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INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT POLICIES

Working Paper No. 24

EMPLOYMENT IMPACT IN THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC
COMMUNITY (EC) COUNTRIES OF EAST-WEST TRADE FLOWS

by

Dieter Schumacher

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Preface

The ILO has for many years studied the employment effects of international trade. Initially these investigations focused on trade between the OECD countries and the developing world. Two studies were produced, "Restructuring of industrial countries and trade with developing countries", and "Employment, trade and North-South co-operation" which gave estimates of the jobs created and lost in the OECD countries as a result of that trade. These studies served as arguments against protectionism by showing the extent to which Western industrialised countries were net gainers in terms of jobs. The study, "Employment, trade and North-South co-operation" drew on work by D. Schumacher which quantified the employment effects of OECD-developing country trade. D. Schumacher has subsequently been able to calculate the employment effects in certain OECD countries, namely the nine member states of the European Economic Community in 1986 of their trade with Eastern Europe. Assessments of this made by earlier scholars have been imprecise and D. Schumacher's study sheds very welcome and timely light on this issue.

Computational assistance for this study was given by Karin Hollmann.

P.J. Richards

Monash university. Centre of policy studies and the Im-
Preliminary working paper, OP-   pact project

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1. Introduction

After the second World War international trade increased at a hitherto unknown speed. During the last three decades, e.g, the exports of the industrialized countries grew nearly twice as rapidly as their production. Thus the world economy has become increasingly interdependent and foreign trade relations have considerably grown in importance for employment. In the 1960s - the formative period of the European Common Market - international trade intensified mainly between the Western industrialized countries. In the 1970s the developing countries became increasingly important, both as suppliers and as customers; partly because of higher prices paid for oil and therefore higher exports to the OPEC countries, and partly because of higher imports of finished manufactures from the more advanced developing countries. In the first half of the 1980s, international trade was stimulated by the dynamic growth in North America and East Asia as well as better price competitiveness of suppliers from the non-Dollar area due to the drastic revaluation of the US-Dollar. Following the devaluation of the Dollar, since 1985 these price advantages have been reversed and now influence significantly real trade flows in the opposite direction.

The weight of the Centrally Planned Economies in Europe (CPE countries) as a trading partner of the Western industrialized countries has remained rather low, in 1986 accounting for 2.5 per cent of exports and 2.7 per cent of imports of all OECD countries combined, after some 4 and 3 per cent, respectively, in the mid 1970s. Against this background, the aim of the paper is to document the impact of trade with CPE countries on employment in the EC member states. The study covers the EC (9), i.e. the nine member states of the EC before the South enlargement[1]. The CPE countries comprise Bulgaria, CSSR, GDR, Hungary, Poland, Romania and USSR. Due to lack of comparable data, trade between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic is excluded throughout the study[2].

The analysis starts by presenting the main characteristics of trade between EC and CPE countries. The next sections describe the theoretical basis of the calculations of the employment impact of trade flows as well as the data applied. This is followed by an analysis of the empirical findings of the impact of East-West trade flows on employment in EC

countries. The emphasis of the analysis is on the structural aspects of the labour content of exports and imports rather than on the absolute size for any particular year or country.

2. Characteristics of trade between EC countries and Centrally Planned Economies in Europe

In 1985, the exports of the EC countries under consideration to CPE countries amounted to US-$ 16.7 billions, most of which (85 %) were manufactured goods. In the same year, the imports accounted for US-$ 22.5 billions, a quarter of which were mining products (mainly crude oil and gas from the USSR). Two thirds of the imports were manufactured goods.

More than half of the EC trade with CPE countries was with the Soviet Union, in second place was Poland (see Table 1). The third place was for Hungary on the export side and for Romania on the import side, the next important trading partner being the CSSR on both sides[3].

2.1 Exports of EC countries

As far as the commodity structure of manufactured exports is concerned, the EC countries supply particularly large quantities of machinery, iron and steel, industrial chemicals, precision engineering products as well as textiles, footwear and leather products to the CPE countries (see Table A.1). Important items are also food, electrical machinery and "other" chemicals. Above average amounts of machinery and precision engineering goods are going to Bulgaria and the CSSR. Iron and steel are the most important export item to the Soviet Union, while Romania, GDR, CSSR and Hungary buy relatively large shares of industrial chemicals. Romania, GDR, Hungary and Poland import high shares of textiles from the EC; as to footwear this is true for the Soviet Union and the GDR, as to leather products it holds for Hungary and Romania. Food plays an important role in EC exports to Poland.

The export pattern of the EC countries varies from country to country (see Table A.2). F.R. Germany exports above average amounts of machinery, iron and steel as well as textiles. As for France this is true of industrial chemicals and food, while Italy exports relatively large amounts

Table 1

Exports and imports of EC countries in trade with Centrally Planned Economies in Europe, 1980 and 1985

	Germany, Fed.Rep.	France	Italy	Nether-lands	Belgium	United Kingdom	Denmark	Ireland	Total EC (9)
					Exports				
in % of total exports									
1980	4.9	4.2	3.6	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.3	1.3	3.5
1985	4.0	3.0	3.4	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.8	0.7	2.8
in US-$ millions[1]									
1980	9 443	4 643	2 728	1 420	1 308	2 428	371	111	22 452
1985	7 325	2 909	2 622	909	1 056	1 517	296	67	16 701
of which (in %):									
Bulgaria	7.7	5.5	6.4	5.0	5.7	9.4	3.7	7.9	6.9
CSSR	11.1 [2]	4.5	6.7	10.8	6.0	8.5	7.4	7.2	8.6
GDR	.	7.0	3.9	10.1	6.1	5.4	11.2	3.8	3.5
Hungary	14.4	5.8	9.0	12.9	7.7	9.1	9.8	12.0	11.0
Poland	13.3	7.0	9.4	19.0	9.9	15.4	27.7	13.9	12.1
Romania	4.3	4.9	6.1	4.5	4.8	6.7	1.8	0.8	4.9
USSR	49.2	65.3	58.5	37.6	59.8	45.6	38.3	54.4	53.0
					Imports				
in % of total imports									
1980	4.6	3.9	5.3	3.0	2.3	2.0	4.4	1.3	3.7
1985	4.2	3.5	5.5	4.7	3.0	1.9	3.9	1.5	3.8
in US-$ millions[1]									
1980	8 515	5 253	5 239	2 291	1 617	2 067	828	144	25 954
1985	6 422	3 751	4 839	3 100	1 681	2 034	677	152	22 656
of which (in %):									
Bulgaria	2.5	1.5	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.6	1.7
CSSR	13.6 [2]	4.2	4.5	3.9	3.3	7.6	9.7	8.5	7.3
GDR	.	7.8	2.6	6.6	9.5	12.9	26.6	6.9	5.4
Hungary	12.1	4.2	6.3	2.6	2.0	5.3	5.9	2.7	6.7
Poland	16.5	8.0	6.3	6.7	7.2	20.3	12.9	44.8	11.3
Romania	8.5	8.5	18.7	4.1	2.3	6.5	3.4	2.9	9.2
USSR	46.8	65.8	59.9	75.0	74.6	45.9	40.8	33.6	58.4

1) The comparison over time of the absolute values is biased due to the drastic revaluation of the US-$; in Dollar terms the weight of European trade in 1985 is, therefore, underestimated in relation to 1980.- 2) The Federal Republic of Germany does not record trade with the German Democratic Republic in international trade statistics: in 1985, these supplies of the Federal Republic amounted to some US-$ 2.7 billions and the supplies of the GDR were some US-$ 2.6 billions.

Source: Own calculations based on OECD, Foreign Trade by Commodities, Series C.

of machinery, iron and steel as well as various consumer goods. The Dutch supply-structure is characterized by high shares of industrial chemicals, food and textiles. The UK exports a particularly large number of industrial chemicals and non-ferrous metals, as for Denmark this is true of machinery, precision engineering products and "other" transport equipment. Ireland mainly exports food-stuffs.

The weight of the individual EC countries on the export markets in the CPE countries varies according to commodity group and country. In order to analyse the overall market position it is useful to identify a "commodity impact" and a "country impact". These computations are based on the shares of the respective EC country in the exports of all Western industrialized countries to the CPE countries and to the world as a whole[4]. The commodity component increases the more the import demand of a particular country is based on the types of goods in which the EC country concerned has a particularly high market share in all countries combined. The country component catches all other determinants except the commodity structure (distance, historical relations etc.). Here, it is the share in the CPE countries minus the share in all countries combined and minus the commodity component, i.e. that part of the deviation from the average share which cannot be attributed to the commodity structure. Its value increases the more the commodity specific market shares in the individual country of destination exceed those in all countries combined. Both the commodity and country components can be positive or negative.

Applying the decomposition approach to the exports of the EC countries in 1980 - 1985 gives the following picture (in per cent and percentage points, respectively):

	Share in the exports of all Western industrialized countries to		Differ- ence	of which:	
	CPE countries	all countries		commodity compo- nent	country compo- nent
Germany,Fed.Rep.	22.1	15.5	6.6	0.7	5.9
France	9.7	8.5	1.2	1.1	0.1
Italy	7.4	6.5	0.9	0.2	0.7
Netherlands	3.2	5.8	-2.6	0.5	-3.1
Belgium	3.0	4.7	-1.7	0.3	-2.0
United Kingdom	5.0	8.5	-3.5	-1.5	-2.0
Denmark	0.8	1.4	-0.6	0.5	-1.1
Ireland	0.2	0.8	-0.6	0.1	-0.7
EC (9)	51.3	51.6	-0.3	2.0	-2.3

The results show that for all EC countries, with the exception of the UK, the commodity component is positive (+2 percentage points for the nine countries combined), i.e. the CPE countries' demand is particularly high for goods in which EC firms tend to have a high world market share. There is little CPE demand only for British products with a high world market share. On the other hand, the EC as a whole has a negative country component in CPE countries. This also holds for most individual EC countries, only F.R. Germany, Italy and France having a positive one. The figures show the extremely strong position of F.R. German suppliers on the CPE markets.

It is interesting to note the results with regard to individual CPE countries which give the commodity and country components as presented in Table A.3. The EC commodity component is most positive in Hungary and Poland, whereas it is negative only in Romania. As to French exporting firms, the import demand pattern of all CPE countries is favourable. In contrast it is unfavourable in all cases for British suppliers. For F.R. German firms this is true only in the GDR, for Italian firms it holds in Romania and Poland, for Dutch firms in Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania, for Belgian exports it is true in the CSSR, for Danish firms in Hungary and for Irish exporters in Bulgaria. On the other hand, the

country component of the EC as a whole is strongly negative in the USSR and positive in the other CPE countries (excluding the GDR where the country component is biased due to unrecorded trade with the Federal Republic of Germany).

