.4 | 23.2 | 23.7 | 23.3 | 23.4 |
| 32 | 6 | 31.2 | 29.4 | 31.7 | 32.4 | 31.0 | 32.6 | 32.4 | 33.2 | 32.8 |
| 33 | 7 | 23.8 | 25.5 | 24.3 | 24.1 | 25.8 | 24.8 | 23.6 | 24.4 | 24.4 |

Table A.15. Structure of the employment effect of imports of industrial goods from different groups of countries by sectors, sex and qualification groups in 1977: Germany (FR) (percent)

| | | 1 | 2 | | | 3 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1 | LANDW | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.8 |
| 2 | BERGB.EN | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 2.0 |
| 3-18 | VERARB | 81.0 | 81.1 | 80.5 | 82.3 | 81.0 | 82.1 | 78.3 | 82.9 | 78.7 |
| 3- 5 | GRUNDST | 12.4 | 11.9 | 13.1 | 9.5 | 12.6 | 16.7 | 19.3 | 6.8 | 17.2 |
| 3 | ERZE.MET | 7.0 | 6.3 | 7.3 | 4.2 | 7.1 | 3.8 | 13.9 | 3.0 | 11.3 |
| 4 | BAUST | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 8.5 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 2.9 |
| 5 | CHEM | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 4.4 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 3.0 |
| 6-11 | INVGUET | 13.6 | 17.4 | 18.8 | 14.7 | 12.1 | 7.4 | 10.3 | 17.1 | 4.9 |
| 6 | METGUET | 2.8 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 2.3 |
| 7 | MB | 2.7 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 4.1 | 1.1 | 1.4 |
| 8 | BM.FFINM | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 2.6 | 0.2 |
| 9 | ELT | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 9.9 | 0.6 |
| 10 | KFZ | 1.3 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| 11 | S.FZ | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| 12 | NG | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| 13-18 | KONGUET | 54.6 | 51.5 | 48.2 | 57.7 | 56.0 | 57.7 | 48.4 | 58.8 | 56.2 |
| 13 | TEX.BEKL | 38.9 | 35.5 | 30.6 | 44.8 | 39.9 | 47.7 | 32.9 | 42.1 | 37.7 |
| 14 | LFDER | 4.6 | 6.0 | 7.0 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 2.8 | 6.5 | 4.2 | 2.7 |
| 15 | HOLZ | 4.5 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 5.3 | 1.2 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 11.6 |
| 16 | PAPDRUCK | 3.1 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 2.3 |
| 17 | GUMPLAST | 1.6 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 0.9 |
| 18 | S.VERARB | 1.9 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 4.3 | 1.0 |
| 19 | BAUTEN | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 20-24 | DIENSTL | 14.9 | 15.0 | 15.6 | 14.0 | 14.9 | 14.1 | 17.2 | 13.5 | 16.0 |
| 20 | HANDEL | 9.5 | 9.6 | 9.9 | 8.9 | 9.4 | 8.7 | 11.1 | 8.5 | 10.2 |
| 21 | VERKNACH | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 3.8 |
| 22 | KREDVERS | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 23 | SMDIENST | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| 24 | NMDIENST | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1-24 | INSGES. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 25 | MAENNER | 54.0 | 55.3 | 57.2 | 51.7 | 53.4 | 51.0 | 57.8 | 50.6 | 57.0 |
| 26 | FRAUEN | 46.0 | 44.7 | 42.8 | 48.3 | 46.6 | 49.0 | 42.2 | 49.4 | 43.0 |
| 27 | LEISTGR1 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.4 |
| 28 | 2 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 8.6 | 7.7 |
| 29 | 3 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 5.5 |
| 30 | 4 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| 31 | 5 | 21.9 | 22.7 | 23.6 | 21.0 | 21.6 | 20.1 | 23.3 | 20.5 | 23.2 |
| 32 | 6 | 36.4 | 35.8 | 34.9 | 37.4 | 36.6 | 38.6 | 36.2 | 36.4 | 36.5 |
| 33 | 7 | 19.9 | 19.4 | 19.1 | 19.9 | 20.2 | 20.1 | 18.9 | 20.9 | 19.7 |

Table A.15 continued

| | | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | | | | 20 | 21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | | |
| 1 | LANDW | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.8 |
| 2 | BERGB.EN | 1.8 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| 3-18 | VERARB | 80.5 | 82.6 | 74.8 | 79.0 | 79.7 | 79.9 | 78.4 | 78.8 | 79.1 |
| 3- 5 | GRUNDST | 14.3 | 10.3 | 22.2 | 16.8 | 15.7 | 14.9 | 18.0 | 18.2 | 17.2 |
| 3 | ERZE.MET | 10.3 | 2.3 | 11.8 | 9.9 | 10.2 | 6.7 | 11.3 | 8.9 | 9.0 |
| 4 | BAUST | 1.0 | 1.5 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 3.6 | 3.1 |
| 5 | CHEM | 2.9 | 6.5 | 7.3 | 4.5 | 2.5 | 6.1 | 4.4 | 5.7 | 5.1 |
| 6-11 | INVGUET | 8.2 | 3.9 | 12.1 | 33.3 | 49.0 | 43.0 | 24.4 | 29.0 | 27.3 |
| 6 | METGUET | 1.6 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.5 |
| 7 | MB | 3.3 | 0.7 | 3.3 | 9.3 | 6.8 | 11.5 | 8.9 | 7.2 | 7.0 |
| 8 | BM.FEINM | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 5.5 | 9.1 | 9.7 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.3 |
| 9 | ELT | 2.0 | 0.3 | 3.0 | 10.1 | 19.7 | 11.6 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 7.0 |
| 10 | KFZ | 0.8 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 3.3 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 6.3 | 4.1 |
| 11 | S.FZ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 2.1 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| 12 | NG | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| 13-18 | KONGUET | 57.7 | 68.0 | 41.9 | 28.5 | 14.8 | 21.6 | 35.5 | 31.2 | 34.2 |
| 13 | TEX.BEKL | 49.2 | 49.4 | 22.8 | 7.8 | 3.9 | 5.3 | 10.1 | 14.0 | 16.2 |
| 14 | LFDER | 1.1 | 4.1 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| 15 | HOLZ | 4.3 | 2.0 | 8.9 | 3.8 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 4.9 | 2.7 | 3.5 |
| 16 | PAPDRUCK | 2.2 | 2.8 | 5.1 | 11.2 | 3.5 | 6.9 | 15.4 | 5.2 | 6.5 |
| 17 | GUMPLAST | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 5.3 | 4.0 |
| 18 | S.VERARB | 0.2 | 8.7 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.7 |
| 19 | BAUTEN | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| 20-24 | DIENSTL | 15.3 | 13.5 | 17.6 | 16.5 | 16.8 | 16.0 | 16.7 | 16.9 | 16.5 |
| 20 | HANDEL | 9.9 | 8.4 | 11.0 | 10.3 | 10.6 | 10.0 | 10.4 | 10.7 | 10.4 |
| 21 | VERKNACH | 3.5 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.8 |
| 22 | KREDVERS | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 23 | SMDIENST | 1.7 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| 24 | NMDIENST | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1-24 | INSGES. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 25 | MAENNER | 52.4 | 47.4 | 62.9 | 67.5 | 68.6 | 68.2 | 66.8 | 65.9 | 64.5 |
| 26 | FRAUEN | 47.6 | 52.6 | 37.1 | 32.5 | 31.4 | 31.8 | 33.2 | 34.1 | 35.5 |
| 27 | LEISTGR1 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 5.5 | 6.7 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.0 |
| 28 | 2 | 7.8 | 8.2 | 9.1 | 10.7 | 11.1 | 11.5 | 10.2 | 9.9 | 9.8 |
| 29 | 3 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 6.3 |
| 30 | 4 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| 31 | 5 | 20.9 | 19.3 | 24.8 | 27.4 | 27.6 | 27.6 | 27.2 | 26.7 | 26.1 |
| 32 | 6 | 38.7 | 39.1 | 33.1 | 27.9 | 25.7 | 26.3 | 29.3 | 30.4 | 30.7 |
| 33 | 7 | 19.5 | 20.5 | 18.6 | 17.9 | 18.7 | 17.5 | 17.8 | 17.8 | 18.2 |

Table A.16. Structure of the employment effect of imports of industrial goods from different groups of countries by sectors, sex and qualification groups in 1977: France (percent)

| | | 1 | 2 | | | 3 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1 | LANDW | 4.9 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 5.3 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 6.4 | 6.1 |
| 2 | BERGB.EN | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 1.5 |
| 3-18 | VERARB | 79.5 | 80.5 | 80.4 | 81.4 | 79.6 | 83.1 | 80.5 | 80.1 | 77.7 |
| 3- 5 | GRUNDST | 14.1 | 13.3 | 13.8 | 8.9 | 14.9 | 14.6 | 19.4 | 6.7 | 19.6 |
| 3 | ERZE.MET | 8.7 | 8.0 | 8.3 | 5.3 | 9.2 | 1.2 | 14.1 | 4.2 | 14.1 |
| 4 | BAUST | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 1.2 | 2.7 | 6.8 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 2.7 |
| 5 | CHEM | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 6.6 | 3.8 | 1.3 | 2.7 |
| 6-11 | INVGUET | 18.5 | 32.0 | 31.4 | 37.3 | 9.8 | 6.5 | 8.1 | 19.7 | 4.0 |
| 6 | METGUET | 5.0 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 7.0 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 4.7 | 2.3 |
| 7 | MB | 2.1 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| 8 | BM.FFINM | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 3.8 | 0.2 |
| 9 | ELT | 3.8 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 7.1 | 3.9 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 10.1 | 0.5 |
| 10 | KFZ | 5.1 | 12.0 | 12.5 | 7.8 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| 11 | S.FZ | 1.3 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 11.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 12 | NG | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 13-18 | KONGUET | 46.7 | 35.0 | 35.0 | 35.2 | 54.8 | 61.9 | 52.8 | 53.5 | 53.9 |
| 13 | TEX.BEKL | 26.2 | 15.7 | 14.5 | 26.2 | 35.1 | 50.3 | 36.0 | 24.3 | 37.2 |
| 14 | LEDER | 4.2 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 0.8 | 4.9 | 3.3 | 9.3 | 5.9 | 3.1 |
| 15 | HOLZ | 8.0 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 8.2 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 12.0 | 10.4 |
| 16 | PAPDRUCK | 3.4 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 1.9 | 1.3 |
| 17 | GUMPLAST | 2.6 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 0.9 |
| 18 | S.VERARB | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 6.9 | 1.0 |
| 19 | BAUTEN | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| 20-24 | DIENSTL | 13.5 | 14.1 | 14.2 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 12.0 | 14.5 | 12.0 | 14.0 |
| 20 | HANDEL | 6.1 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 5.2 | 6.1 | 4.6 | 6.7 | 5.2 | 7.0 |
| 21 | VERKNACH | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 3.3 | 4.1 |
| 22 | KREDVERS | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 23 | SMDIENST | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 2.7 |
| 24 | NMDIENST | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1-24 | INSGES. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 25 | MAENNER | 61.0 | 66.7 | 67.1 | 63.3 | 56.3 | 49.8 | 56.0 | 57.7 | 57.8 |
| 26 | FRAUEN | 39.0 | 33.3 | 32.9 | 36.7 | 43.7 | 50.2 | 44.0 | 42.3 | 42.2 |
| 27 | LEISTGR1 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 4.1 |
| 28 | 2 | 4.4 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 6.3 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 3.4 |
| 29 | 3 | 10.7 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 10.7 | 11.2 | 10.8 | 11.1 | 10.3 |
| 30 | 4 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 4.4 |
| 31 | 5 | 24.5 | 26.4 | 26.5 | 25.7 | 23.1 | 22.3 | 24.3 | 22.5 | 23.4 |
| 32 | 6 | 33.9 | 31.6 | 31.5 | 32.0 | 35.8 | 37.9 | 35.7 | 34.2 | 36.3 |
| 33 | 7 | 17.3 | 16.0 | 16.1 | 15.3 | 17.8 | 16.1 | 16.4 | 19.0 | 18.2 |