2.2 Imports of EC countries

Regarding the commodity structure of manufactured imports from CPE countries, the EC countries buy mainly mineral oil products which account for some half of total imports from CPE countries (see Table A.4). Moreover, above average amounts of clothing, wood products, furniture, footwear, glass products, non-ferrous metals and "other" manufactures are coming from CPE countries. Industrial chemicals, food as well as iron and steel play an important role, too. Petroleum products are the main item of EC imports from the USSR, Romania, Bulgaria and the GDR. Moreover, Bulgaria supplies relatively large amounts of iron and steel as well as clothing; for the GDR and CSSR this is true of industrial chemicals, iron and steel. After petroleum products the Soviet Union mainly supplies industrial chemicals and wood, for Romania the next items are clothing and furniture. The supplies from the GDR show the highest shares of general machinery, electrical machinery and precision engineering products; Hungary and the CSSR follow next from this point of view.

On the imports of individual EC countries from the CPE area see Table A.5. Petroleum products play the most important role in imports of the Netherlands, Italy and Belgium. F.R. Germany buys larger shares of food, beverages, clothing and non-ferrous metals in CPE countries than the other EC countries. As for France this is true of chemicals, electrical machinery and motor vehicles, while Belgium imports a very large amount of "other" manufactures. The UK buys above average amounts of wood products and furniture, as for Denmark this is true of iron and steel. Finally, Ireland imports relatively high volumes of textiles, footwear and machinery.

The share of the EC countries in imports of all Western industrialized countries from CPE countries can be decomposed into commodity and country component - analogously to the decomposition of the export market shares as described above[5]. Here, a positive commodity compo-

nent indicates that the export structure of the supplier country matches very well with import focal points of the respective EC country, the country component again covering all other characteristics of the supplier country.

Applying the procedure to imports of all products gives a positive commodity component for imports from CPE countries in F.R. Germany, Italy, Netherlands and Denmark and a negative one in the UK and Belgium. The results are largely determined by raw materials, in particular mineral oil. Excluding primary commodities and restricting the analysis to manufactured goods gives a lower commodity component for imports of the four large EC countries and a higher one in the smaller countries. In the EC as a whole it is 0.2 percentage points excluding primary goods as compared to 0.8 including them. The complete picture for imports of manufactures is as follows (again based on data for 1980 - 1985):

	Share in the imports of all Western industrialized countries from		Differ-ence	of which:	
	CPE countries	all countries		commodity compo-nent	country compo-nent
Germany,Fed.Rep.	22.1	12.9	9.2	0.7	8.5
France	10.0	9.1	0.9	-0.3	1.2
Italy	10.0	6.4	3.6	0.3	3.3
Netherlands	10.2	5.3	4.9	0.5	4.4
Belgium	5.6	5.1	0.5	0.0	0.5
United Kingdom	6.7	9.1	-2.4	-1.4	-1.0
Denmark	2.1	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.2
Ireland	0.4	1.0	-0.6	0.1	-0.7
EC (9)	67.2	50.5	16.7	0.2	16.5

The commodity component of manufactured imports from CPE countries is positive in the EC as a whole, and it is negative only in the UK and France. Hence, in the EC there tends to be above average import demand for those goods where CPE countries are very competitive. This holds, however, more for primary goods than for manufactures. The country component of CPE countries is strongly positive in the EC except for the

UK and Ireland. The negative country component of the UK and Ireland shows that - after taking account of the commodity structures of supply and demand - their imports are less directed towards CPE countries and more towards other countries than imports of the continental EC member states.

Analysing imports of manufactures from individual CPE countries gives the results shown in Table A.6. They document the positive commodity component for nearly all CPE countries in the EC as a whole. It is most positive for supplies from Hungary. Only the export pattern of the Soviet Union is unfavourable as compared with the EC demand.

2.3   Comparison of exports and imports

The export and import market shares of an EC country in the various partner countries or country groups describe the regional direction of its trade compared with that of all Western industrialized countries. The EC countries in general import disproportionately much from CPE countries, due to geographical proximity and historical relations. On the other side, F.R. Germany, France and Italy also export above average to CPE countries. The decomposition of exports and imports shows that the strong trade relations between EC and CPE countries are partly due to the commodity structures of demand and supply which match rather well and hence have a positive impact, in particular with regard to EC exports. From this commodity point of view, the EC countries benefit above average from increased demand in CPE countries, and vice versa. The reverse is true only for the UK.

Comparing the commodity patterns of exports and imports one may say that the EC's trade with CPE countries mainly consists of an exchange of investment goods and chemicals against production goods and consumer goods. In this respect it is similar to the division of labour between Western industrialized and developing countries. From the structural point of view, trade with the GDR, Hungary and the CSSR is most advanced.

The trade flows may be characterized also by the similarity of the export and import patterns. The degree of similarity can be seen from an index giving - at the level of the disaggregation chosen - the percentage share of trade which is "overlapped"[6]. It also indicates the degree of intra-

industry exchange. For 1985 patterns of trade between the EC (9) and the CPE countries as well as other groups of countries, the index shows the following picture:

	All manufactured goods	Excluding raw material intensive goods 7)
Bulgaria	42	51
CSSR	52	52
GDR	61	68
Hungary	53	65
Poland	47	46
Romania	41	44
USSR	15	43
CPE total	39	61
Western industrialized countries	92	92
Developing countries	46	52

The greatest similarity of export and import patterns can be found in trade among the Western industrialized countries where intra-industry trade predominates (the index value is 92). Least similar are the patterns in trade with CPE countries (39). This is mainly due to the extremely high share of mineral oil products in imports from these countries. The exchange of manufactures excluding raw material intensive goods shows more similar patterns of exports and imports in trade with the CPE countries (61) than in trade with developing countries (52). The difference, however, between CPE and developing countries is smaller than the difference between CPE and Western industrialized countries. Among the CPE countries, the trade with the GDR and Hungary shows the highest similarity between export and import patterns.

Regarding the individual EC countries they always have the most similar export and import patterns in trade with Western industrialized countries. Considering all manufactures the degree of similarity in trade with developing countries is always higher than or as high as in trade with CPE countries. Excluding raw material intensive goods this still holds for most of the EC countries, whilst for F.R. Germany, France and Denmark the export and import patterns in trade with CPE countries are more similar than in trade with developing countries.

In total, the share of CPE countries in trade of the EC is very small, in 1985 amounting to 2.8 per cent of EC exports and 3.8 per cent of EC imports (see Table 2). Higher shares are achieved in the export and import focal points mentioned above. Thus, the CPE countries are most important for iron and steel firms: In 1985, some 9 per cent of all EC exports of iron and steel went into the CPE area. The next highest shares are in chemicals and machinery (some 6 per cent). On the import side, the CPE countries are most important in petroleum products, supplying some 19 per cent of the EC imports. Wood products (9 per cent) and furniture (8 per cent) come next.

3. Employment impact in EC countries

3.1 Methodology

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 observed in isolation, they must be attributed to them with the aid of model calculations on the basis of assumptions of greater or lesser simplicity. In the ideal case, all repercussions due to national and international interdependence should be taken into account. However, to limit the data and computing capacity requirements to an acceptable scale, empirical studies in general are based on partial analyses: they concentrate - in accordance with the objective of each - on a few relations which, furthermore, are only represented by simplifying assumptions on the nature of the functional relationships.

In order to elaborate the structural aspects of the employment impact of trade, this study is based on the calculation of the labour content of export and import patterns. The number of workers - in total and by industries, sex and qualification levels - required by a country to produce a representative bundle of exports is compared with the number of workers that would be required by the country if it produced domestically an equal value of representative import-competing goods instead of securing these imports by shifting labour into export production. Following a well-established procedure, the labour requirements L of the export pattern are calculated by the formula

Table 2

Share of Centrally Planned Economies in Europe
in trade of EC countries[1], 1980 and 1985
- in per cent of total exports or imports
in each product group -

	1980		1985	
	EC (9) exports	EC (9) imports	EC (9) exports	EC (9) imports
Agricultural products	5.2	2.9	6.5	2.5
Crude oil, gas	0.1	5.6	0.1	7.3
Other mining and quarrying	1.3	6.9	2.1	6.1
Manufactured goods of which:	3.5	3.2	2.7	3.3
311/2 Food	4.1	1.9	1.8	1.8
313 Beverages	1.5	1.6	0.9	1.2
314 Tobacco	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0
321 Textiles	4.5	1.9	3.7	1.8
322 Clothing	1.2	5.0	1.5	4.5
323 Leather	3.1	2.7	3.7	2.1
324 Footwear	1.7	3.9	4.7	4.0
331 Wood	1.0	9.9	0.7	9.0
332 Furniture	0.4	7.2	0.3	8.1
341 Paper	2.4	1.4	1.8	1.3
342 Printing	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.1
351 Ind.Chem.	6.2	3.3	4.3	2.6
352 Other Chem.	3.7	0.6	3.0	0.4
353/4 Refinery	1.3	15.7	1.1	19.1
355 Rubber	2.7	1.5	2.6	1.6
356 Plastic	1.3	0.8	1.5	0.7
361 Pottery	0.6	2.0	0.7	3.0
362 Glass	1.1	4.7	1.1	4.2
369 O.Non-Met.	3.0	1.0	2.5	1.2
371 Iron,Steel	9.3	3.7	9.1	3.2
372 Non-Ferr.	2.7	3.2	1.8	3.7
381 Metal Prod.	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.6
382R Machinery	5.7	1.4	4.7	1.1
3825 Office,EDP	1.3	0.3	0.7	0.1
383 Elec.Mach.	2.4	1.0	1.8	0.7
3843 Motor Veh.	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.8
384R O.Transpeq.	2.1	0.7	0.7	0.7
385 Prec.Engin.	3.5	0.6	3.1	0.4
390 O.Manufact.	0.7	3.2	0.8	3.6
All products[2]	3.5	3.7	2.8	3.8

1) Excluding trade between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic.- 2) Including metal scrap and goods not elsewhere classified.

Source: Own calculations based on OECD, Foreign Trade by Commodities, Series C.

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

where x_j represents the share of the products of industry j in total exports and l_j the average labour-output ratio of this industry (j = 1,...,n). The breakdown by categories of workers, i.e. males L^M and females L^F as well as skilled L^S and unskilled L^U, is computed by

(2) $L^M = \sum_{j=1}^{n} l_j^M x_j$

(3) $L^F = \sum_{j=1}^{n} l_j^F x_j$

(4) $L^S = \sum_{j=1}^{n} l_j^S x_j$

(5) $L^U = \sum_{j=1}^{n} l_j^U x_j$

where l_j^M, l_j^F, l_j^S and l_j^U give the respective category of labour employed per unit of output in industry j. Thus, the labour input of the firms producing the export goods are taken into account (direct labour content), whilst the employees required in the production of necessary intermediate goods are not considered (indirect impact).

The labour content of imports is calculated in the same way replacing in formulae (1) to (5) x_j by y_j, i.e. the share of the products of industry j in total competing imports. This implies the assumption that the imported goods, alternatively, can be produced domestically and that one unit of value of imports in each case substitutes for one unit of value of domestic production. The figures show the employment equivalent of the imports and may be interpreted as the employment foregone if domestic production is replaced by imports. The ratios or differences of the computed labour content of the export and import patterns indicate the changes in the pattern of employment arising from increased division of labour represented by an equal increase in exports and imports. These changes are the greater the more the goods structures of exports and imports

differ from each other and the more different the sectoral production functions are.

Multiplying the labour content of the export pattern, i.e. per unit of total exports, by the total value of exports gives the employment depending directly on the production of export goods. Multiplying the labour content of the import pattern by the total value of imports indicates the direct "employment equivalent" of imports, i.e. the employment not required due to imports.

In interpreting the results as indicators of the employment impact of trade the limiting assumptions on which the formulae applied are based must be taken into account. For example, economies of scale, price effects and changes in the utilization of capacity are ignored by the assumed constancy of the labour 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. Moreover, indirect effects arising from interindustrial linkages are ignored which are significant in several cases (e.g. food versus agriculture, clothing versus textiles, engineering or transport equipment versus metals). 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 interpreted with too high an expectation of accuracy. 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 countries, so that the international comparison of the employment impact of trade patterns is

not substantially impaired. One must, of course, interpret the results as indicating only impact-effects rather than actual changes in employment.

3.2 Data

The figures used for the empirical analysis are based on international statistics. The available data allows a disaggregation into 29 manufacturing industries which have been defined according to ISIC. The calculations were carried out for 1985 trade flows, the most recent year for which sectoral labour-output ratios could be reasonably derived from available statistics, and for 1980 trade flows, applying the same labour coefficients. The structural implications by and large were similar in both years and, therefore, only the results for 1985 are presented here.

The foreign trade values were taken from OECD statistics and aggregated in line with the selected sectoral scheme. They were analysed in Chapter 2. The distinction between imports of goods which can also be produced domestically and ones which cannot is difficult, and would presumably also differ from country to country. A pragmatic solution was adopted: in view of the level of technology in the Western industrialized countries basically all imported manufactured goods were regarded as being capable of being produced in the EC countries under consideration. However, several industries in the sectoral scheme applied comprise goods which are very raw material intensive and/or at low stages of processing. This holds in particular for food products (ISIC No. 311/2), beverages (313), tobacco (314), petroleum refineries (353), petroleum and coal products (354), iron and steel (371), and non-ferrous metals (372). Here, it is particularly questionable whether the imports are competing or non-competing products. Therefore, labour-content figures were calculated considering all 29 manufacturing industries and, alternatively, excluding the raw-material intensive sectors mentioned above.

The calculation of the employment impact is thus restricted to manufactures, i.e. goods of manufacturing industries. "Raw material intensive goods" are a part of all manufactures, they do not include unprocessed raw materials as such. Imports of raw materials in general do not compete with domestic production in the EC and, hence, cannot have a negative employment effect. On the contrary, the EC countries require imports of raw materials as they are poorly endowed with natural resources. The

same argument may hold for raw material intensive goods and, therefore, the two alternatives were calculated. To be consistent raw materials are also excluded on the export side, where they play a minor role anyway. Including employees working for exports of agricultural and mining products would slightly increase the employment figures on the export side. The quantitative significance of these changes is at any case small. Important, however, is the neglect of all indirect effects arising from intermediate inputs. Therefore more emphasis is on the structural implications than on the absolute figures.

The employment and production data for the EC countries were taken from Eurostat statistics in NACE-CLIO categories and converted into the ISIC nomenclature. The sectoral labour-output ratios were estimated from Eurostat data for 1982/83[8] and updated by means of more recent national accounts data[9] to 1985 productivity and price levels as well as exchange rates; they give the number of employees per unit of gross output value. The breakdown between male and female employees as well as the division by skill levels is based on census data of employees in industry for 1978/79[10]. The category defined as "skilled" labour comprises management and executives, qualified non-manual workers, clerical staff, foremen and skilled workers; the category labeled "unskilled" or "low-skilled" labour comprises unskilled and semi-skilled workers.

In Table 3, aggregated employment figures are presented for the manufacturing industry in EC countries. In these countries combined, some 24 million employees worked in that sector in 1985. According to the census data from the end of the 1970s, nearly 29 per cent of total manufacturing employment were women and some 43 per cent were unskilled or semi-skilled workers. The participation of female employees is at a similar level in most countries, however lower in Belgium and lowest in the Netherlands (16 per cent only). The share of low-skill workers is particularly high in Denmark, Italy, Belgium and Ireland. On the other hand, France and Germany have the smallest shares of that category of labour and, hence, show the highest skill level of manufacturing employment within the EC.

The labour-output ratios as well as the share of women and low-skill labour broken down by industries are given in Tables A.7 to A.9. The production of clothing, footwear, pottery and precision engineering goods

Table 3

Employment and output in the manufacturing industry of EC countries

	Germany, Fed.Rep.	France	Italy	Nether-lands	Belgium	United Kingdom	Denmark	Ireland	Total
Persons engaged (in thousand)									
1982	8 468	5 078	5 459	922	845	6 040	470	235	27 517
1985	8 149	4 686	5 009	879	807	5 729	527	229	26 015
Employees (in thousand)									
1982	8 060	4 820	4 695	878	788	5 889	445	233	25 808
1985	7 746	4 439	4 263	836	750	5 519	502	227	24 282
Employees over production value									
in persons per ECU million, 1982	14.3	12.9	15.2	10.6	11.7	16.7	13.9	13.6	14.3
all countries = 100, 1982	100	90	106	74	82	117	97	95	100
Employees over value added[1]									
in persons per ECU million, 1982	41.0	42.2	49.8	37.2	38.7	47.7	44.6	57.7	43.7
all countries = 100, 1982	94	97	114	85	88	109	102	132	100
change 1985 over 1982 in %[2]									
at constant prices	-12	-16	-12	-12	-9	-15	-1	.	-13 [3]
at current prices in national currency	-19	-29	-33	-20	-19	-29	-17	(-27)	.
at current prices in ECU	-24	-25	-26	-24	-18	-25	-18	.	-24 [3]
Share of women in employees 1978/79 in %	28.6	30.8	28.6	15.8	23.8	29.3	28.1	29.5	28.6
Share of unskilled and semi-skilled workers in employees, 1978/79 in %	40.2	35.0	50.2	43.9	49.6	45.1	54.4	49.2	42.6

1) At factor cost.- 2) Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Netherlands and Belgium at market prices.- 3) Excluding Ireland.

Source: Own calculations based on data from Eurostat and OECD.

in general requires the largest number of employees per unit of output, whilst the labour-output ratio is smallest in refineries, industrial chemicals, non-ferrous metals as well as food, beverages and tobacco. The highest share of women is to be found in textiles, clothing, leather, footwear and "other" manufacturing industries; it is lowest in refineries, "other" non-metallic minerals, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, motor vehicles and "other" transport equipment. Unskilled and semi-skilled workers in general have the highest share in textiles, clothing, leather, footwear, pottery, tobacco and plastic goods industries, whilst printing, refineries, general machinery, office, computing and accounting machinery as well as other transport equipment show the smallest share of low-skilled labour force.

The patterns of labour requirements are very similar across countries. Computing the correlation for each pair of countries gives R^2 figures of 0.6 and more for the sectoral labour-output ratios; there is less correlation only between Ireland on one hand and Denmark as well as the Netherlands on the other. The correlation is highest between F.R. Germany, France and the UK. The patterns of the share of women in employees are even more similar, all bilateral R^2 achieving at least 0.7. The similarity is greatest among the four largest EC countries and smallest between Ireland and the other EC countries. With regard to the skill levels the patterns are somewhat less similar. The correlations are again weakest between Ireland and the other countries under consideration (R^2 ranging from 0.2 to 0.4) and in the same order of magnitude between Denmark on one hand and France as well as Italy on the other, whilst an R^2 value of 0.5 or more is achieved in all other cases. The greatest similarity is here to be found between the Netherlands and Belgium, Denmark and the UK as well as France and Italy.

In general there is a positive correlation between the share of women and that of low-skill workers; it is significant at the 1 per cent level of error in the four largest EC countries and at the 5 per cent level of error in Belgium and Denmark. In some countries the total number of employees per unit of output tends to be larger the higher the share of low-skill workers; the correlation is significant at the 1 per cent level of error in France and the Netherlands and at the 5 per cent level of error in F.R. Germany, Italy and Belgium.

3.3 Overall employment impact

Using the approach described above, it can be estimated that in 1985 some 217 thousand employees in the nine EC countries combined worked directly for exports of manufactured goods to European CPE countries (cf. Table 4). This corresponds to 0.9 per cent of total manufacturing employment. A similar calculation of the employment equivalent of imports as the number of employees that would be necessary directly to produce at home the manufactures imported from CPE countries gives a figure of some 137 thousand persons in the nine countries together or 0.6 per cent of total manufacturing employment[11]. In the individual countries, the number of employees working for exports to CPE countries ranges from 1.4 per cent of manufacturing employment in F.R. Germany to only 0.3 per cent in Ireland, the labour force not required due to imports varies from 1.5 per cent in Denmark to 0.4 per cent in Italy and the UK. Considering also indirect labour requirements arising from the demand for intermediate goods would nearly double the figures given here[12].

Some half of the EC employment associated with exports to CPE countries was working for supplies to the Soviet Union, i.e. 0.5 per cent of all employees in the EC manufacturing industries. Exports to the other CPE countries required 0.1 per cent or less of total manufacturing employment in the EC. On the other hand, the employment equivalent of imports from individual CPE countries amounted to 0.1 per cent or less in each case. The labour content of exports was larger than that of imports in EC trade with the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary and Poland, whilst the employment balance was negative in trade with Romania, GDR and CSSR.

Regarding the individual EC countries, the employment balance in trade of manufactures with CPE countries was positive for F.R. Germany, France, Italy and Belgium. The other four EC countries under consideration had a negative record. The overall employment balance in trade with CPE countries was positive for the nine EC countries combined, the labour content of imports achieving two thirds of the labour requirements of exports.