Table A.16 continued

| | | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | | | | 20 | 21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | | |
| 1 | LANDW | 15.6 | 3.4 | 6.0 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 2.9 |
| 2 | BERGB.EN | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| 3-19 | VERARB | 69.9 | 84.3 | 77.5 | 80.0 | 81.5 | 80.6 | 79.0 | 80.3 | 80.1 |
| 3- 5 | GRUNDST | 11.8 | 8.0 | 18.0 | 13.1 | 9.4 | 13.3 | 14.0 | 17.3 | 16.0 |
| 3 | ERZE.MET | 4.8 | 1.2 | 6.6 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 6.4 | 8.8 | 8.0 |
| 4 | BAUST | 0.6 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 2.9 |
| 5 | CHEM | 2.4 | 5.0 | 10.1 | 5.5 | 2.7 | 6.8 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| 6-11 | INVGUET | 3.9 | 4.0 | 14.1 | 37.8 | 56.0 | 45.0 | 26.0 | 32.5 | 31.5 |
| 6 | METGUET | 2.4 | 2.1 | 4.4 | 7.2 | 8.4 | 7.6 | 6.4 | 8.4 | 7.6 |
| 7 | MB | 0.7 | 0.5 | 3.3 | 8.4 | 6.0 | 10.5 | 7.4 | 8.4 | 7.5 |
| 8 | AM.EINM | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 6.9 | 11.6 | 9.6 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.6 |
| 9 | ELT | 0.4 | 0.4 | 3.1 | 9.3 | 15.8 | 11.9 | 5.1 | 6.6 | 6.8 |
| 10 | KFZ | 0.2 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 5.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 5.3 | 4.5 |
| 11 | S.FZ | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 4.0 | 8.7 | 3.9 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 1.6 |
| 12 | NG | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 13-18 | KONGUET | 53.8 | 72.0 | 45.0 | 28.9 | 15.8 | 22.1 | 38.7 | 30.3 | 32.4 |
| 13 | TEX.BEKL | 13.5 | 47.6 | 25.6 | 10.0 | 3.2 | 7.5 | 14.3 | 12.1 | 13.8 |
| 14 | LEDER | 2.0 | 11.8 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| 15 | HOLZ | 35.9 | 1.8 | 9.7 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 4.4 | 2.4 | 3.3 |
| 16 | PAPDRUCK | 1.0 | 1.9 | 3.8 | 9.6 | 3.3 | 5.6 | 15.0 | 5.1 | 5.8 |
| 17 | GUMPLAST | 1.1 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 4.7 | 2.9 | 7.5 | 6.0 |
| 18 | S.VERARB | 0.4 | 7.5 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 4.7 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.9 |
| 19 | BAUTEN | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| 20-24 | DIENSTL | 12.8 | 10.9 | 14.3 | 15.4 | 15.1 | 15.4 | 15.4 | 15.0 | 14.9 |
| 20 | HANDEL | 6.9 | 4.4 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 5.9 |
| 21 | VERKNACH | 3.3 | 3.1 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 4.7 |
| 22 | KREDVERS | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 23 | SMDIENST | 2.5 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| 24 | NMDIENST | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1-24 | INSGES. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 25 | MAENNER | 67.2 | 46.7 | 60.9 | 67.3 | 69.5 | 67.8 | 66.2 | 67.9 | 66.7 |
| 26 | FRAUEN | 32.8 | 53.3 | 39.1 | 32.7 | 30.5 | 32.2 | 33.8 | 32.1 | 33.3 |
| 27 | LEISTGR1 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 5.6 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 5.9 |
| 28 | 2 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 4.8 | 6.9 | 8.5 | 7.7 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 6.1 |
| 29 | 3 | 9.5 | 10.8 | 11.9 | 13.3 | 13.2 | 13.7 | 12.9 | 12.1 | 12.2 |
| 30 | 4 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.6 |
| 31 | 5 | 22.9 | 21.5 | 24.4 | 27.1 | 26.5 | 26.8 | 27.6 | 27.0 | 26.6 |
| 32 | 6 | 32.1 | 39.7 | 31.9 | 26.0 | 25.3 | 24.8 | 27.2 | 28.4 | 28.6 |
| 33 | 7 | 23.9 | 16.7 | 17.0 | 15.5 | 15.1 | 15.3 | 15.7 | 16.0 | 16.1 |

Table A.17. Structure of the employment effect of imports of industrial goods from different groups of countries by sectors, sex and qualification groups in 1977: Italy (percent)

| | | | 2 | | | 3 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1 | LANDW | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.8 |
| 2 | BERGB.EN | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| 3-18 | VERARB | 84.7 | 83.8 | 83.2 | 84.6 | 85.1 | 84.0 | 84.4 | 86.6 | 85.3 |
| 3- 5 | GRUNDST | 13.9 | 15.8 | 18.0 | 13.0 | 13.1 | 15.2 | 16.8 | 7.9 | 12.6 |
| 3 | ERZE.MET | 8.6 | 8.7 | 10.7 | 5.9 | 8.6 | 3.2 | 12.8 | 4.5 | 9.2 |
| 4 | BAUST | 1.7 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 1.2 |
| 5 | CHEM | 3.7 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 9.6 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 2.2 |
| 6-11 | INVGUET | 12.7 | 20.6 | 29.6 | 8.6 | 9.3 | 6.8 | 9.0 | 21.2 | 3.3 |
| 6 | METGUET | 2.0 | 3.5 | 4.7 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 0.8 |
| 7 | MB | 2.0 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| 8 | BM.FEINM | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 2.3 | 0.1 |
| 9 | ELT | 4.4 | 4.9 | 5.8 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 15.4 | 1.8 |
| 10 | KFZ | 2.4 | 7.4 | 12.2 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 11 | S.FZ | 1.2 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 12 | NG | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| 13-18 | KONGUET | 57.9 | 47.2 | 35.5 | 62.8 | 62.6 | 61.6 | 58.5 | 57.4 | 69.2 |
| 13 | TEX.BEKL | 34.0 | 22.6 | 17.3 | 29.7 | 39.3 | 56.1 | 43.0 | 36.4 | 33.8 |
| 14 | LEDER | 7.3 | 2.8 | 4.6 | 0.5 | 9.7 | 0.8 | 11.0 | 2.6 | 15.7 |
| 15 | HOLZ | 11.0 | 13.6 | 3.4 | 26.9 | 8.6 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 6.6 | 18.2 |
| 16 | PAPDRUCK | 2.0 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| 17 | GUMPLAST | 1.8 | 3.4 | 4.6 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 0.7 |
| 18 | S.VERARB | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 9.0 | 0.5 |
| 19 | BAUTEN | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| 20-24 | DIENSTL | 11.1 | 11.6 | 12.6 | 10.2 | 10.9 | 11.8 | 12.0 | 10.1 | 10.3 |
| 20 | HANDEL | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 4.7 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 4.9 | 5.4 |
| 21 | VERKNACH | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| 22 | KREDVERS | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| 23 | SMDIENST | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 1.9 |
| 24 | NMDIENST | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1-24 | INSGES. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 25 | MAENNER | 57.9 | 66.1 | 69.8 | 61.1 | 53.9 | 47.7 | 54.1 | 53.2 | 55.9 |
| 26 | FRAUEN | 42.1 | 33.9 | 30.2 | 38.9 | 46.1 | 52.3 | 45.9 | 46.8 | 44.1 |
| 27 | LEISTGR1 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 2.7 |
| 28 | 2 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 5.8 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 3.9 |
| 29 | 3 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 5.2 | 4.1 |
| 30 | 4 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| 31 | 5 | 28.9 | 28.2 | 27.4 | 28.9 | 29.2 | 29.9 | 29.8 | 27.2 | 29.7 |
| 32 | 6 | 37.3 | 34.8 | 34.1 | 35.8 | 38.4 | 40.6 | 40.0 | 36.0 | 38.0 |
| 33 | 7 | 19.1 | 21.1 | 21.3 | 20.8 | 18.1 | 14.1 | 15.9 | 20.8 | 19.4 |

Table A.17 continued

| | | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | | | | 20 | 21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | | |
| 1 | LANDW | 3.0 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 2.2 |
| 2 | BERGB.EN | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| 3-18 | VERARB | 84.9 | 87.5 | 82.3 | 82.9 | 83.4 | 82.8 | 82.8 | 82.5 | 82.9 |
| 3- 5 | GRUNDST | 12.5 | 4.6 | 22.2 | 14.5 | 15.4 | 14.3 | 14.5 | 19.8 | 17.7 |
| 3 | ERZE.MET | 7.9 | 0.5 | 12.3 | 7.3 | 8.9 | 5.7 | 8.1 | 8.9 | 8.5 |
| 4 | BAUST | 0.7 | 1.3 | 3.0 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 3.2 | 2.6 |
| 5 | CHEM | 3.9 | 2.8 | 6.9 | 5.6 | 4.7 | 7.2 | 4.7 | 7.6 | 6.5 |
| 6-11 | INVGUET | 7.1 | 1.8 | 17.4 | 29.3 | 46.5 | 38.3 | 19.8 | 35.9 | 30.2 |
| 6 | METGUET | 1.2 | 0.8 | 2.9 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 5.4 | 4.6 |
| 7 | MA | 1.2 | 0.2 | 8.1 | 7.7 | 6.6 | 9.8 | 6.5 | 9.2 | 7.7 |
| 8 | AW.EFINM | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 5.6 | 11.3 | 7.4 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 3.7 |
| 9 | ELT | 1.6 | 0.3 | 4.8 | 8.0 | 14.5 | 10.9 | 4.6 | 8.3 | 7.5 |
| 10 | KFZ | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 8.6 | 5.5 |
| 11 | S.FZ | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 3.0 | 8.7 | 4.5 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 1.2 |
| 12 | NG | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 13-18 | KONGUET | 65.1 | 81.0 | 42.5 | 38.3 | 21.4 | 29.9 | 48.3 | 26.7 | 34.9 |
| 13 | TEX.BEKL | 38.4 | 64.7 | 20.4 | 17.2 | 6.8 | 15.6 | 20.4 | 13.0 | 17.6 |
| 14 | LEDER | 4.5 | 7.2 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 2.0 |
| 15 | HOLZ | 20.4 | 0.7 | 15.9 | 8.8 | 1.4 | 3.4 | 13.9 | 1.6 | 5.1 |
| 16 | PAPPPUCK | 1.0 | 0.9 | 2.4 | 6.9 | 1.9 | 5.2 | 9.0 | 2.4 | 3.4 |
| 17 | GUMPLAST | 0.7 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 7.0 | 4.9 |
| 18 | S.VERARB | 0.2 | 6.4 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 6.2 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| 19 | BAUTEN | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| 20-24 | DIENSTL | 10.5 | 9.6 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.6 | 12.7 | 12.1 | 13.1 | 12.6 |
| 20 | HANDEL | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 5.5 |
| 21 | VERKNACH | 2.4 | 2.1 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 4.2 | 3.9 |
| 22 | KREDVERS | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 23 | SMDIENST | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| 24 | NMDIENST | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1-24 | INSGES. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 25 | MAENNER | 56.5 | 38.7 | 68.3 | 68.4 | 72.9 | 69.3 | 66.8 | 72.3 | 69.0 |
| 26 | FRAUEN | 43.5 | 61.3 | 31.7 | 31.6 | 27.1 | 30.7 | 33.2 | 27.7 | 31.0 |
| 27 | LEISTGR1 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 4.4 |
| 28 | 2 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 5.5 | 6.3 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 5.6 | 6.6 | 6.2 |
| 29 | 3 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.3 |
| 30 | 4 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| 31 | 5 | 29.1 | 30.0 | 28.6 | 28.1 | 25.7 | 27.5 | 29.0 | 27.5 | 27.9 |
| 32 | 6 | 38.3 | 42.5 | 34.0 | 32.3 | 30.2 | 31.5 | 33.3 | 32.0 | 33.0 |
| 33 | 7 | 18.6 | 14.7 | 20.4 | 21.1 | 23.6 | 21.1 | 20.6 | 21.5 | 21.0 |

Table A.18 Structure of the employment effect of imports of industrial goods from different groups of countries by sectors, sex and qualification groups in 1977: United Kingdom (percent)

| | | | 2 | | | 3 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1 | LANDW | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 2 | BERGB.EN | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 2.2 | 3.5 |
| 3-18 | VERARB | 81.4 | 81.7 | 81.6 | 82.1 | 81.3 | 80.8 | 77.4 | 83.6 | 79.7 |
| 3- 5 | GRUNDST | 15.2 | 11.6 | 11.8 | 10.2 | 15.8 | 16.1 | 26.3 | 7.0 | 24.6 |
| 3 | ERZE.MET | 7.3 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 4.9 | 7.6 | 2.9 | 16.2 | 3.4 | 10.7 |
| 4 | BAUST | 4.5 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 4.7 | 7.9 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 11.7 |
| 5 | CHEM | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 4.5 | 3.5 | 5.2 | 8.8 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| 6-11 | INVGUET | 18.5 | 24.4 | 25.3 | 18.0 | 15.1 | 19.6 | 13.1 | 18.4 | 9.6 |
| 6 | METGUET | 5.0 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.2 |
| 7 | MB | 5.1 | 8.9 | 9.2 | 7.3 | 3.0 | 7.1 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 2.8 |
| 8 | BM.FEINM | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 0.4 |
| 9 | ELT | 4.9 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 2.0 | 7.9 | 1.4 |
| 10 | KFZ | 0.6 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| 11 | S.FZ | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| 12 | NG | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 13-18 | KONGUET | 47.4 | 45.4 | 44.3 | 53.6 | 50.1 | 44.8 | 37.6 | 58.0 | 45.3 |
| 13 | TEX.BEKL | 29.8 | 25.6 | 23.4 | 41.1 | 32.5 | 29.5 | 23.7 | 36.8 | 31.3 |
| 14 | LEDER | 3.8 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 1.4 | 4.1 | 1.9 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 4.5 |
| 15 | HOLZ | 6.0 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 1.6 | 5.1 | 7.0 | 5.6 |
| 16 | PAPDRUCK | 3.0 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 5.7 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 1.7 |
| 17 | GUMPLAST | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 4.5 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 1.0 |
| 18 | S.VERARB | 3.1 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 3.4 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 5.9 | 1.3 |
| 19 | BAUTEN | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| 20-24 | DIENSTL | 14.9 | 14.7 | 14.8 | 14.5 | 15.0 | 15.2 | 17.7 | 13.4 | 15.9 |
| 20 | HANDEL | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 5.7 | 4.5 | 4.9 |
| 21 | VERKNACH | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 3.0 | 4.4 |
| 22 | KREDVERS | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 7.9 | 6.0 | 6.6 |
| 23 | SMDIENST | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 24 | NMDIENST | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1-24 | INSGES. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 25 | MAENNER | 61.7 | 63.8 | 64.6 | 58.5 | 60.3 | 62.0 | 65.0 | 57.1 | 62.6 |
| 26 | FRAUEN | 38.3 | 36.2 | 35.4 | 41.5 | 39.7 | 38.0 | 35.0 | 42.9 | 37.4 |
| 27 | LEISTGR1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 28 | 2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 29 | 3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 30 | 4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 31 | 5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 32 | 6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 33 | 7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

Table A.18 continued

| | | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | | | | 20 | 21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | | |
| 1 | LANDW | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| 2 | BERGB.EN | 3.0 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 3.2 |
| 3-18 | VERARB | 81.3 | 82.1 | 79.3 | 79.9 | 83.2 | 81.6 | 78.4 | 80.3 | 80.3 |
| 3- 5 | GRUNDST | 19 | 11.2 | 26.3 | 20.1 | 11.6 | 12.7 | 25.7 | 17.5 | 18.6 |
| 3 | ERZE.MET | 8.4 | 3.1 | 6.5 | 8.4 | 7.7 | 6.2 | 9.6 | 8.3 | 8.1 |
| 4 | BAUST | 8.7 | 1.2 | 16.9 | 8.3 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 13.0 | 3.6 | 6.1 |
| 5 | CHEM | 1.7 | 6.9 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 4.6 | 3.1 | 5.6 | 4.3 |
| 6-11 | INVGUET | 40.4 | 8.5 | 16.3 | 34.7 | 59.1 | 49.8 | 22.0 | 41.0 | 34.7 |
| 6 | METGUET | 5.6 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 6.0 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 5.3 | 7.1 | 6.3 |
| 7 | MB | 16.9 | 2.4 | 4.7 | 10.8 | 7.6 | 15.0 | 9.2 | 12.6 | 10.6 |
| 8 | BM.FFINM | 2.5 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 4.9 | 6.2 | 10.4 | 1.7 | 4.9 | 4.4 |
| 9 | ELT | 8.1 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 7.3 | 19.4 | 10.8 | 3.2 | 6.7 | 6.5 |
| 10 | KFZ | 0.8 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 13.8 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 8.6 | 5.1 |
| 11 | S.FZ | 6.5 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.7 |
| 12 | NG | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 13-18 | KONGUET | 21.9 | 62.1 | 36.5 | 24.9 | 12.4 | 18.9 | 30.5 | 21.6 | 26.8 |
| 13 | TEX.BEKL | 9.7 | 47.3 | 12.2 | 6.5 | 3.6 | 5.5 | 7.6 | 8.6 | 10.6 |
| 14 | LEDER | 2.4 | 4.0 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| 15 | HOLZ | 3.3 | 1.2 | 16.7 | 4.2 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 6.4 | 1.8 | 3.8 |
| 16 | PAPDRUCK | 1.7 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 8.9 | 1.8 | 4.6 | 12.6 | 3.1 | 5.4 |
| 17 | GUMPLAST | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 5.0 | 3.3 |
| 18 | S.VERARB | 3.6 | 6.1 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 2.4 |
| 19 | BAUTEN | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| 20-24 | DIENSTL | 14.6 | 14.4 | 16.0 | 15.8 | 13.5 | 14.7 | 16.9 | 15.5 | 15.6 |
| 20 | HANDEL | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.7 |
| 21 | VERKNACH | 3.8 | 3.3 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 4.9 | 3.7 | 4.0 |
| 22 | KREDVERS | 6.3 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 5.9 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.8 |
| 23 | SMDIENST | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 24 | NMDIENST | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1-24 | INSGES. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 25 | MAENNER | 71.0 | 53.9 | 70.9 | 71.2 | 72.0 | 70.3 | 71.6 | 71.0 | 69.9 |
| 26 | FRAUEN | 29.0 | 46.1 | 29.1 | 28.8 | 28.0 | 29.7 | 28.4 | 29.0 | 30.1 |
| 27 | LEISTGR1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 28 | 2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 29 | 3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 30 | 4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 31 | 5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 32 | 6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 33 | 7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

Table A.19. Structure of the employment effect of imports of industrial goods from different groups of countries by sectors, sex and qualification groups in 1977: Netherlands (percent)

| | | 1 | 2 | | | 3 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1 | LANDW | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 2 | BERGB.EN | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| 3-18 | VERARB. | 85.7 | 85.4 | 85.0 | 86.5 | 85.7 | 83.5 | 83.9 | 86.9 | 85.2 |
| 3- 5 | GRUNDST | 11.1 | 10.6 | 13.1 | 4.0 | 11.3 | 31.6 | 15.8 | 3.6 | 16.4 |
| 3 | ERZE.MET | 2.9 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 3.9 | 1.4 | 5.0 |
| 4 | HAUST | 5.1 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 6.3 | 24.6 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 10.2 |
| 5 | CHEM | 3.1 | 5.1 | 6.5 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 4.6 | 10.8 | 0.4 | 1.2 |
| 6-11 | INVGUET | 12.9 | 16.0 | 19.3 | 7.2 | 11.8 | 6.5 | 13.9 | 15.6 | 3.1 |
| 6 | MET GUET | 2.5 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 1.5 |
| 7 | MB | 1.7 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.6 |
| 8 | BM.FEINM | 2.1 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 3.1 | 0.2 |
| 9 | ELT | 5.5 | 4.5 | 5.5 | 1.7 | 5.9 | 0.9 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 0.6 |
| 10 | KFZ | 0.8 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 11 | S.FZ | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| 12 | NG | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 13-18 | KONGUET | 61.5 | 55.6 | 52.4 | 75.2 | 62.6 | 45.3 | 54.0 | 67.6 | 65.6 |
| 13 | TEX.BEKL | 35.9 | 37.2 | 24.5 | 57.9 | 35.3 | 36.9 | 27.1 | 34.7 | 41.7 |
| 14 | LEDER | 4.1 | 6.1 | 6.8 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 0.6 | 9.3 | 3.4 | 2.1 |
| 15 | HOLZ | 14.0 | 7.2 | 4.6 | 8.9 | 16.2 | 3.1 | 10.6 | 20.1 | 17.5 |
| 16 | PAPDRUCK | 2.7 | 4.5 | 5.4 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 1.6 |
| 17 | GUMPLAST | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 1.0 |
| 18 | S.VERARB | 2.9 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 3.4 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 5.3 | 1.7 |
| 19 | BAUTEN | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| 20-24 | DIENSTL | 11.9 | 12.0 | 12.2 | 11.4 | 11.9 | 13.8 | 12.9 | 11.0 | 12.5 |
| 20 | HANDEL | 7.1 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 8.6 | 7.2 | 6.6 | 7.9 |
| 21 | VERKNACH | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| 22 | KREDVERS | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 23 | SMDIENST | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| 24 | NMDIENST | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 1-24 | INSGES. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 25 | MAENNER | 74.3 | 73.6 | 75.8 | 67.5 | 74.5 | 75.1 | 75.5 | 74.5 | 73.5 |
| 26 | FRAUEN | 25.7 | 26.4 | 24.2 | 32.5 | 25.5 | 24.9 | 24.5 | 25.5 | 26.5 |
| 27 | LEISTGR1 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 3.2 |
| 28 | 2 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 4.5 |
| 29 | 3 | 12.6 | 13.1 | 13.7 | 11.5 | 12.4 | 12.0 | 13.9 | 12.5 | 11.6 |
| 30 | 4 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.5 |
| 31 | 5 | 24.8 | 24.5 | 24.9 | 23.3 | 24.8 | 22.6 | 24.3 | 25.6 | 24.4 |
| 32 | 6 | 37.9 | 37.7 | 36.1 | 42.1 | 38.0 | 40.4 | 35.5 | 37.2 | 40.1 |
| 33 | 7 | 12.2 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 12.3 | 12.9 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 12.7 |

Table A.19 continued

| | | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 16 | 15 17 | 15 18 | 15 19 | 20 | 21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | LANDW | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| 2 | BERGB.EN | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| 3-18 | VERARB | 86.1 | 86.2 | 85.4 | 86.6 | 89.5 | 86.9 | 85.3 | 86.2 | 86.2 |
| 3- 5 | GRUNDST | 9.0 | 11.4 | 14.4 | 11.6 | 7.9 | 13.4 | 11.5 | 14.8 | 13.9 |
| 3 | ERZE.MET | 4.7 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 2.3 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 5.7 |
| 4 | BAUST | 1.7 | 1.2 | 6.8 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 3.6 | 3.5 |
| 5 | CHEM | 2.6 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 1.8 | 8.1 | 2.8 | 4.8 | 4.6 |
| 6-11 | INVGUET | 13.9 | 5.4 | 16.7 | 44.2 | 67.5 | 51.7 | 29.9 | 36.7 | 35.8 |
| 6 | METGUET | 1.5 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 5.1 | 4.6 |
| 7 | MR | 3.1 | 0.6 | 3.4 | 10.5 | 7.9 | 13.7 | 8.9 | 9.4 | 8.8 |
| 8 | AM.FEINM | 3.7 | 1.4 | 3.0 | 13.7 | 18.5 | 21.6 | 5.5 | 6.3 | 7.3 |
| 9 | ELT | 2.5 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 7.6 | 11.1 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 6.4 |
| 10 | KFZ | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 5.5 | 22.2 | 1.5 | 2.9 | 8.3 | 7.0 |
| 11 | S.FZ | 2.9 | 0.1 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 1.6 |
| 12 | NG | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 13-18 | KONGUET | 63.1 | 69.2 | 54.2 | 30.7 | 14.1 | 21.7 | 43.8 | 34.6 | 36.4 |
| 13 | TEX.BEKL | 37.3 | 40.9 | 22.8 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 5.3 | 14.1 | 14.1 |
| 14 | LEDER | 0.7 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 15 | HOLZ | 21.3 | 3.1 | 19.1 | 7.6 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 14.0 | 5.1 | 6.5 |
| 16 | PAPIRUCK | 1.7 | 2.3 | 4.5 | 11.7 | 2.2 | 6.5 | 19.4 | 5.5 | 6.4 |
| 17 | GUMPLAST | 0.7 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 3.6 | 2.4 | 5.6 | 2.5 | 5.9 | 5.1 |
| 18 | S.VERARB | 1.3 | 19.0 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.7 |
| 19 | BAUTEN | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| 20-24 | DIENSTL | 11.6 | 11.4 | 12.1 | 11.0 | 8.6 | 10.5 | 12.2 | 11.3 | 11.3 |
| 20 | HANDEL | 7.1 | 6.4 | 7.2 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 5.7 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 |
| 21 | VERKNACH | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| 22 | KREDVERS | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| 23 | SMDIENST | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| 24 | NMDIENST | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 1-24 | INSGES. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 25 | MAENNER | 75.1 | 71.2 | 79.4 | 84.7 | 86.2 | 84.8 | 84.2 | 82.3 | 82.0 |
| 26 | FRAUEN | 24.9 | 28.8 | 20.6 | 15.3 | 13.8 | 15.2 | 15.8 | 17.7 | 18.0 |
| 27 | LEISTGR1 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.4 |
| 28 | 2 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.7 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 6.4 |
| 29 | 3 | 12.7 | 13.6 | 13.8 | 16.6 | 15.9 | 17.4 | 16.3 | 15.1 | 15.2 |
| 30 | 4 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| 31 | 5 | 26.0 | 25.0 | 27.1 | 28.1 | 26.3 | 27.9 | 28.9 | 26.4 | 26.6 |
| 32 | 6 | 37.4 | 36.1 | 34.9 | 29.0 | 32.4 | 27.8 | 28.7 | 32.8 | 32.5 |
| 33 | 7 | 11.8 | 13.0 | 12.4 | 10.8 | 9.8 | 10.4 | 11.6 | 11.3 | 11.3 |