The labour content of equal levels of exports and imports reveals considerable differences between the EC countries as well as the CPE

Table 4

**Aggregate employment impact in EC countries of trade in manufactures
with Centrally Planned Economies in Europe, 1985**

Countries	Employees working for exports		Employees not required due to imports		Employment balance 1)
	in 1000	in % of total manufacturing employment	in 1000	in % of total manufacturing employment	in 1000
Germany, Fed. Rep.	108.0	1.4	51.2	0.7	56.8
France	29.2	0.7	20.4	0.5	8.8
Italy	38.2	0.9	16.8	0.4	21.4
Netherlands	6.8	0.8	10.4	1.3	-3.6
Belgium	10.1	1.3	7.4	1.0	2.7
United Kingdom	19.7	0.4	21.9	0.4	-2.2
Denmark	4.3	0.9	7.5	1.5	-3.2
Ireland	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.5	-0.4
Total EC (9)	216.9	0.9	136.6	0.6	80.3
of which:					
Bulgaria	15.8	0.1	3.7	0.0	12.1
CSSR	20.6	0.1	22.0	0.1	-1.4
GDR	6.0	0.0	15.2	0.1	-9.2
Hungary	27.2	0.1	18.5	0.1	8.7
Poland	26.9	0.1	23.2	0.1	3.7
Romania	10.9	0.0	23.7	0.1	-12.8
USSR	109.5	0.5	30.3	0.1	79.2

1) Employees working for exports minus employees not required due to imports.

Source: Own calculations; for the methodology and data cf. text.

countries (see Table 5). They are due to different labour-output ratios in the individual EC countries and different commodity patterns of the trade flows. Thus, in 1985 the number of employees directly required to produce export goods for CPE countries worth US-$ 1 billion ranged from some 10,000 employees in the Netherlands to nearly 20,000 in Denmark. The labour content of total EC exports to individual CPE countries achieves the same order of magnitude in all cases (some 15,000 to 16,000 persons applying the sectoral labour-output ratios in F.R. Germany).

The employment equivalent of US-$ 1 billion of manufactured imports from the CPE countries is much smaller, varying between 4,000 employees for the Netherlands and 14,000 persons for the UK and Denmark. These figures are mainly due to the high share of mineral oil products which require only a very low input of labour. The labour content is therefore smallest for imports from the Soviet Union. On the other hand, the supplies from the CSSR, Poland and Hungary embody most labour; their employment equivalent is only slightly below that of exports to these three countries.

Excluding raw material intensive manufactures changes the picture considerably. The labour content of trade flows excluding these goods is significantly higher; this holds in particular for imports from the CPE countries. Thus, in trade with these countries leaving aside raw material intensive products, the employment content of exports is smaller than that of imports for most of the EC countries and it is nearly the same for Italy, Denmark and Belgium. The supplies from Romania (again excluding the raw material intensive goods) are most labour intensive whereas those from the USSR have the smallest employment equivalent.

Summarizing one may say that a balanced increase in trade of manufactures with CPE countries, according to the given commodity structure, implies more labour requirements in the EC countries whilst increased trade outside raw material intensive goods on balance tends to save labour in the EC. In this regard, trade with CPE countries is similar to the division of labour with developing countries: The labour content of EC exports to developing countries is smaller than that of imports from these countries excluding raw material intensive goods, and it is higher including these goods (see Table A.10). In trade with Western industrialized countries it is nearly the same on both sides.

Table 5

Employment content of trade in manufactures of EC countries
with Centrally Planned Economies in Europe
per US-$ 1 billion of exports and imports, 1985

Countries	All manufactures			Exc. raw material intensive goods 1)		
	Labour content of		Ratio	Labour content of		Ratio
	exports	imports	of exports	exports	imports	of exports
	in 1000 employees		over imports	in 1000 employees		over imports
Germany, Fed. Rep.	16.2	10.8	1.49	17.3	19.2	0.90
France	13.6	9.9	1.37	14.9	17.3	0.86
Italy	15.4	7.4	2.07	17.0	16.6	1.03
Netherlands	10.3	4.2	2.47	11.8	15.7	0.75
Belgium	12.7	6.1	2.10	13.2	13.3	0.99
United Kingdom	16.9	14.0	1.21	18.8	22.1	0.85
Denmark	19.7	13.6	1.45	20.9	20.3	1.03
Ireland	13.3	12.8	1.04	20.7	23.5	0.88
Total EC (9)[2] of which:	15.9	9.2	1.74	17.2	18.4	0.93
Bulgaria	16.2	12.6	1.29	17.1	19.1	0.90
CSSR	16.2	15.5	1.04	17.1	18.1	0.94
GDR	15.4	13.1	1.18	17.1	17.0	1.01
Hungary	16.2	15.0	1.08	17.2	19.7	0.87
Poland	15.7	15.2	1.04	16.8	19.8	0.85
Romania	14.9	11.4	1.31	16.8	20.8	0.81
USSR	15.9	4.4	3.64	17.4	16.0	1.09

1) Excluding industries 311 to 314, 353/4, 371 and 372.- 2) Applying the labour coefficients of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Source: Own calculations; for the methodology and data cf. text.

3.4 Employment impact by industries

In this section, the changes in sectoral structure behind the aggregate impact discussed above are examined more closely. The differences in sectoral employment resulting from increased international division of labour (on the basis of the commodity structure of 1985) become clear if the effects of equal levels of exports and imports are compared. The Appendix Tables present the industrial pattern of the labour content of exports (A.11 to A.18) and imports (A.19-A.26) for the EC countries under consideration in trade of manufactures with individual CPE countries as well as the net impact of exports and imports worth of US-$ 1 billion (A.27-A.34).

The figures show that a high proportion of the jobs necessary for export production in trade with CPE countries is in other industries than those in which jobs are rendered superfluous by imports. Following the summarizing Table 6 on the net impact of trade with all CPE countries combined, in all EC countries more jobs tend to be required in machinery, chemicals (in particular "other" chemicals), precision engineering, "other" non-metallic minerals, plastic products, office and EDP machines as well as leather. On the other hand, jobs tend to be destroyed in clothing, furniture, wood products, petroleum refineries, paper, glass and pottery industries.

In the EC as a whole, most employment would be gained in machinery, iron and steel, chemicals, precision engineering, electrical machinery and textiles. In contrast, most jobs would be lost in clothing, wood products, petroleum refineries, furniture as well as "other" manufacturing. Distinct from the general pattern there is a negative impact on employment in iron and steel from trade with Bulgaria, CSSR and GDR, in electrical machinery from trade with the GDR and in textiles from trade with the CSSR and Bulgaria. On the other hand, there is a positive impact on clothing from trade with the USSR and GDR, and on "other" manufacturing from trade with Hungary and Romania.

The extent of the structural changes induced by trade 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. Together, they indicate the extent of structural changes in terms of sectoral employment arising from

Table 6

Net employment impact by industries in EC countries of trade in manufactures
with Centrally Planned Economies in Europe, 1985
- in 1000 persons per US-$ 1 billion of exports and imports -

ISIC No.	Industries	Germany, Fed.Rep.	France	Italy	Nether-lands	Belgium	United Kingdom	Denmark	Ireland
311/2	Food	-0.4	0.3	-0.5	1.1	0.1	-0.1	0.2	5.7
313	Beverages	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
314	Tobacco	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
321	Textiles	0.7	0.1	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.4	-1.5
322	Clothing	-2.3	-0.9	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	-1.0	-0.4	-0.3
323	Leather	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8
324	Footwear	-0.2	0.0	1.1	-0.1	0.2	-0.7	-0.2	-1.0
331	Wood	-0.5	-0.5	-0.7	-0.3	-0.4	-3.0	-0.5	-1.7
332	Furniture	-0.6	-0.7	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-1.0	-0.2	-0.3
341	Paper	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	0.0
342	Printing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
351	Ind.Chem.	0.7	0.7	0.3	1.6	0.8	1.3	-0.6	-0.5
352	Other Chem.	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.1
353/4	Refinery	-0.5	-0.4	-0.9	-0.7	-0.4	-0.3	-3.4	-0.6
355	Rubber	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.5
356	Plastic	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
361	Pottery	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.5	-0.2
362	Glass	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.6
369	O.Non-Met.	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
371	Iron, Steel	2.0	1.7	2.2	0.1	4.9	0.3	-0.6	-1.0
372	Non-Ferr.	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1
381	Metal Prod.	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	-0.2
382R	Machinery	4.3	2.1	4.0	1.6	0.6	3.2	5.9	1.3
3825	Office,EDP	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1
383	Elec.Mach.	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.7	-0.4
3843	Motor Veh.	0.3	-0.3	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.5	-0.2	-0.1
384R	O.Transpeq.	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	2.1	0.7
385	Prec.Engin.	0.9	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.1	1.6	2.9	0.8
390	O.Manufact.	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-1.5	0.2	-0.1	-0.1
	Total	5.3	3.7	8.0	6.1	6.7	2.9	6.1	0.5

Source: Own calculations; for the methodology and data cf. text.

increased international division of labour. This number depends on the extent of intra-industry trade, the productivities of labour and the import intensity of the country considered. The more intra-industry division of labour there is, the higher the productivity of labour and the higher the import intensity of the economy, the smaller the resulting changes in the sectoral employment pattern. One may compile these figures from the Appendix Tables where they are set out for exports and imports each worth US-$ 1 billion in trade with CPE countries and - for purpose of comparison - in trade with other groups of countries.

According to these figures, assuming equal growth of exports and imports in trade with CPE countries, most workers must change industry in Denmark, Ireland and United Kingdom, whilst this number is smallest in the Netherlands, France and Belgium. In the EC countries combined, the smallest sectoral shifts arise from an increased division of labour with the GDR and the largest ones from trade with Poland, Bulgaria and the USSR. An equal level of increased exports and imports in the trade with Western industrialized countries has a much smaller effect than in the trade with CPE countries on the sectoral structure of employment in the EC countries. This is due to the high intra-industry division of labour among Western industrialized countries. Here, relatively large sectoral changes occur only in the case of Italy.

3.5 Employment impact by sex and skill level

The figures giving the labour content of US-$ 1 billion worth of exports as a multiple of the labour content of equal domestic production of imports show that exports and imports in EC trade with CPE countries differ firstly in the total number of workers required - as discussed above in section 3.3 - and secondly in the structure of the labour input. The proportion of women in the labour force required for exports averages only three quarters of that for imports (see Table 7). The production of export goods also shows an appreciably lower proportion of unskilled and semi-skilled workers, i.e. it requires more human capital.