Table A.20. Structure of the employment effect of imports of industrial goods from different groups of countries by sectors, sex and qualification groups in 1977: Belgium (percent)

| | | | 2 | | | 3 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1 | LANDW | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.4 |
| 2 | BERGB.EN | 1.9 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 3.1 |
| 3-18 | VERARB | 83.6 | 86.3 | 86.0 | 87.2 | 82.8 | 85.8 | 84.1 | 85.6 | 79.8 |
| 3- 5 | GRUNDST | 34.0 | 12.6 | 15.4 | 3.2 | 40.8 | 38.7 | 27.1 | 20.5 | 55.5 |
| 3 | ERZE.MET | 13.5 | 5.1 | 6.1 | 1.7 | 16.4 | 0.4 | 19.5 | 2.8 | 28.7 |
| 4 | BAUST | 18.4 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 0.5 | 22.8 | 35.9 | 1.5 | 17.0 | 26.4 |
| 5 | CHEM | 2.1 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 6.0 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| 6-11 | INVGUET | 8.1 | 16.2 | 15.5 | 18.6 | 5.4 | 4.2 | 2.7 | 12.7 | 3.1 |
| 6 | METGUET | 2.7 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 3.7 | 2.0 |
| 7 | MB | 1.1 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 5.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| 8 | BM.FEINM | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 2.6 | 0.1 |
| 9 | ELT | 2.0 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 5.4 | 0.2 |
| 10 | KFZ | 0.8 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| 11 | S.FZ | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| 12 | NG | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| 13-18 | KONGUET | 41.4 | 57.3 | 55.0 | 65.3 | 36.4 | 42.7 | 54.2 | 52.2 | 21.1 |
| 13 | TEX.BEKL | 30.2 | 39.8 | 35.8 | 53.0 | 26.8 | 39.3 | 45.0 | 31.0 | 14.7 |
| 14 | LEDER | 2.0 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 0.3 |
| 15 | HOLZ | 4.7 | 4.2 | 2.7 | 9.1 | 4.8 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 10.5 | 4.6 |
| 16 | PAPDRUCK | 2.3 | 4.6 | 5.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 4.1 | 1.5 | 1.1 |
| 17 | GUMPLAST | 0.9 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| 18 | S.VERARB | 1.4 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 5.0 | 0.2 |
| 19 | BAUTEN | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.9 |
| 20-24 | DIENSTL | 13.2 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 10.8 | 13.8 | 12.1 | 12.6 | 11.9 | 15.9 |
| 20 | HANDEL | 4.4 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 5.1 |
| 21 | VERKNACH | 6.1 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 6.6 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 8.0 |
| 22 | KREDVERS | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| 23 | SMDIENST | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| 24 | NMDIENST | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1-24 | INSGES. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 25 | MAENNER | 69.5 | 61.6 | 63.0 | 56.8 | 72.0 | 65.3 | 61.8 | 65.8 | 80.7 |
| 26 | FRAUEN | 30.5 | 38.4 | 37.0 | 43.2 | 28.0 | 34.7 | 38.2 | 34.2 | 19.3 |
| 27 | LEISTGR1 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.4 |
| 28 | 2 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.1 |
| 29 | 3 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 6.1 |
| 30 | 4 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 2.7 |
| 31 | 5 | 22.9 | 23.4 | 23.4 | 23.6 | 22.8 | 21.7 | 21.9 | 24.6 | 22.5 |
| 32 | 6 | 35.3 | 34.8 | 34.3 | 36.6 | 35.4 | 36.0 | 36.6 | 34.3 | 35.4 |
| 33 | 7 | 25.9 | 25.2 | 25.4 | 24.7 | 26.1 | 27.4 | 25.8 | 25.5 | 25.8 |

Table A.20 continued

| | | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | | | | 20 | 21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | | |
| 1 | LANDW | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| 2 | BERGB.EN | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| 3-18 | VERARB | 86.6 | 89.3 | 82.4 | 83.8 | 84.2 | 83.6 | 83.8 | 84.6 | 84.3 |
| 3- 5 | GRUNDST | 20.8 | 7.0 | 32.9 | 20.9 | 13.0 | 20.6 | 23.4 | 18.0 | 19.9 |
| 3 | ERZE.MET | [illegible] | 1.9 | 7.4 | 6.2 | 7.4 | 3.3 | 8.1 | 4.3 | 5.4 |
| 4 | BAUST | 19.1 | 2.1 | 22.2 | 9.7 | 3.9 | 8.5 | 12.2 | 8.3 | 9.5 |
| 5 | CHEM | 0.6 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 5.1 | 1.7 | 8.8 | 3.1 | 5.3 | 5.0 |
| 6-11 | INVGUET | 14.4 | 4.1 | 12.3 | 33.3 | 55.8 | 36.8 | 24.3 | 31.8 | 29.8 |
| 6 | METGUET | 3.2 | 2.0 | 3.4 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 6.5 | 5.0 | 6.5 | 6.0 |
| 7 | MB | 0.9 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 7.9 | 5.5 | 9.5 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 6.8 |
| 8 | BM.FEINM | 0.3 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 6.3 | 7.3 | 9.6 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 3.0 |
| 9 | ELT | 3.5 | 0.5 | 2.8 | 6.6 | 14.7 | 6.9 | 4.2 | 6.5 | 6.1 |
| 10 | KFZ | 0.3 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 5.5 | 19.3 | 2.3 | 4.2 | 8.5 | 7.4 |
| 11 | S.FZ | 6.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 3.8 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| 12 | NG | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 13-18 | KONGUET | 51.2 | 78.2 | 37.2 | 29.4 | 15.2 | 26.0 | 36.0 | 34.6 | 34.5 |
| 13 | TEX.REKL | 44.8 | 59.8 | 16.9 | 11.5 | 4.3 | 11.2 | 13.7 | 17.9 | 18.0 |
| 14 | LEDER | 0.2 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 1.8 |
| 15 | HOLZ | 4.2 | 2.0 | 10.8 | 2.9 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 4.3 | 3.1 | 3.3 |
| 16 | PAPDRUCK | 1.1 | 1.1 | 4.1 | 10.1 | 3.0 | 6.1 | 15.3 | 6.2 | 6.4 |
| 17 | GUMPLAST | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 4.6 | 1.4 | 3.9 | 3.5 |
| 18 | S.VERARB | 0.8 | 11.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| 19 | BAUTEN | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| 20-24 | DIENSTL | 11.4 | 9.0 | 14.1 | 13.7 | 13.8 | 14.0 | 13.5 | 13.1 | 13.3 |
| 20 | HANDEL | 4.0 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| 21 | VERKNACH | 4.8 | 3.3 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 5.3 |
| 22 | KREDVERS | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 23 | SMDIENST | 2.3 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| 24 | NMDIENST | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1-24 | INSGES. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 25 | MAENNER | 62.2 | 51.3 | 74.7 | 75.0 | 77.9 | 74.1 | 75.0 | 72.1 | 72.3 |
| 26 | FRAUEN | 37.8 | 48.7 | 25.3 | 25.0 | 22.1 | 25.9 | 25.0 | 27.9 | 27.7 |
| 27 | LEISTGR1 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.4 |
| 28 | 2 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 4.9 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 7.3 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.9 |
| 29 | 3 | 5.4 | 4.4 | 6.2 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 7.0 |
| 30 | 4 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| 31 | 5 | 24.0 | 26.6 | 23.6 | 25.0 | 26.5 | 24.7 | 24.8 | 24.1 | 24.1 |
| 32 | 6 | 35.2 | 35.9 | 33.8 | 29.8 | 30.5 | 28.7 | 30.5 | 32.0 | 31.9 |
| 33 | 7 | 26.0 | 24.5 | 25.4 | 23.5 | 21.0 | 23.3 | 24.3 | 23.9 | 24.0 |

Table A.21. Net employment effects of an equal increase in trade in industrial goods with different groups of countries by sectors, sex and qualification groups in 1977:
Germany (FR)
(Employees per US$100 million worth of imports and exports at 1970 prices)

| | | | 2 | | | 3 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1 | LANDW | -77. | -51. | -40. | -68. | -81. | -47. | -54. | -64. | -161. |
| 2 | BERGB.EN | 18. | 20. | 17. | 29. | 18. | 17. | -21. | 45. | -15. |
| 3-18 | VERARB | -728. | -763. | -759. | -885. | -939. | -768. | -659. | -1098. | -792. |
| 3- 5 | GRUNDST | 212. | 303. | 278. | 406. | 268. | -235. | -181. | 772. | -203. |
| 3 | ERZE.MET | 79. | 135. | 76. | 275. | -19. | 340. | -615. | 241. | -397. |
| 4 | BAUST | -38. | -39. | -29. | -48. | -51. | -626. | -7. | 166. | -124. |
| 5 | CHEM | 171. | 206. | 231. | 180. | 337. | 51. | 441. | 365. | 318. |
| 6-11 | INVGUET | 2869. | 1933. | 1587. | 2432. | 2818. | 3259. | 2912. | 2456. | 3521. |
| 6 | MFTGUET | 265. | 121. | 122. | 126. | 216. | 320. | 257. | 153. | 257. |
| 7 | MB | 1722. | 1387. | 1053. | 1820. | 1706. | 1631. | 1645. | 1837. | 1624. |
| 8 | BM.FEINM | 57. | 134. | 176. | 77. | 53. | 9. | 192. | 33. | 119. |
| 9 | ELT | 241. | 142. | 168. | 103. | 141. | 417. | 519. | -30. | 449. |
| 10 | KFZ | 476. | 128. | 60. | 267. | 499. | 774. | 180. | 414. | 630. |
| 11 | S.FZ | 108. | 19. | 7. | 39. | 204. | 108. | 119. | 50. | 442. |
| 12 | NG | 0. | 1. | 2. | 1. | 3. | 0. | 4. | 5. | -0. |
| 13-18 | KONGUET | -3810. | -3000. | -2625. | -3724. | -4027. | -3793. | -3395. | -4330. | -4110. |
| 13 | TEX.BEKL | -3213. | -2586. | -2243. | -3371. | -3359. | -3724. | -2834. | -3633. | -3181. |
| 14 | LEDER | -372. | -406. | -402. | -352. | -354. | -205. | -574. | -323. | -238. |
| 15 | HOLZ | -292. | -173. | -137. | -226. | -407. | 13. | -260. | -285. | -1012. |
| 16 | PAPDRUCK | 2. | -14. | -26. | 21. | 40. | 1. | -10. | 58. | 77. |
| 17 | GUMPLAST | 169. | 171. | 176. | 183. | 210. | 195. | 245. | 150. | 274. |
| 18 | S.VERARB | -104. | 9. | 6. | 21. | -157. | -73. | 37. | -296. | -30. |
| 19 | BAUTFN | 5. | 3. | 3. | 2. | 8. | 3. | 7. | 7. | 9. |
| 20-24 | DIENSTL | 8. | 4. | -7. | 40. | -6. | 89. | -177. | 86. | -127. |
| 20 | HANDEL | 8. | 1. | -9. | 29. | -4. | 80. | -134. | 52. | -78. |
| 21 | VERKNACH | -4. | 1. | 1. | 7. | -4. | -4. | -40. | 25. | -43. |
| 22 | KRFDVERS | 0. | -0. | -0. | -0. | 0. | 1. | -1. | 1. | -1. |
| 23 | SMDIFNST | 4. | 2. | 1. | 4. | 2. | 11. | -3. | 8. | -5. |
| 24 | NMDIFNST | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. |
| 1-24 | INSGES. | -775. | -788. | -787. | -881. | -1001. | -706. | -903. | -1024. | -1087. |
| 25 | MAENNER | 1147. | 778. | 576. | 1103. | 1046. | 1351. | 734. | 1233. | 739. |
| 26 | FRAUEN | -1922. | -1566. | -1363. | -1984. | -2046. | -2057. | -1637. | -2257. | -1826. |
| 27 | LEISTGR1 | 139. | 105. | 86. | 132. | 136. | 151. | 140. | 132. | 154. |
| 28 | 2 | 119. | 88. | 74. | 101. | 124. | 106. | 183. | 97. | 169. |
| 29 | 3 | 17. | 14. | 9. | 13. | 10. | 1. | 52. | -3. | 34. |
| 30 | 4 | -14. | -14. | -15. | -17. | -19. | -16. | -9. | -23. | -20. |
| 31 | 5 | 423. | 233. | 137. | 372. | 375. | 534. | 277. | 369. | 855. |
| 32 | 6 | -993. | -840. | -748. | -1043. | -1067. | -1100. | -952. | -1128. | -1014. |
| 33 | 7 | -420. | -349. | -303. | -443. | -498. | -443. | -350. | -542. | -470. |