The direction of differences described in the production characteristics of exports and imports in trade with CPE countries are observed for all EC countries. As to sex they are strongest in Belgium and F.R. Germany, and smallest in Denmark, Ireland and the UK. Regarding the skill level the

Table 7

Employment content by sex and skill level of trade in manufactures
of EC countries with Centrally Planned Economies in Europe, 1985

Countries	Female employees			Unskilled and semi-skilled workers		
	Percentage share in the labour content of		Ratio of exports over imports	Percentage share in the labour content of		Ratio of exports over imports
	exports	imports		exports	imports	
All manufactures						
Germany, Fed. Rep.	25.7	39.9	0.64	38.1	47.4	0.80
France	28.8	37.8	0.76	30.1	38.5	0.78
Italy	25.1	27.9	0.90	45.4	48.4	0.94
Netherlands	19.3	22.4	0.86	42.9	46.0	0.93
Belgium	15.0	23.8	0.63	51.6	42.5	1.22
United Kingdom	28.6	31.2	0.92	41.7	46.5	0.90
Denmark	26.0	27.6	0.94	45.6	54.3	0.84
Ireland	27.8	30.2	0.92	48.4	49.2	0.98
Total EC (9)[2]	27.1	35.7	0.76	39.2	45.4	0.86
of which:						
Bulgaria	24.6	40.6	0.61	35.1	47.6	0.74
CSSR	27.5	33.8	0.81	36.5	46.7	0.78
GDR	31.6	28.8	1.10	40.9	42.5	0.96
Hungary	31.6	45.0	0.70	41.1	48.7	0.84
Poland	28.6	38.7	0.74	39.3	47.3	0.83
Romania	33.2	45.6	0.73	43.5	50.4	0.86
USSR	25.0	25.1	1.00	39.2	38.8	1.01
Exc. raw material intensive goods[1]						
Germany, Fed. Rep.	29.1	46.4	0.63	37.1	50.0	0.74
France	32.6	41.5	0.79	30.5	41.5	0.73
Italy	30.2	35.7	0.84	47.9	54.3	0.88
Netherlands	19.5	27.4	0.71	41.5	52.0	0.80
Belgium	24.1	27.7	0.87	44.7	41.4	1.08
United Kingdom	29.7	32.8	0.91	40.5	46.3	0.87
Denmark	25.9	35.1	0.74	44.7	56.2	0.79
Ireland	29.8	33.4	0.89	46.9	49.9	0.94
Total EC (9)[2]	30.8	40.8	0.75	38.5	47.8	0.80
of which:						
Bulgaria	25.7	51.2	0.50	34.4	50.9	0.68
CSSR	28.5	37.7	0.76	35.9	47.9	0.75
GDR	32.9	32.1	1.02	41.1	42.9	0.96
Hungary	32.6	48.7	0.67	41.0	50.0	0.82
Poland	29.6	43.5	0.68	38.8	48.4	0.80
Romania	35.7	50.5	0.71	43.9	52.8	0.83
USSR	31.2	31.0	1.01	38.0	43.7	0.87

1) Excluding industries 311 to 314, 353/4, 371 and 372.- 2) Applying the labour coefficients of the Federal Republic of Germany.
Source: Own calculations; for the methodology and data cf. text.

largest discrepancies occur in France and F.R. Germany, the smallest ones are recorded for Ireland, Italy and the Netherlands.

The differences between the factor content of exports and imports tend to occur in exchanges of goods with all the CPE countries. They are particularly marked in trade with Bulgaria and smallest in trade with the GDR and the USSR.

The factor content of exports and imports in trade of manufactures with the developing countries differs in the same direction as in trade with the CPE countries, however to a greater extent (see Table A.10). The labour content of exports and imports in trade with the Western industrialized countries in general shows the smallest differences. 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 industrialized countries have an appreciably higher labour requirement, with a larger proportion of women and low-skilled workers than the relevant imports.

4. Conclusions

Labour requirements for production of exports to CPE countries differ only slightly from those for overall exports of EC countries. It tends to require a somewhat higher share of skilled labour 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 the differences. Compared with an increased division of labour with Western industrialized countries, which normally leads to only slight shifts in labour requirements, the changes brought about by increased trade of manufactures with CPE countries are more pronounced. They are in the same direction as in trade with developing countries, although somewhat smaller.

The important point is the concentration of the negative impact on groups of employees who are in any case at a disadvantage: If domestic

production in the EC is replaced by imports from CPE countries and instead an equal volume is produced for export, this tends to adversely affect women and to increase the demand for male workers, given the present proportions of male and female employees in the various industries. Moreover, there is less demand for low-skilled labour, more labour being required at higher skill levels. Consequently the structural change in EC countries due to increased division of labour with CPE countries calls for more training of women in traditionally male jobs and a higher skill level of the labour force.

Hence, in principle the same conclusions hold as for trade with developing countries, however at a lower scale. This is true both from a structural point of view and in aggregate terms, trade with CPE countries being much smaller than trade with developing countries. At the level of the overall economy, therefore, the employment impact in EC countries of trade with CPE countries is very small. Its significance lies more in the effect on individual industries and probably even more on narrowly defined product groups and companies specialized in East-West trade.

Footnotes

1) Greece, Spain and Portugal are not considered because comparable employment data is not yet available. Trade of Luxembourg is included in the figures for Belgium.

2) This trade is not recorded in OECD foreign trade statistics and, therefore, cannot be consistently included in the analysis.

3) Including trade between the GDR and the Federal Republic of Germany, the GDR is the second largest CPE trading partner of the EC after the Soviet Union.

4) The decomposition of the share of an EC country in the exports to CPE country l is given by the formula

$$m_l = m + \sum_{i=1}^{I} (m_i - m)\frac{X_{il}}{X_l} + \sum_{i=1}^{I} (m_{il} - m_i)\frac{X_{il}}{X_l}$$

where

m_l percentage share in exports of all Western industrialized countries to CPE country l

m percentage share in exports of all Western industrialized countries to all countries ("world market" share)

m_i percentage share in exports of commodity i from all Western industrialized countries to all countries (i = 1, ..., I)

m_{il} percentage share in exports of commodity i from all Western industrialized countries to CPE country l (i = 1, ..., I)

X_{il} exports of commodity i from all Western industrialized countries to CPE country l (i = 1, ..., I)

X_l exports of all Western industrialized countries to CPE country l

The first summation term on the right-hand side gives the commodity component of the export market share, the second summation term represents the country component. The export matrixes applied are broken down by some 170 partner countries and 45 product groups.

5) The formula in Footnote 4 is analogously used to analyse imports, m now representing the share in imports and the export values X being replaced by the import values M. The import matrixes are again broken down by some 170 partner countries and 45 product groups.

6) Following J.M. Finger and M.E. Kreinin, A measure of 'export similarity' and its possible uses, in: The Economic Journal, Vol. 89 (1979), pp. 905-912, the similarity index is calculated by the formula

$$S_l = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \min(x_{il}, y_{il})$$

where x_{il} and y_{il} represent the percentage share of product group i in total exports and imports, respectively, in trade with country group l. The values of the index may range from zero to 100. The formula corresponds to the well-known Grubel-Lloyd measure of intra-industry trade applied to trade patterns instead of actual trade flows.

7) Namely food, beverages and tobacco, refineries, iron and steel as well as non-ferrous metals, i.e. industries 311 to 314, 353/4, 371 and 372.

8) Eurostat, Structure and Activity of Industry. Annual inquiry - Main results 1982/83, Luxemburg, 1987.

9) Eurostat, National Accounts ESA. Detailed tables by branch, Luxemburg, 1987; OECD, National Accounts 1973-1985, Paris, 1987.

10) Eurostat, Structure of Earnings. Principal results 1978/79, various volumes, Luxemburg, 1983-1986.

11) With regard to trade between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic, on the basis of national statistics the direct employment impact in West Germany may be estimated to amount to some 30 thousand persons on both sides, i.e. depending on supplies to the GDR as well as not required due to supplies of the GDR.

12) The ratio of total labour requirements over direct labour input varies according to countries. In the larger EC countries it may be estimated to amount to some 2:1; this can be derived from older computations on the basis of background material to D. Schumacher, North-South trade and shifts in employment, in: International Labour Review, Vol. 123, No. 3 (May-June 1984), pp. 333-348.

Appendix Tables

Table A.0

Definition of industries

ISIC No.	Abbreviation	Industry	Corresponding NACE No.
311/2	Food	Food products	411 - 423
313	Beverages	Beverages	424 - 428
314	Tobacco	Tobacco manufactures	429
321	Textiles	Textiles	43
322	Clothing	Wearing apparel	45 exc. 451, 452
323	Leather	Leather and leather products	44
324	Footwear	Footwear	451, 452
331	Wood	Wood and wood products	46 exc. 467
332	Furniture	Furniture and fixtures	467
341	Paper	Paper and paper products	47 exc. 473, 474
342	Printing	Printing and publishing	473, 474
351	Ind. Chem.	Industrial chemicals	251, 256, 26
352	Other Chem.	Other chemical products (paints, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics etc.)	25 exc. 251, 256
353/4	Refinery	Petroleum refineries, petroleum and coal products	12, 14
355	Rubber	Rubber products	48 exc. 483
356	Plastic	Plastic products n.e.c.	483
361	Pottery	Pottery, china and earthware	248
362	Glass	Glass and glass products	247
369	O. Non-Met.	Other non-metallic mineral products (structural clay products, cement etc.)	24 exc. 247, 248
371	Iron, Steel	Iron and steel	22 exc. 224
372	Non-Ferr.	Non-ferrous metals	224
381	Metal Prod.	Metal products	31
382R	Machinery	Machinery n.e.c.	32
3825	Office, EDP	Office, computing and accounting machinery	33
383	Elec. Mach.	Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliencies and supplies	34
3843	Motor Veh.	Motor vehicles	35
384R	O. Transpeq.	Other transport equipment (ships, railroad equipment, aircraft etc.)	36
385	Prec. Engin.	Professional, scientific, measuring and controlling equipment n.e.c., photographic and optical goods	37
390	O. Manufact.	Other manufacturing (jewelry, musical instruments, sports goods, toys etc.)	49

Table A.1

Commodity structure of manufactured exports of EC countries (9).
to individual Centrally Planned Economies in Europe, 1985
- in per cent -

ISIC No.	Industries	Bulgaria	CSSR	GDR[1]	Hungary	Poland	Romania	USSR	Total
311/2	Food	2.6	4.7	4.2	3.1	7.7	2.2	5.5	5.0
313	Beverages	0.6	0.4	2.9	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5
314	Tobacco	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
321	Textiles	3.5	4.7	11.1	10.8	8.5	12.8	3.6	5.9
322	Clothing	0.3	0.7	2.4	1.8	1.4	2.6	1.4	1.4
323	Leather	0.2	0.4	0.7	2.2	0.6	2.1	0.8	0.9
324	Footwear	0.4	0.7	2.1	0.8	0.2	0.8	2.6	1.6
331	Wood	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
332	Furniture	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
341	Paper	1.6	0.8	0.5	1.8	0.9	0.5	1.2	1.2
342	Printing	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3
351	Ind.Chem.	16.8	20.7	21.3	19.7	17.7	21.8	15.8	17.5
352	Other Chem.	5.5	5.6	4.7	5.2	8.2	4.8	2.8	4.3
353/4	Refinery	1.7	1.4	5.8	2.7	1.3	9.0	1.0	1.9
355	Rubber	1.4	0.7	1.7	1.0	2.2	1.0	0.8	1.1
356	Plastic	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
361	Pottery	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
362	Glass	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
369	O. Non-Met.	2.5	1.4	0.6	0.9	1.2	2.3	0.5	0.9
371	Iron, Steel	7.0	6.6	4.2	4.2	7.3	7.8	29.2	17.9
372	Non-Ferr.	2.6	1.2	1.3	2.0	0.9	1.7	1.4	1.5
381	Metal Prod.	2.6	3.0	3.9	3.7	2.4	2.8	1.5	2.2
382R	Machinery	32.0	28.0	18.8	20.8	21.7	9.3	20.2	21.4
3825	Office,EDP	1.1	1.7	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.0
383	Elec.Mach.	7.3	5.7	2.9	6.7	4.9	7.1	3.6	4.7
3843	Motor Veh.	3.4	2.0	1.3	3.4	5.4	3.3	1.3	2.4
384R	O.Transpeq.	0.5	0.4	2.7	0.6	0.7	3.1	0.8	0.9
385	Prec.Engin.	4.2	6.8	2.5	3.2	3.4	2.0	3.5	3.7
390	O.Manufact.	0.6	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	in US-$ millions	1 002	1 316	435	1 721	1 763	760	7 265	14 262

1) Excluding trade between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Dem. Republic.