Table A.21 continued

| | | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | | | | 20 | 21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | | |
| 1 | LANDW | -88. | -65. | -135. | -39. | 59 | -41. | -66. | -6. | -33. |
| 2 | BERGB.EN | -2. | 149. | 7. | 3. | 8. | 35. | -14. | -1. | 4. |
| 3-18 | VERARB | -586. | -2274. | 1. | 61. | -266. | 90. | 19. | -3. | -70. |
| 3- 5 | GRUNDST | -69. | 2109. | 1. | -33. | 221. | 287. | -224. | -60. | -7. |
| 3 | ERZE.MET | -169 | 1922. | 275. | -121. | -444. | 333. | -305. | -1. | 5. |
| 4 | BAUST | [illegible]. | 4. | -107. | 18. | -48. | 43. | 20. | -60. | -46. |
| 5 | CHEM | 13. | 183. | -167. | 69. | 714. | -89. | 61. | 1. | 34. |
| 6-11 | INVGUET | 3932. | 1251. | 2332. | 772. | -745. | 511. | 1330. | 652. | 1141. |
| 6 | METGUET | 495. | -8. | 77. | 84. | -42. | 83. | 94. | 73. | 102. |
| 7 | MB | 1877. | 757. | 2015. | 464. | 959. | 327. | 453. | 444. | 797. |
| 8 | BM.FEINM | 85. | 66. | 86. | -200. | -287. | -469. | 12. | 17. | -48. |
| 9 | ELT | 673. | 158. | 139. | -254. | -1252. | -601. | 127. | 48. | 4. |
| 10 | KFZ | 701. | 28. | 18. | 777. | 258. | 1432. | 600. | 94. | 310. |
| 11 | S.FZ | 101. | 250. | -2. | -100. | -380. | -261. | 44. | -22. | -24. |
| 12 | NG | -1. | 4. | -8. | -1. | 15. | -2. | -3. | -1. | -1. |
| 13-18 | KONGUET | -4447. | -5638. | -2324. | -676. | 242. | -706. | -1084. | -595. | -1203. |
| 13 | TEX.BEKL | -4403. | -4422. | -1435. | -95. | 15. | -226. | -162. | -412. | -771. |
| 14 | LEDER | -87. | -369. | -152. | -2. | 19. | 3. | -14. | -157. | -142. |
| 15 | HOLZ | -229. | -120. | -692. | -139. | 28. | -153. | -209. | 19. | -110. |
| 16 | PAPDRUCK | 37. | -16. | -132. | -563. | 119. | -278. | -913. | -5. | -183. |
| 17 | GUMPLAST | 199. | 67. | 127. | 126. | 103. | 8. | 167. | -27. | 33. |
| 18 | S.VERARB | 36. | -778. | -40. | -3. | -43. | -62. | 47. | -12. | -30. |
| 19 | BAUTEN | 4. | 11. | -4. | -1. | 2. | -4. | -0. | -0. | 0. |
| 20-24 | DIENSTL | -32. | 526. | 1. | 14. | -50. | 157. | -52. | -12. | 1. |
| 20 | HANDEL | -24. | 364. | 25. | 24. | -47. | 127. | -17. | -7. | 8. |
| 21 | VERKNACH | -19. | 135. | -18. | -6. | 2. | 24. | -24. | -6. | -6. |
| 22 | KREDVERS | 1. | 3. | -2. | 1. | 0. | 3. | 0. | -0. | 0. |
| 23 | SMDIENST | 10. | 24. | -4. | -5. | -6. | 4. | -12. | 0. | -1. |
| 24 | NMDIENST | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. |
| 1-24 | INSGES. | -704. | -1653. | -129. | 37. | -247. | 237. | -114. | -23. | -98. |
| 25 | MAENNER | 1524. | 1346. | 778. | 282. | -34. | 649. | 131. | 264. | 447. |
| 26 | FRAUEN | -2228. | -2999. | -907. | -245. | -214. | -412. | -245. | -287. | -545. |
| 27 | LEISTGR1 | 173. | 119. | 129. | 3. | -36. | -15. | 23. | 32. | 49. |
| 28 | 2 | 160. | -65. | 107. | -9. | 5. | -68. | 19. | 32. | 41. |
| 29 | 3 | 35. | -113. | 56. | -15. | -1. | -54. | -1. | 11. | 10. |
| 30 | 4 | -13. | -66. | 7. | 10. | 6. | 3. | 12. | 3. | 4. |
| 31 | 5 | 638. | 75. | 338. | 170. | -15. | 328. | 114. | 116. | 198. |
| 32 | 6 | -1202. | -1483. | -432. | -20. | -4. | 26. | -100. | -142. | -247. |
| 33 | 7 | -377. | -742. | -204. | -78. | -223. | -131. | -49. | -55. | -124. |

Table A.22. Net employment effects of an equal increase in trade in industrial goods with different groups of countries by sectors, sex and qualification groups in 1977:
France
(Employees per US$100 million worth of imports and exports at 1970 prices)

| | | 1 | 2 | | | 3 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1 | LANDW | -345. | -149. | -136. | -194. | -391. | -179. | -99. | -552. | -471. |
| 2 | BERGB.EN | -4. | 13. | 10. | 34. | -7. | 9. | -21. | 20. | -32. |
| 3-18 | VERARB | -899. | -888. | -808. | -1369. | -1133. | -1605. | -921. | -1441. | -825. |
| 3- 5 | GRUNDST | -18. | 320. | 271. | 733. | -108. | -96. | -343. | 563. | -615. |
| 3 | ERZE.MET | -123. | 96. | 13. | 518. | -208. | 668. | -593. | 133. | -730. |
| 4 | BAUST | -47. | -81. | -78. | 17. | -56. | -492. | 96. | 80. | -70. |
| 5 | CHEM | 152. | 305. | 335. | 198. | 157. | -272. | 154. | 351. | 186. |
| 6-11 | INVGUET | 2177. | 315. | 306. | -60. | 2852. | 3145. | 2937. | 1781. | 3541. |
| 6 | METGUET | 524. | -9. | -24. | 85. | 620. | 829. | 510. | 175. | 746. |
| 7 | MB | 894. | 660. | 516. | 1114. | 906. | 975. | 764. | 1243. | 852. |
| 8 | BM.FFINM | 41. | 98. | 114. | 84. | 31. | 125. | 147. | -25. | 107. |
| 9 | ELT | 327. | 115. | 136. | -142. | 316. | 532. | 619. | -238. | 576. |
| 10 | KFZ | 120. | -407. | -383. | -235. | 459. | 508. | 351. | 102. | 526. |
| 11 | S.FZ | 272. | -142. | -54. | -965. | 519. | 182. | 546. | 524. | 734. |
| 12 | NG | -4. | 0. | 1. | -2. | -5. | -8. | -3. | -5. | -3. |
| 13-18 | KONGUET | -3054. | -1524. | -1385. | -2040. | -3872. | -4647. | -3512. | -3781. | -3748. |
| 13 | TEX.BEKL | -2026. | -780. | -584. | -2110. | -2962. | -4450. | -3039. | -1719. | -3255. |
| 14 | LEDER | -346. | -270. | -246. | -47. | -416. | -279. | -814. | -453. | -228. |
| 15 | HOLZ | -688. | -322. | -311. | -329. | -739. | -8. | 5. | -1252. | -950. |
| 16 | PAPPDUCK | -58. | -196. | -207. | 59. | 92. | -154. | -68. | -10. | 256. |
| 17 | GUMPLAST | 170. | 109. | 63. | 415. | 292. | 259. | 303. | 177. | 379. |
| 18 | S.VERARB | -104. | -65. | -60. | -28. | -139. | -14. | 101. | -523. | 50. |
| 19 | BAUTEN | 7. | -3. | -1. | -20. | 15. | 5. | 15. | 17. | 18. |
| 20-24 | DIENSTL | -36. | -22. | -28. | 30. | -22. | 59. | -50. | 10. | -84. |
| 20 | HANDEL | -88. | -32. | -45. | 51. | -117. | 47. | -146. | -83. | -219. |
| 21 | VERKNACH | 2. | -9. | -14. | 49. | 17. | 15. | -11. | 28. | 2. |
| 22 | KREDVERS | -1. | -0. | -0. | -2. | -1. | -1. | 0. | -1. | -0. |
| 23 | SMDIENST | 50. | 19. | 32. | -69. | 79. | -1. | 107. | 65. | 133. |
| 24 | NMDIENST | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. |
| 1-24 | INSGES. | -1276. | -1049. | -963. | -1519. | -1538. | -1711. | -1075. | -1947. | -1395. |
| 25 | MAENNER | 163. | -344. | -381. | -142. | 439. | 958. | 756. | -163. | 453. |
| 26 | FRAUEN | -1439. | -705. | -582. | -1377. | -1976. | -2669. | -1831. | -1784. | -1847. |
| 27 | LEISTGR1 | 41. | 14. | 19. | -16. | 54. | -6. | 85. | 21. | 105. |
| 28 | 2 | 149. | 39. | 44. | -35. | 203. | 173. | 214. | 162. | 257. |
| 29 | 3 | -7. | -9. | -1. | -65. | -20. | -128. | 13. | -43. | 45. |
| 30 | 4 | -3. | -21. | -20. | -30. | -4. | -13. | -9. | -7. | 1. |
| 31 | 5 | 83. | -118. | -128. | -105. | 124. | 68. | 62. | 62. | 197. |
| 32 | 6 | -451. | -586. | -523. | -884. | -1068. | -1400. | -1020. | -1079. | -1037. |
| 33 | 7 | -311. | -207. | -199. | -233. | -403. | -299. | -265. | -556. | -393. |

Table A.22 continued

| | | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | | | | 20 | 21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | | |
| 1 | LANDW | -1621. | -250. | -430. | -49. | 122. | 1. | -145. | 13. | -66. |
| 2 | BERGB.EN | -16. | 44. | 11. | 19. | 23. | 40. | 0. | -4. | 1. |
| 3-18 | VERARB | -582. | -2964. | -762. | -68. | 194. | -233. | -71. | 163. | -87. |
| 3- 5 | GRUNDST | -8[illegible]. | 975. | 234. | 396. | 582. | 772. | 54. | -121. | 12. |
| 3 | ERZE.MET | -[illegible]93. | 1020. | 426. | 313. | -121. | 697. | 75. | -56. | 39. |
| 4 | BAUST | 173. | -117. | 64. | 45. | 21. | 64. | 13. | -76. | -43. |
| 5 | CHEM | 35. | 71. | -255. | 38. | 682. | 12. | -35. | 10. | 16. |
| 6-11 | INVGUET | 4272. | 3069. | 1773. | -439. | -3130. | -1450. | 956. | -8. | 423. |
| 6 | METGUET | 1057. | 401. | 349. | 95. | -368. | -114. | 274. | -47. | 124. |
| 7 | MR | 1239. | 1399. | 1048. | -215. | -249. | -491. | -52. | -194. | 86. |
| 8 | RM.FFINM | 124. | 222. | 74. | -309. | -478. | -470. | -27. | -15. | -94. |
| 9 | ELT | 779. | 354. | 222. | -382. | -890. | -651. | 26. | -127. | -71. |
| 10 | KFZ | 754. | 67. | -55. | 374. | -396. | 254. | 571. | 368. | 285. |
| 11 | S.FZ | 320. | 626. | 95. | 9. | -747. | 22. | 163. | 8. | 91. |
| 12 | NG | -21. | -10. | -10. | -0. | 11. | -0. | -2. | 0. | -1. |
| 13-18 | KONGUET | -4748. | -6897. | -2759. | -25. | 2731. | 445. | -1079. | 292. | -520. |
| 13 | TEX.BEKL | -1046. | -4611. | -1824. | 191. | 2117. | 223. | -232. | 403. | -151. |
| 14 | LEDER | -158. | -1294. | -151. | 125. | 331. | 173. | 72. | 2. | -32. |
| 15 | HOLZ | -3931. | -165. | -870. | -123. | 25. | -17. | -290. | 1. | -136. |
| 16 | PAPDRUCK | 97. | -42. | 82. | -572. | 18. | -264. | -1079. | -90. | -198. |
| 17 | GUMPLAST | 233. | 11. | 139. | 242. | -21. | 260. | 270. | -21. | 8. |
| 18 | S.VERARB | 57. | -796. | -135. | 112. | 262. | 70. | 180. | -4. | -12. |
| 19 | BAUTEN | 11. | 21. | 2. | 3. | -17. | 4. | 7. | 2. | 4. |
| 20-24 | DIENSTL | -136. | 196. | 42. | -35. | -55. | 55. | -118. | -17. | -20. |
| 20 | HANDEL | -247. | 75. | 11. | 30. | 7. | 98. | -36. | -0. | -4. |
| 21 | VERKNACH | 32. | 80. | 43. | -32. | 2. | 21. | -98. | -18. | -16. |
| 22 | KREDVERS | -2. | -1. | -1. | -0. | -0. | -1. | -0. | 0. | -0. |
| 23 | SMDIENST | 81. | 42. | -11. | -33. | -63. | -63. | 16. | 1. | -0. |
| 24 | NMDIENST | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. |
| 1-24 | INSGES. | -2344. | -2847. | -1137. | -131. | 267. | -134. | -327. | 157. | -168. |
| 25 | MAENNER | -1049. | 822. | 222. | -55. | -934. | -31. | -39. | -41. | 45. |
| 26 | FRAUEN | -1295. | -3670. | -1359. | -76. | 1200. | -103. | -287. | 197. | -213. |
| 27 | LEISTGR1 | 65. | -1. | 5. | -68. | -36. | -95. | -50. | -13. | -16. |
| 28 | 2 | 294. | 239. | 107. | -35. | -211. | -87. | 52. | -6. | 21. |
| 29 | 3 | 103. | -167. | -26. | -95. | 6. | -127. | -87. | -9. | -30. |
| 30 | 4 | 43. | -37. | 7. | 8. | -17. | 0. | 14. | 5. | 6. |
| 31 | 5 | 333. | -71. | 141. | -40. | -166. | -63. | -55. | -14. | 21. |
| 32 | 6 | -648. | -2179. | -743. | 187. | 558. | 179. | 98. | 190. | -32. |
| 33 | 7 | -761. | -648. | -273. | -24. | 61. | -40. | -43. | 11. | -57. |

Table A.23. Net employment effects of an equal increase in trade in industrial goods with different groups of countries by sectors, sex and qualification groups in 1977:
Italy
(Employees per US$100 million worth of imports and exports at 1970 prices)

| | | 1 | 2 | | | 3 | | | | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1 | LANDW | -106. | -111. | -24. | -243. | -93. | -97. | -26. | -32. | -187. |
| 2 | BERGB.EN | 12. | 11. | 2. | 23. | 19. | -2. | 3. | 43. | 24. |
| 3-18 | VERARB | -951. | -600. | -3. | -1513. | -1411. | -1252. | -1084. | -1630. | -1698. |
| 3- 5 | GRUNDST | 164. | -5. | -104. | 143. | 234. | 34. | -275. | 1122. | 178. |
| 3 | ERZE.MET | -154. | -208. | -390. | 67. | -230. | 447. | -626. | 96. | -344. |
| 4 | BAUST | 289. | 43. | 151. | -123. | 269. | 220. | 166. | 575. | 187. |
| 5 | CHEM | 29. | 161. | 136. | 199. | 196. | -634. | 185. | 452. | 335. |
| 6-11 | INVGUET | 3304. | 2572. | 1730. | 3843. | 3599. | 3358. | 4461. | 890. | 4834. |
| 6 | METGUET | 1001. | 485. | 415. | 589. | 859. | 955. | 763. | 443. | 1038. |
| 7 | MB | 1597. | 1743. | 1631. | 1914. | 1754. | 1473. | 2262. | 1108. | 1836. |
| 8 | BM.FFINM | 71. | 169. | 168. | 170. | 79. | 70. | 217. | -104. | 137. |
| 9 | ELT | 273. | 304. | 244. | 394. | 233. | 460. | 853. | -1135. | 556. |
| 10 | KFZ | 265. | -186. | -736. | 647. | 511. | 401. | 455. | 322. | 801. |
| 11 | S.FZ | 97. | 57. | 8. | 130. | 162. | -1. | -90. | 256. | 467. |
| 12 | NG | -4. | 1. | 1. | 1. | -2. | -12. | -2. | 7. | -4. |
| 13-18 | KONGUET | -4415. | -3169. | -1630. | -5501. | -5242. | -4632. | -5267. | -3650. | -6706. |
| 13 | TEX.BEKL | -3202. | -1716. | -967. | -2852. | -3856. | -5572. | -4736. | -2860. | -3513. |
| 14 | LEDER | -737. | -219. | -421. | 85. | -997. | 113. | -1203. | 194. | -1756. |
| 15 | HOLZ | -951. | -1319. | -172. | -3052. | -900. | 161. | -91. | -672. | -2125. |
| 16 | PAPDRUCK | -35. | -165. | -200. | -112. | 83. | 83. | 97. | 69. | 56. |
| 17 | GUMPLAST | 263. | 190. | 76. | 363. | 423. | 352. | 347. | 246. | 558. |
| 18 | S.VERARB | 248. | 60. | 55. | 67. | 6. | 231. | 320. | -626. | 74. |
| 19 | BAUTEN | 14. | 12. | 5. | 22. | 19. | 3. | 14. | 21. | 27. |
| 20-24 | DIENSTL | -8. | 42. | 6. | 95. | 2. | -121. | -64. | 49. | 58. |
| 20 | HANDEL | -86. | -35. | -51. | -12. | -112. | -114. | -190. | -39. | -105. |
| 21 | VERKNACH | 69. | 55. | 27. | 96. | 87. | 40. | 75. | 81. | 116. |
| 22 | KREDVERS | -6. | -6. | 2. | -17. | -7. | -6. | -4. | -6. | -12. |
| 23 | SMDIENST | 15. | 26. | 28. | 27. | 34. | -41. | 54. | 13. | 59. |
| 24 | NMDIENST | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. |
| 1-24 | INSGES. | -1040. | -647. | -13. | -1616. | -1465. | -1469. | -1159. | -1550. | -1776. |
| 25 | MAENNER | 1364. | 654. | 645. | 661. | 1551. | 2084. | 2038. | 957. | 1395. |
| 26 | FRAUEN | -2404. | -1301. | -658. | -2276. | -3016. | -3553. | -3197. | -2507. | -3171. |
| 27 | LEISTGR1 | 93. | 95. | 75. | 126. | 108. | 56. | 144. | 19. | 155. |
| 28 | 2 | 124. | 128. | 111. | 152. | 142. | 59. | 197. | 10. | 213. |
| 29 | 3 | 69. | 70. | 97. | 29. | 60. | 41. | 136. | -64. | 77. |
| 30 | 4 | -24. | -8. | 6. | -29. | -37. | -51. | -36. | -40. | -34. |
| 31 | 5 | -400. | -207. | 14. | -543. | -536. | -531. | -530. | -338. | -714. |
| 32 | 6 | -925. | -585. | -315. | -998. | -1197. | -1288. | -1357. | -898. | -1292. |
| 33 | 7 | 113. | -93. | 9. | -250. | 47. | 460. | 361. | -320. | -102. |

Table A.23 continued

| | | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | | | | 20 | 21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | | |
| 1 | LANDW | -190. | 9. | -176. | -46. | 91. | 4. | -108. | 26. | -25. |
| 2 | BERGB.EN | 12. | 90. | 2. | -14. | -18. | -13. | -15. | -26. | -14. |
| 3-18 | VERARB | -1045. | -6013. | -122. | 1277. | 3160. | 1101. | 1155. | 1868. | 1033. |
| 3-5 | GRUNDST | 304. | 883. | -209. | -2. | -364. | 170. | -86. | -432. | -188. |
| 3 | ERZE.MET | -25. | 781. | 160. | -219. | -705. | 75. | -364. | -320. | -184. |
| 4 | BAUST | 518. | -78. | -96. | 374. | 202. | 388. | 380. | 280. | 261. |
| 5 | CHEM | -189. | 1179. | -273. | -157. | 139. | -293. | -103. | -391. | -265. |
| 6-11 | INVGUET | 3974. | 2072. | 2256. | -155. | -2781. | -1362. | 1123. | -704. | 385. |
| 6 | METGUET | 1421. | 299. | 628. | 99. | -158. | -29. | 212. | 100. | 346. |
| 7 | MH | 1489. | 1363. | 1437. | 56. | 138. | -323. | 288. | -146. | 389. |
| 8 | HM.FFINM | 83. | 101. | 51. | -262. | -754. | -381. | -62. | -173. | -176. |
| 9 | ELT | 597. | 236. | 81. | -375. | -1264. | -861. | 120. | -193. | -133. |
| 10 | KFZ | 509. | 73. | 94. | 522. | 133. | 560. | 531. | -315. | -45. |
| 11 | S.FZ | -125. | 1. | -39. | -195. | -876. | -328. | 35. | 23. | 3. |
| 12 | NG | -7. | 14. | -5. | 3. | 9. | 3. | 3. | -2. | -2. |
| 13-18 | KONGUET | -5314. | -9982. | -2164. | 1430. | 6296. | 2290. | 116. | 3006. | 838. |
| 13 | TEX.BEKL | -3931. | -8920. | -1061. | 504. | 5188. | 117. | 177. | 1662. | 258. |
| 14 | LEDER | -438. | -1048. | 319. | 1301. | 1281. | 1697. | 1048. | 941. | 590. |
| 15 | HOLZ | -1978. | -50. | -1601. | -558. | 96. | -53. | -1080. | 344. | -120. |
| 16 | PAPDRUCK | 47. | 12. | -77. | -540. | -15. | -364. | -783. | 69. | -108. |
| 17 | GUMPLAST | 295. | 1058. | 379. | 206. | -118. | 149. | 279. | -174. | -17. |
| 18 | S.VERARB | 690. | -1034. | -122. | 516. | -135. | 744. | 474. | 165. | 234. |
| 19 | BAUTEN | 16. | 37. | 8. | -4. | -9. | -9. | 1. | -11. | -4. |
| 20-24 | DIENSTL | -4. | -69. | 75. | -17. | 144. | -53. | -15. | 4. | -4. |
| 20 | HANDEL | -69. | -244. | 48. | 43. | 183. | 50. | 19. | 63. | 27. |
| 21 | VERKNACH | 79. | 130. | 44. | -19. | -26. | -35. | -10. | -38. | -8. |
| 22 | KREDVERS | -11. | -20. | -6. | -1. | 13. | -0. | -3. | 8. | 3. |
| 23 | SMDIENST | -3. | 65. | -12. | -40. | -25. | -69. | -21. | -28. | -26. |
| 24 | NMDIENST | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. |
| 1-24 | INSGES. | -1211. | -5945. | -214. | 1196. | 3369. | 1030. | 1018. | 1861. | 986. |
| 25 | MAENNER | 1475. | 1055. | 607. | 242. | -537. | 242. | 384. | 177. | 485. |
| 26 | FRAUEN | -2686. | -7000. | -820. | 914. | 3907. | 788. | 634. | 1685. | 500. |
| 27 | LEISTGR1 | 98. | 67. | 70. | -13. | -42. | -63. | 27. | -30. | 3. |
| 28 | 2 | 124. | 12. | 88. | -25. | -60. | -103. | 39. | -19. | 12. |
| 29 | 3 | 71. | -133. | 39. | 6. | 18. | -39. | 38. | 45. | 41. |
| 30 | 4 | -32. | -111. | -4. | 12. | 63. | 4. | 12. | 28. | 12. |
| 31 | 5 | -479. | -1827. | -28. | 408. | 1282. | 408. | 281. | 657. | 342. |
| 32 | 6 | -1064. | -3443. | -220. | 610. | 1919. | 575. | 467. | 914. | 406. |
| 33 | 7 | 236. | -577. | -68. | 278. | -18. | 319. | 290. | 274. | 217. |