Source: Own calculations based on OECD, Foreign Trade by Commodities, Series C.

Table A.2

Commodity structure of manufactured exports of individual EC countries
to Centrally Planned Economies in Europe, 1985

- in per cent -

ISIC No.	Industries	Germany Fed.Rep. [1]	France	Italy	Nether-lands	Belgium	United Kingdom	Denmark	Ireland
311/2	Food	3.7	8.5	1.1	20.9	3.9	2.4	6.6	63.3
313	Beverages	0.1	1.2	0.4	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.3
314	Tobacco	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.0
321	Textiles	6.1	3.8	7.0	8.5	5.3	5.5	5.3	1.4
322	Clothing	0.9	1.4	2.4	3.1	0.6	1.5	2.3	2.2
323	Leather	0.5	0.8	2.9	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.4	3.7
324	Footwear	1.2	1.5	4.5	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0
331	Wood	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.0
332	Furniture	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0
341	Paper	1.5	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.0
342	Printing	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.1
351	Ind.Chem.	16.4	19.9	12.3	32.5	21.8	22.1	5.1	3.2
352	Other Chem.	3.9	6.2	1.8	7.1	6.1	5.9	5.2	2.4
353/4	Refinery	1.7	1.7	2.3	1.0	2.5	2.9	0.2	0.0
355	Rubber	0.9	1.1	1.5	0.3	2.3	1.0	0.2	0.3
356	Plastic	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.0
361	Pottery	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
362	Glass	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.5
369	O. Non-Met.	1.0	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.9
371	Iron, Steel	18.5	15.9	23.3	2.0	39.2	6.1	1.1	0.1
372	Non-Ferr.	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.3	6.4	0.0	0.0
381	Metal Prod.	2.1	2.2	3.1	1.0	1.5	2.2	2.6	0.4
382R	Machinery	25.2	16.8	24.6	10.5	4.7	17.5	29.5	11.2
3825	Office,EDP	0.7	1.4	0.9	0.2	0.3	2.5	0.6	2.2
383	Elec.Mach.	5.3	5.9	3.7	1.2	3.0	4.9	5.5	0.0
3843	Motor Veh.	2.8	2.6	2.2	1.7	1.2	1.4	2.8	0.0
384R	O.Transpeq.	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	2.1	2.4	12.0	3.0
385	Prec.Engin.	3.7	3.4	1.8	4.7	0.6	7.3	13.9	4.8
390	O.Manufact.	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.8	0.2	0.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	in US-$ millions	6 692	2 155	2 485	683	795	1 169	226	58

1) Excluding trade between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Dem. Republic.

Source: Own calculations based on OECD, Foreign Trade by Commodities, Series C.

Table A.3

Commodity and country components of the share of EC countries
in exports of Western industrialized countries
to Centrally Planned Economies in Europe, 1980-1985

EC countries	Bulgaria	CSSR	GDR[1]	Hungary	Poland	Romania	USSR
			Commodity component				
Germany, Fed. Rep.	1.8	2.0	-0.9	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.5
France	0.3	0.3	1.3	0.3	1.2	0.2	1.5
Italy	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.2	-0.2	-0.3	0.2
Netherlands	-0.6	0.0	0.6	-0.2	1.1	-0.2	0.6
Belgium	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4
United Kingdom	-0.7	-0.4	-1.4	-0.3	-1.1	-1.1	-1.9
Denmark	0.0	0.1	0.4	-0.1	0.7	0.0	0.7
Ireland	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
EC (9)	1.1	2.3	0.6	3.2	2.8	-1.1	2.1
			Country component				
Germany, Fed. Rep.	15.4	21.7	.	20.9	10.8	8.9	2.4
France	0.0	-2.9	5.5	-1.9	2.5	3.8	-0.6
Italy	3.3	-0.2	-0.2	0.7	0.1	2.6	0.4
Netherlands	-2.1	-1.3	0.7	-0.9	-2.2	-2.1	-4.3
Belgium	-1.2	-1.6	-0.1	-2.1	-2.4	-0.8	-2.3
United Kingdom	-2.2	-2.1	-0.1	-3.0	1.1	1.5	-2.9
Denmark	-0.7	-0.2	0.7	-0.1	-0.5	-1.0	-1.6
Ireland	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.9	-0.5	-0.7
EC (9)	12.0	12.8	-8.7	13.0	8.6	12.3	-9.7

1) The country component is biased due to unrecorded trade between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic.

Source: Own calculations based on OECD, Foreign Trade by Commodities, Series C; for the methodology cf. text.

Table A.4

Commodity structure of manufactured imports of EC countries (9)
from individual Centrally Planned Economies in Europe, 1985
- in per cent -

ISIC No.	Industries	Bulgaria	CSSR	GDR[1]	Hungary	Poland	Romania	USSR	Total
311/2	Food	9.4	5.4	1.8	24.8	17.9	2.3	1.0	5.4
313	Beverages	1.8	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
314	Tobacco	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
321	Textiles	4.9	8.8	3.3	3.8	3.0	3.4	0.6	2.6
322	Clothing	12.7	5.7	1.3	14.2	11.4	14.3	0.0	5.1
323	Leather	0.7	1.1	1.9	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.5
324	Footwear	1.0	1.7	0.1	3.3	3.7	2.5	0.0	1.2
331	Wood	0.8	7.5	0.5	1.8	5.3	2.1	5.0	4.2
332	Furniture	2.2	2.1	6.0	1.7	2.5	6.9	0.1	2.1
341	Paper	0.4	4.7	1.2	0.3	2.0	0.9	0.9	1.3
342	Printing	0.1	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
351	Ind.Chem.	11.3	12.5	19.4	13.4	6.4	6.1	5.8	8.3
352	Other Chem.	2.1	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4
353/4	Refinery	25.5	9.4	19.7	6.8	4.5	43.7	77.2	47.8
355	Rubber	0.1	1.2	1.7	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.5
356	Plastic	0.2	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2
361	Pottery	0.1	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3
362	Glass	0.1	4.1	0.9	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.1	0.8
369	O. Non-Met.	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.3
371	Iron, Steel	15.6	13.1	8.0	4.0	6.5	3.4	0.7	4.0
372	Non-Ferr.	1.8	0.2	6.6	3.6	13.6	3.1	2.7	3.9
381	Metal Prod.	0.9	2.2	3.2	2.0	3.1	2.7	0.1	1.4
382R	Machinery	4.7	6.6	7.2	6.7	3.3	1.6	0.7	2.7
3825	Office,EDP	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
383	Elec.Mach.	2.0	2.4	5.7	4.2	2.6	1.0	0.2	1.6
3843	Motor Veh.	0.4	3.2	2.3	0.5	5.2	2.6	1.7	2.2
384R	O.Transpeq.	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.1	4.1	0.2	0.1	0.6
385	Prec.Engin.	0.2	0.5	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4
390	O.Manufact.	0.6	2.0	2.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	2.4	1.8
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	in US-$ millions	315	1 422	1 168	1 235	1 485	2 016	7 396	15 039

1) Excluding trade between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Dem. Republic.
Source: Own calculations based on OECD, Foreign Trade by Commodities, Series C.

Table A.5

Commodity structure of manufactured imports of individual EC countries
from Centrally Planned Economies in Europe, 1985

- in per cent -

ISIC No.	Industries	Germany Fed.Rep. [1]	France	Italy	Nether-lands	Belgium	United Kingdom	Denmark	Ireland
311/2	Food	8.4	4.9	6.8	1.9	2.8	3.2	4.6	0.6
313	Beverages	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1
314	Tobacco	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
321	Textiles	2.8	3.4	3.3	1.1	1.5	2.3	3.5	7.3
322	Clothing	9.3	4.2	2.9	3.1	1.1	3.9	3.6	2.7
323	Leather	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.5
324	Footwear	1.9	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.2	2.2	0.9	2.4
331	Wood	3.2	2.7	3.8	1.7	2.6	14.8	3.3	6.1
332	Furniture	2.9	3.0	0.2	1.1	0.8	4.3	1.4	0.9
341	Paper	1.7	1.6	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.8	0.9	0.0
342	Printing	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.2
351	Ind.Chem.	8.9	11.0	9.1	4.6	8.1	7.0	10.4	8.9
352	Other Chem.	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.1
353/4	Refinery	36.7	39.4	55.8	75.8	54.9	32.0	44.1	47.0
355	Rubber	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.7	0.9	2.4
356	Plastic	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
361	Pottery	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.8
362	Glass	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.3	1.5	1.3	2.3
369	O. Non-Met.	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7
371	Iron, Steel	5.4	3.4	5.0	1.2	2.9	3.3	6.0	4.9
372	Non-Ferr.	6.2	4.6	1.7	1.5	3.0	5.4	0.6	0.3
381	Metal Prod.	1.8	2.1	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.6	1.5	1.0
382R	Machinery	2.7	4.6	2.0	1.3	1.6	3.4	4.4	5.6
3825	Office,EDP	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
383	Elec.Mach.	1.3	2.6	2.0	0.9	0.9	1.6	2.5	1.7
3843	Motor Veh.	0.8	4.6	2.8	0.9	2.6	4.1	3.6	1.1
384R	O.Transpeq.	1.0	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.3
385	Prec.Engin.	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.5	0.3
390	O.Manufact.	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.4	13.0	1.0	1.0	0.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	in US-$ millions	4 741	2 052	2 296	2 500	1 234	1 573	552	91

1) Excluding trade between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Dem. Republic.
Source: Own calculations based on OECD, Foreign Trade by Commodities, Series C.

Table A.6

**Commodity and country components of the share of EC countries
in manufactured imports of Western industrialized countries
from Centrally Planned Economies in Europe, 1980-1985**

EC countries	Bulgaria	CSSR	GDR[1]	Hungary	Poland	Romania	USSR
			Commodity component				
Germany, Fed. Rep.	1.3	1.0	0.6	1.6	0.9	1.4	0.3
France	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.3	-0.5	-0.5
Italy	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.3	-0.1	0.3
Netherlands	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.5
Belgium	-0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	-0.3	-0.2
United Kingdom	-1.0	-0.2	-1.1	0.1	0.1	-1.4	-2.2
Denmark	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4
Ireland	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.1
EC (9)	1.8	2.0	0.4	3.2	2.0	0.2	-1.2
For comparison: EC (9) all goods	3.2	2.7	0.8	4.1	1.4	1.3	0.0
			Country component				
Germany, Fed. Rep.	14.6	19,5	.	19.8	18.3	5.9	6.3
France	3.4	-2.2	4.3	-2.3	0.7	3.8	1.3
Italy	17.0	2.7	0.4	4.0	-0.2	16.6	0.4
Netherlands	-0.4	-0.1	4.6	-2.0	-1.7	-0.6	9.2
Belgium	-0.3	-3.0	0.6	-3.7	-1.9	-3.5	3.6
United Kingdom	-3.2	-2.0	2.3	-5.1	0.3	-2.9	-0.4
Denmark	-1.1	0.8	6.4	0.1	1.3	-1.3	-0.6
Ireland	-0.9	-0.5	-0.8	-0.8	-0.5	-0.9	-0.6
EC (9)	29.1	15.3	4.4	10.0	16.3	17.0	19.1
For comparison: EC (9) all goods	23.8	13.4	5.6	10.9	17.2	16.8	16.7

1) The country component is biased due to unrecorded trade between the
Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic.

Source: Own calculations based on OECD, Foreign Trade by Commodi-
ties, Series C; for the methodology cf. text.

Table A.7

Labour-output ratio by industries in EC countries
- employees per US-$ 1 million, 1985[1] -

Industries (ISIC No.)		Germany, Fed. Rep.	France	Italy	Nether- lands 2)	Belgium	United Kingdom	Denmark	Ireland
311/2	Food	8.7	7.8	8.1	5.8	7.4	12.6	7.9	9.0
313	Beverages	10.2	8.0	8.8	7.2	11.5	7.2	11.6	6.0
314	Tobacco	3.1	3.8	6.1	2.0	7.8	3.4	3.2	7.5
321	Textiles	20.4	21.6	19.8	16.2	19.4	27.6	19.3	25.1
322	Clothing	26.8	32.1	25.5	23.0	34.4	40.9	30.5	46.5
323	Leather	20.7	22.7	12.5	14.4	20.5	21.3	22.9	25.4
324	Footwear	25.6	27.3	24.4	23.0	36.7	38.0	24.2	42.2
331	Wood	17.6	19.8	19.8	18.7	15.3	20.4	19.9	27.3
332	Furniture	20.5	23.8	20.8	18.7	23.7	24.3	22.9	31.3
341	Paper	14.2	13.5	13.9	23.3	12.1	17.7	14.9	18.2
342	Printing	20.4	15.6	17.3	10.0	20.6	21.8	21.4	29.8
351	Ind. Chem.	9.6	7.3	8.5	5.9	6.2	8.4	11.9	8.0
352	Other Chem.	12.9	10.7	12.0	7.8	11.7	13.0	12.7	6.6 3)
353/4	Refinery	1.3	1.1	1.8	1.0	0.7	1.1	7.7	1.2 3)
355	Rubber	20.8	24.1	20.9	16.5	18.6	24.4	23.9	24.9
356	Plastic	17.8	16.6	16.4	14.1	14.8	20.2	17.3	19.3
361	Pottery	26.9	28.3	22.0	27.6	28.0	32.7	45.6	29.1
262	Glass	19.6	17.7	19.5	16.2	21.2	22.0	22.2	34.4
369	O. Non-Met.	15.0	14.3	15.7	15.0	18.6	14.0	17.4	12.9
371	Iron, Steel	15.0	13.3	12.3	10.2	13.6	11.9	12.6	20.7
372	Non-Ferr.	9.8	8.4	13.1	7.2	8.5	9.3	7.2	18.3
381	Metal Prod.	20.4	20.4	19.2	19.0	21.2	22.7	22.8	26.7
382R	Machinery	19.3	17.2	17.6	17.7	18.8	22.4	23.4	22.8
3825	Office, EDP	10.9	8.5	10.7	10.6	15.7	12.7	22.8	5.4
383	Elec. Mach.	21.1	17.9	20.9	15.9	21.1	22.9	23.0	22.2
3843	Motor Veh.	14.3	13.8	19.3	13.5	9.5	18.4	21.0	11.1
384R	O. Transpec.	16.3	13.9	19.2	17.2	22.7	24.0	18.4	25.6
385	Prec. Engin.	26.2	23.5	23.7	23.4	25.5	27.1	22.0	17.7
390	O. Manufact.	25.2	21.6	18.8	16.1	11.7	27.2	17.9	20.7
Total Manufacturing		15.0	13.1	14.8	11.0	12.7	16.4	15.0	13.5

1) Sectoral ratios for 1983 (Federal Republic of Germany, France, Netherlands, United Kingdom and Denmark) or 1982 (Italy, Belgium and Ireland) updated to 1985 productivity and price levels: cf. text.- 2) In certain industries for which no or more aggregated information was available estimated according to the sectoral pattern in F.R. Germany (314,322 + 324,331 + 332, 351 + 352, 353/4, 355 + 356, 371 + 372, 3825 + 382R).- 3) Estimated according to the UK sectoral pattern.

Sources: Eurostat. Structure and Activity of Industry. Annual inquiry - Main results 1982/93, Luxemburg, 1987; Eurostat. National Accounts ESA. Detailed tables by branch, Luxemburg, 1987: OECD, National Accounts 1973 - 1985, Paris, 1987; own calculations.

Table A.8

Share of women in employment by industries in EC countries
- as % of sectoral employees, 1978/79 -

Industries (ISIC No.)		Germany, Fed. Rep.	France	Italy	Nether-lands	Belgium	United Kingdom	Denmark	Ireland
311/2	Food	42.4	36.8	32.8	20.9	29.9	43.4	32.8	25.3
313	Beverages	18.4	23.1 1)	25.2	10.4	10.6	24.5	19.6	18.9
314	Tobacco	54.6	55.0	44.3	28.0	66.1	50.6	65.7	43.9
321	Textiles	53.8	54.4	59.8	25.6	42.6	44.0	46.4	40.1
322	Clothing	79.2	86.7	80.6	72.5	84.9	79.1	83.8	77.3
323	Leather	62.6	57.0	43.8	12.5	39.4	43.7	50.0	23.1
324	Footwear	62.1	61.8	55.0	37.3	65.2	55.2	61.9	52.6
331 332	Wood } Furniture }	21.9	26.8	25.4	10.8	15.4	16.8	19.5	11.6
341	Paper	31.2	32.4	24.1	12.9	24.7	31.5	20.0	36.2
342	Printing	34.4	34.7	22.6	23.4	25.2	33.2	28.6	28.1
351 352	Ind. Chem. } Other Chem. }	26.1	29.8	20.5	15.1	17.8	26.4	34.1	22.1
353/4	Refinery	10.7	17.6	3.8	7.1	6.6	7.1	11.0	3.2
355	Rubber	23.3	23.0	20.3	9.0	14.9	23.8	15.9	20.4
356	Plastic	35.7	39.3	35.2	13.1	27.1	39.3	33.3	29.5
361	Pottery	39.2	33.9	33.2	17.2	18.3	45.9	47.1	38.9
362	Glass	20.8	19.2	12.9	7.1	12.0	23.7	20.4	27.8
369	O. Non-Met.	11.8	9.7	9.0	5.2	5.4	10.9	9.0	8.5
371	Iron, Steel	8.1	8.1	3.7	7.1	2.6	10.0	10.7	11.6
372	Non-Ferr.	15.0	16.0	11.2	6.8	5.0	16.4	14.7	10.0
381	Metal Prod.	20.2	19.8	16.4	8.8	13.8	24.3	19.1	15.2
382R	Machinery	15.4	14.3	11.5	6.8	9.2	15.3	17.4	17.2
3825	Office, EDP	31.4	23.7	30.0	12.7	16.3	26.5	48.1	44.5
383	Elec. Mach.	39.0	40.9	38.1	16.7	29.5	37.8	35.4	52.1
3843	Motor Veh.	14.6	19.1	11.9	6.3	14.0	12.5	10.8	6.3
384R	O. Transpeq.	11.1	12.3	8.3	3.9	5.9	10.8	6.4	4.2
385	Prec. Engin.	44.8	44.9	39.3	17.3	32.7	35.5	33.3	44.9
390	O. Manufact.	51.6	52.3	45.5	29.5	26.4	50.4	45.7	50.2
Total Manufacturing		28.6	30.8	28.6	15.8	23.8	29.3	28.1	29.5

1) Estimated according to the sectoral pattern in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Sources: Derived from Eurostat, Structure of Earnings. Principal results 1978/79, various volumes, Luxemburg, 1983 - 1986.