Table A.24. Net employment effects of an equal increase in trade in industrial goods with different groups of countries by sectors, sex and qualification groups in 1977: United Kingdom
(Employees per US$100 million worth of imports and exports at 1970 prices)

| | | 1 | 2 | | | 3 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1 | LANDW | -14. | -14. | -13. | -19. | -15. | -12. | -17. | -14. | -13. |
| 2 | BERGB.EN | 25. | 63. | 66. | 60. | 31. | 43. | -87. | 112. | -51. |
| 3-18 | VERARB | -121. | -392. | -459. | -396. | -201. | 135. | 1280. | -949. | -77. |
| 3- 5 | GRUNDST | 213. | 798. | 829. | 850. | 328. | 726. | -1111. | 1341. | -911. |
| 3 | ERZE.MET | 161. | 545. | 561. | 603. | 29. | 628. | -988. | 590. | -391. |
| 4 | BAUST | -147. | -47. | -59. | 136. | 60. | 274. | 180. | 259. | -939. |
| 5 | CHEM | 199. | 300. | 327. | 111. | 240. | -176. | -304. | 492. | 419. |
| 6-11 | INVGUET | 4501. | 3425. | 2857. | 5383. | 4774. | 3608. | 5712. | 4115. | 5633. |
| 6 | METGUET | 562. | 78. | 16. | 497. | 507. | 390. | 494. | 528. | 606. |
| 7 | MB | 1866. | 1156. | 834. | 2070. | 2193. | 1480. | 2219. | 2140. | 2344. |
| 8 | BM.FEINM | -67. | -5. | 29. | 41. | -49. | 54. | 32. | -159. | 105. |
| 9 | ELT | 417. | 395. | 381. | 388. | 249. | 437. | 515. | -119. | 739. |
| 10 | KFZ | 1329. | 1495. | 1363. | 1910. | 1314. | 1004. | 1256. | 1404. | 1479. |
| 11 | S.FZ | 394. | 306. | 235. | 476. | 560. | 244. | 1195. | 321. | 359. |
| 12 | NG | -7. | -4. | -3. | -6. | -7. | -10. | -19. | -1. | -4. |
| 13-18 | KONGUET | -4827. | -4612. | -4142. | -6623. | -5296. | -4189. | -3301. | -6405. | -4795. |
| 13 | TEX.BEKL | -3580. | -2924. | -2414. | -5730. | -4014. | -3246. | -2668. | -4671. | -3949. |
| 14 | LEDER | -488. | -417. | -435. | -195. | -508. | -169. | -545. | -417. | -611. |
| 15 | HOLZ | -679. | -981. | -1009. | -744. | -744. | -86. | -572. | -943. | -711. |
| 16 | PAPDRUCK | 41. | -426. | -477. | -12. | 141. | -385. | 143. | 148. | 287. |
| 17 | GUMPLAST | 130. | 151. | 167. | 99. | 128. | -310. | 259. | 65. | 246. |
| 18 | S.VERARB | -251. | -16. | 25. | -41. | -300. | 7. | 83. | -588. | -57. |
| 19 | BAUTEN | 53. | 32. | 23. | 59. | 64. | 43. | 63. | 68. | 54. |
| 20-24 | DIENSTL | 19. | 31. | 33. | 31. | 20. | 41. | -206. | 166. | -105. |
| 20 | HANDEL | 2. | 0. | -1. | 8. | -20. | 36. | -85. | 14. | -30. |
| 21 | VERKNACH | -7. | 1. | 2. | 17. | 14. | 14. | -41. | 70. | -93. |
| 22 | KREDVERS | 24. | 30. | 33. | 6. | 26. | -9. | -79. | 81. | 18. |
| 23 | SMDIENST | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. |
| 24 | NMDIENST | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. |
| 1-24 | INSGES. | -39. | -280. | -349. | -266. | -101. | 250. | 1034. | -618. | -192. |
| 25 | MAENNER | 1753. | 1254. | 956. | 2403. | 1936. | 1770. | 2181. | 1917. | 1619. |
| 26 | FRAUEN | -1792. | -1534. | -1305. | -2669. | -2037. | -1520. | -1147. | -2535. | -1811. |
| 27 | LEISTGR1 | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. |
| 28 | 2 | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. |
| 29 | 3 | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. |
| 30 | 4 | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. |
| 31 | 5 | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. |
| 32 | 6 | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. |
| 33 | 7 | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. |

Table A.24 continued

| | | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | | | | 20 | 21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | | |
| 1 | LANDW | -1. | -21. | -9. | -1. | 12. | 1. | -4. | 0. | -3. |
| 2 | BERGB.EN | -14. | 41. | -18. | 34. | 76. | 99. | -14. | 19. | 18. |
| 3-18 | VERARB | -55. | -542. | -939. | 272. | -1320. | 117. | 593. | 139. | 197. |
| 3- 5 | GRUNDST | -581. | 707. | -715. | 372. | 849. | 1283. | -276. | 283. | 165. |
| 3 | ERZE.MET | [illegible] | 722. | 451. | -118. | -92. | 361. | -362. | -26. | 4. |
| 4 | BAUST | -938. | 21. | -2093. | 312. | 260. | 916. | -129. | 333. | 48. |
| 5 | CHEM | 341. | -36. | 927. | 179. | 681. | 7. | 215. | -24. | 113. |
| 6-11 | INVGUET | 1536. | 6804. | 2664. | 574. | -3657. | -1012. | 2181. | -152. | 1163. |
| 6 | METGUET | 668. | 256. | 278. | 117. | -244. | 6. | 230. | -5. | 189. |
| 7 | MB | 121. | 1433. | 1769. | 508. | 768. | 27. | 708. | -27. | 625. |
| 8 | BM.FEINM | -168. | 134. | 176. | -309. | -21. | -1002. | 71. | -234. | -263. |
| 9 | ELT | 162. | 767. | 300. | -244. | -1975. | -689. | 321. | -109. | -17. |
| 10 | KFZ | 1251. | 57. | -39. | 644. | -1617. | 997. | 806. | 127. | 529. |
| 11 | S.FZ | -498. | 4157. | 179. | -143. | -566. | -351. | 45. | 95. | 100. |
| 12 | NG | 2. | -17. | 16. | 5. | 19. | 1. | 5. | -1. | 1. |
| 13-18 | KONGUET | -1012. | -8035. | -2904. | -679. | 1469. | -155. | -1317. | 8. | -1132. |
| 13 | TEX.BEKL | -644. | -6455. | -576. | 228. | 1361. | -40. | 213. | 189. | -383. |
| 14 | LEDER | -292. | -566. | -185. | 77. | 98. | 60. | 80. | -19. | -54. |
| 15 | HOLZ | -169. | -92. | -2308. | -418. | -52. | 49. | -735. | -48. | -353. |
| 16 | PAPDRUCK | 233. | -159. | 1. | -752. | 158. | -171. | -1235. | 57. | -284. |
| 17 | GUMPLAST | 208. | 86. | 253. | 130. | -128. | -70. | 250. | -219. | -32. |
| 18 | S.VERARB | -348. | -849. | -88. | 57. | 31. | 16. | 110. | 48. | -27. |
| 19 | BAUTEN | -1. | 45. | 26. | 20. | 26. | 15. | 20. | 5. | 20. |
| 20-24 | DIENSTL | 31. | -143. | -16. | 30. | 187. | 170. | -82. | 24. | 19. |
| 20 | HANDEL | 50. | -66. | 56. | -17. | -27. | 27. | -37. | -3. | 3. |
| 21 | VERKNACH | -59. | -43. | -175. | 31. | 93. | 122. | -42. | 32. | 5. |
| 22 | KREDVERS | 40. | -34. | 104. | 17. | 121. | 22. | -3. | -5. | 11. |
| 23 | SMDIENST | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. |
| 24 | NMDIENST | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. |
| 1-24 | INSGES. | -39. | -620. | -955. | 355. | -1020. | 403. | 514. | 187. | 250. |
| 25 | MAENNER | 366. | 2956. | -568. | 339. | -1290. | 660. | 371. | 147. | 512. |
| 26 | FRAUEN | -404. | -3576. | -388. | 16. | 270. | -257. | 143. | 40. | -262. |
| 27 | LEISTGR1 | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. |
| 28 | 2 | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. |
| 29 | 3 | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. |
| 30 | 4 | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. |
| 31 | 5 | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. |
| 32 | 6 | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. |
| 33 | 7 | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. |

Table A.25. Net employment effects of an equal increase in trade in industrial goods with different groups of countries by sectors, sex and qualification groups in 1977: Netherlands
(Employees per US$100 million worth of imports and exports at 1970 prices)

| | | 1 | 2 | | | 3 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1 | LANDW | -20. | -15. | -14. | -19. | -20. | -6. | -20. | -24. | -21. |
| 2 | BERGB.EN | 10. | 13. | 11. | 23. | 15. | -1. | 3. | 23. | 11. |
| 3-18 | VERARB | -1005. | -9[illegible]. | -871. | -1455. | -1176. | -507. | -541. | -1632. | -1141. |
| 3- 5 | GRUNDST | 156. | 41[illegible]. | 370. | 662. | 194. | -1178. | 89. | 847. | -374. |
| 3 | ERZE.MET | 70. | 146. | 186. | 98. | 36. | 66. | -55. | 42. | -114. |
| 4 | BAUST | -235. | -73. | -49. | -18. | -294. | -1431. | 30. | 225. | -725. |
| 5 | CHEM | 321. | 345. | 273. | 582. | 456. | 187. | 115. | 580. | 465. |
| 6-11 | INVGUET | 2117. | 1299. | 1098. | 1906. | 2043. | 2198. | 2078. | 1681. | 2796. |
| 6 | METGUET | 132. | -41. | -138. | 214. | 132. | 189. | 256. | 60. | 130. |
| 7 | MB | 703. | 343. | 286. | 620. | 650. | 591. | 654. | 829. | 618. |
| 8 | BM.FFINM | 224. | 363. | 435. | 234. | 60. | 142. | 111. | 76. | 139. |
| 9 | ELT | 366. | 382. | 400. | 406. | 275. | 413. | 329. | 390. | 519. |
| 10 | KFZ | 84. | -24. | -13. | -40. | 127. | 97. | 31. | 68. | 250. |
| 11 | S.FZ | 607. | 242. | 129. | 470. | 798. | 765. | 696. | 258. | 1140. |
| 12 | NG | -4. | -5. | -5. | -4. | -3. | -1. | -8. | -2. | -2. |
| 13-18 | KONGUET | -3274. | -2698. | -2334. | -4019. | -3410. | -1526. | -2700. | -4158. | -3561. |
| 13 | TEX.BEKL | -2187. | -2017. | -1581. | -3542. | -2066. | -1742. | -1641. | -2421. | -2361. |
| 14 | LEDER | -280. | -406. | -436. | -313. | -249. | -28. | -593. | -196. | -155. |
| 15 | HOLZ | -420. | -464. | -409. | -641. | -1121. | -125. | -597. | -1502. | -1257. |
| 16 | PAPDRUCK | 26. | -90. | -120. | 25. | 42. | 81. | 45. | 36. | 120. |
| 17 | GUMPLAST | 242. | 315. | 248. | 474. | 171. | 275. | 78. | 277. | 192. |
| 18 | S.VERARB | -155. | -34. | -37. | -22. | -207. | 14. | 8. | -353. | -101. |
| 19 | BAUTEN | 30. | 17. | 9. | 39. | 35. | 10. | 30. | 41. | 36. |
| 20-24 | DIENSTL | -184. | -140. | -134. | -148. | -184. | -254. | -148. | -148. | -267. |
| 20 | HANDEL | -142. | -102. | -92. | -136. | -149. | -204. | -102. | -121. | -219. |
| 21 | VERKNACH | -19. | -15. | -15. | -14. | -17. | -26. | -15. | -13. | -26. |
| 22 | KREDVERS | 1. | 1. | 1. | 2. | 1. | 1. | -0. | 0. | 0. |
| 23 | SMDIENST | -26. | -24. | -27. | -23. | -16. | -16. | -33. | -15. | -17. |
| 24 | NMDIENST | -1. | 1. | -0. | 3. | -3. | -8. | 2. | 1. | -5. |
| 1-24 | INSGES. | -1172. | -1110. | -999. | -1590. | -1330. | -760. | -676. | -1739. | -1383. |
| 25 | MAENNER | -214. | -247. | -299. | -162. | -373. | -61. | 118. | -662. | -361. |
| 26 | FRAUEN | -959. | -863. | -700. | -1419. | -957. | -699. | -794. | -1077. | -1022. |
| 27 | LFISTGP1 | 40. | 45. | 44. | 57. | 26. | 45. | 38. | 35. | 51. |
| 28 | 2 | 49. | 47. | 48. | 50. | 33. | 60. | 49. | 28. | 56. |
| 29 | 3 | 65. | 50. | 47. | 61. | 39. | 118. | 77. | -2. | 75. |
| 30 | 4 | -17. | -23. | -21. | -38. | -18. | -9. | -9. | -33. | -15. |
| 31 | 5 | -65. | -155. | -152. | -132. | -101. | 183. | 83. | -341. | -27. |
| 32 | 6 | -838. | -754. | -622. | -1210. | -895. | -717. | -603. | -1022. | -988. |
| 33 | 7 | -238. | -194. | -196. | -244. | -260. | -188. | -177. | -298. | -294. |

Table A.25 continued

| | | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | | | | 20 | 21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | | |
| 1 | LANDW | -27. | -5. | -14. | -4. | 10 | -1. | -12. | -0. | -3. |
| 2 | BERGB.EN | 2. | 34. | 13. | 10. | 34. | 14. | 6. | 8. | 8. |
| 3-18 | VERARB | -934. | -2001. | -476. | -452. | -1145. | -1256. | -658. | -301. | -477. |
| 3- 5 | GRUNDST | 51 | 969. | -66. | 415. | 1091. | 979. | 85. | 110. | 147. |
| 3 | EKZE.MET | -1. | 80. | -49. | 108. | -147. | 650. | -179. | -23. | -8. |
| 4 | BAUST | 12. | -44. | -454. | 72. | 504. | 179. | -10. | -61. | -65. |
| 5 | CHEM | 130. | 933. | 437. | 235. | 734. | 150. | 274. | 194. | 220. |
| 6-11 | INVGUET | 2633. | 415. | 455. | -493. | -2632. | -1553. | 779. | -479. | -194. |
| 6 | METGUET | 303. | -43. | 10. | 98. | -42. | -23. | 156. | -59. | -17. |
| 7 | MR | 485. | 148. | 794. | -140. | 241. | -280. | -80. | -226. | -84. |
| 8 | BM.EEINM | 222. | 31. | -12. | -353. | -836. | -1103. | 327. | 86. | -5. |
| 9 | ELT | 694. | 68. | 73. | 178. | -211. | 36. | 320. | 56. | 118. |
| 10 | KFZ | 129. | 5. | -146. | -236. | -1484. | -72. | -2. | -335. | -290. |
| 11 | S.FZ | 461. | 207. | -263. | -39. | -300. | -111. | 58. | 0. | 83. |
| 12 | NG | -4. | 1. | 1. | 1. | 6. | 1. | -1. | 1. | 0. |
| 13-18 | KONGUET | -3679. | -3347. | -1366. | -774. | 389. | -682. | -1521. | 67. | -430. |
| 13 | TEX.BEKL | -2622. | -2915. | -30. | 197. | 513. | 76. | 163. | -77. | -203. |
| 14 | LEDER | -20. | -230. | -51. | -8. | -11. | -7. | -14. | -43. | -55. |
| 15 | HOLZ | -1429. | -188. | -1400. | -449. | -40. | -123. | -904. | -170. | -301. |
| 16 | PAPDRUCK | 77. | 38. | -85. | -545. | 36. | -224. | -1085. | 127. | -26. |
| 17 | GUMPLAST | 358. | 1291. | 443. | 172. | 160. | -221. | 373. | 286. | 246. |
| 18 | S.VERARB | -44. | -1374. | -242. | -141. | -270. | -183. | -53. | -56. | -90. |
| 19 | BAUTEN | 36. | 37. | 16. | 9. | 46. | 4. | 5. | 4. | 9. |
| 20-24 | DIENSTL | -224. | -32. | -117. | -57. | 192. | 18. | -179. | 15. | -21. |
| 20 | HANDEL | -169. | -49. | -105. | -21. | 95. | 29. | -83. | -10. | -27. |
| 21 | VERKNACH | -22. | 5. | -14. | -13. | 28. | -1. | -36. | 5. | -1. |
| 22 | KREDVERS | -1. | 3. | -1. | 0. | 1. | 2. | -1. | 1. | 0. |
| 23 | SMDIENST | -34. | 17. | 8. | -21. | 62. | -12. | -56. | 22. | 9. |
| 24 | NMDIENST | 1. | -8. | -5. | -2. | 5. | -1. | -4. | -1. | -1. |
| 1-24 | INSGES. | -1152. | -1963. | -1073. | -893. | -863. | -1221. | -837. | -274. | -483. |
| 25 | MAENNER | -124. | -643. | -936. | -808. | -972. | -1002. | -751. | -269. | -374. |
| 26 | FRAUEN | -1024. | -1320. | -142. | -85. | 108. | -219. | -87. | -5. | -109. |
| 27 | LEISTGR1 | 73. | -12. | -3. | -11. | -23. | -48. | 13. | 7. | 7. |
| 28 | 2 | 64. | -4. | 9. | -56. | -76. | -118. | -15. | 6. | -2. |
| 29 | 3 | 80. | -101. | -7. | -148. | -162. | -225. | -110. | -6. | -28. |
| 30 | 4 | -14. | -37. | -14. | -15. | -42. | -36. | 5. | -9. | -11. |
| 31 | 5 | -60. | -497. | -315. | -338. | -343. | -420. | -339. | -126. | -153. |
| 32 | 6 | -849. | -1107. | -467. | -181. | -448. | -283. | -85. | -162. | -234. |
| 33 | 7 | -230. | -242. | -180. | -103. | -51. | -125. | -127. | -12. | -56. |

Table A.26. Net employment effects of an equal increase in trade in industrial goods with different groups of countries by sectors, sex and qualification groups in 1977:
Belgium
(Employees per US$100 million worth of imports and exports at 1970 prices)

| | | 1 | 2 | | | 3 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1 | LANDW | -16. | -21. | -14. | -49. | -16. | -3. | -9. | -51. | -10. |
| 2 | BERGB.EN | -22. | 30. | 31. | 34. | -27. | 4. | -34. | 42. | -58. |
| 3-18 | VERARB | -319. | -1372. | -1232. | -2027. | 26. | -1061. | -478. | -1104. | 767. |
| 3- 5 | GRUNDST | -332. | 748. | 820. | 783. | -10. | -319. | -68. | 1886. | -554. |
| 3 | ERZE.MET | -406. | 322. | 346. | 339. | -725. | 300. | -804. | -61. | -1236. |
| 4 | BAUST | -119. | 250. | 340. | 98. | 446. | -624. | 515. | 1513. | 381. |
| 5 | CHEM | 192. | 175. | 134. | 346. | 270. | 5. | 221. | 435. | 302. |
| 6-11 | INVGUET | 1343. | 522. | 281. | 1016. | 1191. | 883. | 1884. | 183. | 1540. |
| 6 | METGUET | 305. | 36. | -46. | 274. | 248. | 258. | 285. | -32. | 369. |
| 7 | MB | 618. | 503. | 359. | 788. | 542. | 356. | 949. | 310. | 590. |
| 8 | BM.FEINM | 104. | 148. | 132. | 171. | 106. | 138. | 179. | -49. | 117. |
| 9 | ELT | 239. | -22. | -66. | 64. | 172. | -82. | 337. | -66. | 258. |
| 10 | KFZ | 78. | -97. | -59. | -214. | 84. | -97. | 109. | -8. | 109. |
| 11 | S.FZ | 0. | -45. | -39. | -67. | 38. | -48. | 24. | 28. | 98. |
| 12 | NG | 0. | -2. | -2. | -2. | 1. | -1. | 1. | -3. | 3. |
| 13-18 | KONGUET | -1329. | -2640. | -2332. | -3824. | -1157. | -1624. | -2295. | -3171. | -222. |
| 13 | TEX.BEKL | -1054. | -2066. | -1696. | -3499. | -932. | -1687. | -2244. | -1838. | -278. |
| 14 | LEDER | -98. | -227. | -277. | -19. | -74. | -53. | -172. | -234. | 3. |
| 15 | HOLZ | -236. | -256. | -149. | -679. | -259. | 10. | -78. | -752. | -204. |
| 16 | PAPDRUCK | 13. | -124. | -164. | 46. | 70. | 24. | -14. | 29. | 128. |
| 17 | GUMPLAST | 93. | 97. | 33. | 316. | 82. | 55. | 163. | -7. | 100. |
| 18 | S.VERARB | -48. | -66. | -79. | 10. | -44. | 27. | 50. | -369. | 24. |
| 19 | BAUTEN | -5. | 0. | 1. | -2. | -5. | -3. | -7. | 1. | -7. |
| 20-24 | DIENSTL | -8. | 31. | 45. | -24. | 33. | -29. | 60. | 71. | 30. |
| 20 | HANDEL | -22. | -36. | -26. | -77. | -13. | -29. | -24. | -25. | -4. |
| 21 | VERKNACH | -37. | 28. | 41. | -7. | -18. | -18. | -0. | 51. | -45. |
| 22 | KREDVERS | -0. | -1. | -1. | -2. | 1. | -2. | 1. | -1. | 2. |
| 23 | SMDIENST | 51. | 40. | 31. | 63. | 63. | 19. | 83. | 46. | 77. |
| 24 | NMDIENST | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. |
| 1-24 | INSGES. | -369. | -1332. | -1169. | -2067. | 10. | -1092. | -468. | -1040. | 721. |
| 25 | MAENNER | 136. | 21. | 26. | -55. | 376. | -109. | 610. | 244. | 527. |
| 26 | FRAUEN | -505. | -1353. | -1194. | -2012. | -366. | -984. | -1078. | -1284. | 194. |
| 27 | LEISTGR1 | 38. | -1. | -9. | 10. | 50. | 1. | 62. | -4. | 78. |
| 28 | 2 | 72. | 11. | -3. | 42. | 83. | 13. | 107. | 11. | 121. |
| 29 | 3 | 59. | 2. | -12. | 36. | 76. | 0. | 91. | 35. | 111. |
| 30 | 4 | 16. | 6. | 3. | 14. | 20. | 1. | 21. | 20. | 25. |
| 31 | 5 | -28. | -302. | -282. | -425. | 39. | -157. | 15. | -403. | 246. |
| 32 | 6 | -320. | -666. | -555. | -1097. | -202. | -535. | -523. | -539. | 37. |
| 33 | 7 | -157. | -423. | -375. | -610. | -41. | -385. | -253. | -225. | 147. |

Table A.26 continued

| | | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | | | | 20 | 21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | | |
| 1 | LANDW | -16. | -12. | -44. | -11. | 5. | -8. | -18. | -1. | -5. |
| 2 | BERGB.EN | 8. | 89. | 19. | 22. | 62. | 53. | -8. | 17. | 15. |
| 3-18 | VERARB | -1404. | -3780. | -1046. | -247. | 966. | -241. | -531. | -207. | -229. |
| 3- 5 | GRUNDST | -552. | -631. | -469. | 763. | 2663. | 1648. | -112. | 183. | 246. |
| 3 | ERZE.MET | 461. | 827. | 577. | 207. | -301. | 621. | -65. | 303. | 238. |
| 4 | BAUST | -1164. | -1144. | -1324. | 572. | 2360. | 1328. | -160. | -101. | 1. |
| 5 | CHEM | 151. | 919. | 277. | -17. | 604. | -302. | 114. | -18. | 6. |
| 6-11 | INVGUET | 1374. | 40. | 374. | -519. | -1834. | -1140. | 250. | -490. | -319. |
| 6 | METGUET | 455. | -26. | 107. | -92. | -52. | -151. | -65. | -102. | -53. |
| 7 | MB | 769. | 85. | 246. | -123. | -33. | -329. | -26. | -193. | -88. |
| 8 | BM.FEINM | 93. | -22. | 158. | -91. | 58. | -233. | 29. | -31. | -27. |
| 9 | ELT | 340. | 4. | 16. | -186. | -637. | -348. | 50. | -109. | -86. |
| 10 | KFZ | 164. | 3. | -154. | 41. | -974. | 21. | 264. | -41. | -45. |
| 11 | S.FZ | -447. | -3. | 2. | -69. | -196. | -101. | -3. | -14. | -19. |
| 12 | NG | -0. | 5. | -2. | -2. | 7. | -4. | -1. | -1. | -1. |
| 13-18 | KONGUET | -2225. | -5456. | -949. | -488. | 131. | -745. | -669. | 100. | -155. |
| 13 | TEX.BEKL | -2177. | -4593. | -134. | 95. | 270. | -166. | 124. | 227. | 83. |
| 14 | LEDER | 29. | -264. | -114. | 8. | 19. | 16. | 3. | -71. | -64. |
| 15 | HOLZ | -201. | -144. | -683. | -126. | -37. | -54. | -218. | -10. | -59. |
| 16 | PAPDRUCK | 41. | 58. | -59. | -424. | 25. | -241. | -744. | -17. | -84. |
| 17 | GUMPLAST | 112. | 406. | 119. | 6. | -57. | -202. | 155. | 7. | 11. |
| 18 | S.VERARB | -28. | -920. | -78. | -48. | -89. | -96. | 12. | -37. | -42. |
| 19 | BAUTEN | -6. | 3. | 0. | 0. | 13. | 5. | -6. | 3. | 2. |
| 20-24 | DIENSTL | -81. | 78. | -133. | 14. | 275. | 61. | -62. | -7. | -3. |
| 20 | HANDEL | -43. | -74. | -59. | 12. | 33. | 34. | -11. | -0. | -1. |
| 21 | VERKNACH | -57. | 92. | -95. | 29. | 171. | 93. | -41. | 10. | 9. |
| 22 | KREDVERS | -3. | 1. | -3. | -1. | 5. | -2. | -1. | -0. | -0. |
| 23 | SMDIENST | 22. | 59. | 24. | -26. | 67. | -64. | -9. | -16. | -10. |
| 24 | NMDIENST | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. |
| 1-24 | INSGES. | -1498. | -3622. | -1203. | -221. | 1322. | -132. | -625. | -195. | -220. |
| 25. | MAENNER | -309. | -579. | -937. | -82. | 1087. | 278. | -552. | -193. | -143. |
| 26 | FRAUEN | -1190. | -3043. | -266. | -139. | 235. | -410. | -73. | -2. | -76. |
| 27 | LEISTGR1 | 16. | -55. | -8. | -35. | 50. | -61. | -29. | -22. | -18. |
| 28 | 2 | 47. | -27. | 10. | -50. | 36. | -103. | -26. | -31. | -23. |
| 29 | 3 | 19. | -14. | -15. | -49. | 51. | -68. | -55. | -28. | -22. |
| 30 | 4 | 5. | 2. | 3. | -3. | 16. | -7. | -3. | -6. | -3. |
| 31 | 5 | -313. | -1231. | -281. | -136. | 37. | -135. | -184. | -87. | -91. |
| 32 | 6 | -702. | -1563. | -442. | 52. | 322. | 117. | -72. | -7. | -33. |
| 33 | 7 | -479. | -896. | -313. | -26. | 456. | 15. | -163. | -26. | -39. |

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