Table A.9

Share of unskilled and semi-skilled workers in employment by industries in EC countries
- as % of sectoral employees, 1978/79 -

Industries (ISIC No.)		Germany, Fed. Rep.	France	Italy	Nether-lands	Belgium	United Kingdom	Denmark	Ireland
311/2	Food	46.7	39.6	50.7	51.2	54.3	58.4	68.2	50.2
313	Beverages	24.6	37.0	45.0	44.8	49.4	49.4	62.7	49.8
314	Tobacco	58.2	50.0 1)	75.2	50.5	62.7	67.7	70.2	56.7
321	Textiles	64.1	59.8	66.4	62.7	64.8	59.2	67.2	60.4
322	Clothing	62.3	49.5	63.6	68.0	69.0	59.8	73.3	36.3
323	Leather	63.6	60.3	58.3	62.5	63.6	61.1	72.0	70.1
324	Footwear	63.0	48.9	68.3	66.1	73.9	56.7	73.4	53.8
331	Wood								
332	Furniture	42.7	58.4	60.2	51.4	53.1	38.3	65.6	41.2
341	Paper	55.1	41.0	35.4	52.7	54.6	56.5	66.8	62.8
342	Printing	29.7	22.4	28.6	26.9	29.6	30.5	24.1	23.2
351	Ind. Chem.								
352	Other Chem.	37.0	13.3	40.0	27.5	33.0	40.7	42.6	49.0
353/4	Refinery	22.2	5.1	27.6	20.2	19.2	26.4	45.5	16.1
355	Rubber	58.1	41.7	53.3	62.8	61.7	56.3	68.6	65.4
356	Plastic	56.3	51.1	62.5	54.3	62.6	61.1	67.0	62.6
361	Pottery	65.2	56.7	72.7	67.2	62.7	61.1	74.4	85.2
362	Glass	48.8	42.4	60.3	64.3	52.8	50.4	65.8	54.9
369	O. Non-Met.	41.7	40.2	64.3	62.5	56.6	48.7	69.2	45.1
371	Iron, Steel	41.3	25.4	34.9	50.2	60.6	49.0	63.2	59.3
372	Non-Ferr.	44.9	26.2	38.3	46.6	57.6	54.4	61.2	78.3
381	Metal Prod.	41.8	32.6	46.2	49.7	48.7	45.7	55.9	46.2
382R	Machinery	22.1	20.6	34.0	32.2	35.2	29.1	36.9	38.0
3825	Office, EDP	30.4	8.3	24.6	29.1	25.1	23.4	67.8	43.6
383	Elec. Mach.	40.8	33.0	48.8	35.3	42.2	43.9	53.5	65.1
3843	Motor Veh.	37.8	39.9	57.9	55.6	55.3	51.4	41.6	40.5
384R	O. Transpeq.	15.9	11.3	32.4	39.3	26.5	24.8	33.4	36.1
385	Prec. Engin.	41.6	35.0	49.5	36.7	38.0	32.8	43.1	62.3
390	O. Manufact.	52.0	52.2	59.3	28.4	20.9	59.3	58.1	53.7
Total Manufacturing		40.2	35.0	50.2	43.9	49.6	45.1	54.4	49.2

1) Estimated according to the sectoral pattern in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Sources: Derived from Eurostat, Structure of Earnings. Principal results 1978/79, various volumes, Luxemburg, 1983 - 1986.

Table A.10

Employment content of exports as a multiple of the employment content of imports in EC trade of manufactures with various groups of countries, 1985

EC countries	All manufactures			Exc. raw material intensive goods[1]		
	CPE countries	West. ind. countries	Developing countries	CPE countries	West. ind. countries	Developing countries
All employees						
Germany, Fed. Rep.	1.49	1.08	0.97	0.90	0.99	0.78
France	1.37	0.97	1.12	0.86	0.98	0.80
Italy	2.07	1.18	1.57	1.03	1.13	0.99
Netherlands	2.47	0.70	1.03	0.75	0.90	0.80
Belgium	2.10	0.95	1.09	0.99	0.96	0.85
United Kingdom	1.21	0.97	0.95	0.85	1.00	0.78
Denmark	1.45	0.95	1.00	1.03	1.06	0.87
Ireland	1.04	0.85	0.55	0.88	0.82	0.61
EC (9)[2]	1.74	1.02	1.14	0.93	1.02	0.86
Share of female employees						
Germany, Fed. Rep.	0.64	0.87	0.49	0.63	0.85	0.47
France	0.76	1.00	0.57	0.79	1.02	0.53
Italy	0.90	1.37	0.72	0.84	1.38	0.63
Netherlands	0.86	1.00	0.44	0.71	0.99	0.37
Belgium	0.63	0.89	0.58	0.87	0.94	0.54
United Kingdom	0.92	1.02	0.59	0.91	1.04	0.57
Denmark	0.94	1.13	0.46	0.74	1.09	0.39
Ireland	0.92	1.05	0.60	0.89	1.05	0.63
EC (9)[2]	0.76	1.00	0.58	0.75	1.00	0.55
Share of unskilled and semi-skilled workers						
Germany, Fed. Rep.	0.80	0.94	0.70	0.74	0.93	0.66
France	0.78	1.00	0.73	0.73	1.00	0.69
Italy	0.94	1.10	0.91	0.88	1.11	0.86
Netherlands	0.93	0.97	0.80	0.80	0.96	0.74
Belgium	1.22	1.04	0.85	1.08	1.02	0.81
United Kingdom	0.90	0.96	0.81	0.87	0.96	0.80
Denmark	0.84	1.04	0.72	0.79	1.02	0.66
Ireland	0.98	1.02	1.03	0.94	1.03	1.03
EC (9)[2]	0.86	1.00	0.75	0.80	1.00	0.71

1) Excluding industries 311 to 314, 353/4, 371 and 372.- 2) Applying the labour coefficients of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Source: Own calculations; for the methodology and data cf. text.

Table A.11

EMPLOYMENT CONTENT OF MANUFACTURING EXPORTS , 1985 : FED. REP. OF GERMANY

- IN PERCENT OF THE TOTAL EMPLOYMENT CONTENT PER US-$ 1 BILLION AT 1985 PRODUCTIVITIES -

ISIC NO.	INDUSTRIES	TOTAL	BULGARIA	CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES IN EUROPE C S S R	G D R	HUNGARY	POLAND	ROMANIA	U S S R	FOR COMPARISON : WEST.IND. COUNTRIES	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
311/2	FOOD	2.0	1.4	2.3	0.0	1.5	5.4	2.4	1.1	2.5	2.2
313	BEVERAGES	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1
314	TOBACCO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
321	TEXTILES	7.6	3.7	5.1	0.0	13.3	12.6	26.6	4.3	4.4	4.7
322	CLOTHING	1.5	0.3	0.9	0.0	3.5	2.0	1.4	1.0	3.2	1.1
323	LEATHER	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.2	0.7	3.5	0.0	0.4	1.3
324	FOOTWEAR	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.5	1.2	3.6	0.5	0.3
331	WOOD	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.3
332	FURNITURE	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.5
341	PAPER	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.0	1.8	0.8	0.6	1.6	1.9	1.0
342	PRINTING	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.3	0.4
351	IND.CHEM	9.8	8.8	10.2	0.0	9.9	9.4	17.8	9.3	6.6	7.6
352	OTHER CHEM	3.1	3.7	2.9	0.0	3.2	6.3	4.9	2.0	2.4	3.1
353/4	REFINERY	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
355	RUBBER	1.1	1.9	0.6	0.0	1.3	2.6	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.9
356	PLASTIC	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.5	1.4	0.5
361	POTTERY	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3
362	GLASS	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.6
369	O.NON-MET.	0.9	2.2	1.3	0.0	1.0	0.8	2.3	0.5	0.7	0.8
371	IRON,STEEL	17.2	6.2	5.8	0.0	3.5	7.1	10.0	29.7	4.4	6.6
372	NON-FERR.	0.7	1.7	0.6	0.0	1.3	0.5	1.3	0.4	1.3	0.8
381	METAL PROD	2.7	3.2	4.7	0.0	4.5	2.6	3.1	1.5	5.3	4.5
382R	MACHINERY	30.0	43.5	38.7	0.0	26.5	28.2	9.4	28.8	17.2	26.2
3825	OFFICE,EDP	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	2.2	0.6
383	ELEC.MACH.	6.9	9.5	8.3	0.0	10.4	6.2	4.7	5.4	10.6	13.2
3843	MOTOR VEH.	2.5	2.6	1.6	0.0	3.6	5.1	0.6	1.7	17.3	11.5
384R	O.TRANSPEQ	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.6	3.5	3.9
385	PREC.ENGIN	6.0	6.3	11.2	0.0	4.9	5.6	2.9	5.5	6.0	5.8
390	O.MANUFACT	1.1	0.8	1.6	0.0	2.0	1.0	2.3	0.6	1.7	1.4
	TOTAL (IN 1000 PERS.)	16.2	16.6	16.6	0.0	16.6	15.8	13.6	16.2	16.0	16.5
	OF WHICH :										
	MEN	74.4	76.4	73.9	0.0	68.6	71.1	65.7	77.6	72.7	74.2
	WOMEN	25.7	23.6	26.2	0.0	31.4	28.9	34.3	22.5	27.3	25.8
	SKILLED	62.0	66.1	64.9	0.0	59.3	60.5	53.7	62.5	61.2	63.3
	UNSKILLED	38.1	34.0	35.1	0.0	40.7	39.5	46.3	37.6	38.8	36.7

Table A.12

EMPLOYMENT CONTENT OF MANUFACTURING EXPORTS , 1985 : FRANCE

- IN PERCENT OF THE TOTAL EMPLOYMENT CONTENT PER US-$ 1 BILLION AT 1985 PRODUCTIVITIES -

| ISIC NO. | INDUSTRIES | TOTAL | CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES IN EUROPE | | | | | | | FOR COMPARISON : | |
			BULGARIA	C S S R	G D R	HUNGARY	POLAND	ROMANIA	U S S R	WEST.IND. COUNTRIES	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
311/2	FOOD	4.9	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.9	0.1	7.9	4.1	4.7
313	BEVERAGES	0.7	0.4	0.5	2.8	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.5	2.6	0.9
314	TOBACCO	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
321	TEXTILES	6.1	4.6	7.2	12.8	17.1	5.4	8.8	3.3	7.0	3.6
322	CLOTHING	3.3	0.2	0.2	2.5	0.9	1.1	18.3	2.7	6.0	2.9
323	LEATHER	1.3	0.0	4.8	0.2	4.3	0.1	7.7	3.5	0.9	0.8
324	FOOTWEAR	3.1	0.0	4.1	4.4	2.3	0.1	4.4	0.1	1.2	0.7
331	WOOD	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.5
332	FURNITURE	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	1.5	1.0	1.1
341	PAPER	1.2	2.3	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.4	2.2	1.0
342	PRINTING	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.6	10.8	0.9	1.1
351	IND.CHEM	10.7	5.7	14.3	7.6	13.4	12.0	9.6	4.5	7.0	3.5
352	OTHER CHEM	4.9	6.0	6.1	4.4	4.8	8.1	2.6	0.1	3.7	4.7
353/4	REFINERY	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	4.6	0.5	0.3	0.1
355	RUBBER	2.0	3.1	1.8	3.6	2.9	6.2	0.5	0.3	3.2	2.4
356	PLASTIC	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.7
361	POTTERY	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.5
362	GLASS	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	2.3	0.1	1.6	1.2
369	O.NON-MET.	1.5	6.0	4.2	1.1	0.6	2.3	3.1	0.5	0.9	0.9
371	IRON,STEEL	15.6	10.0	1.4	8.0	3.5	10.9	5.4	22.8	6.1	5.2
372	NON-FERR.	0.6	2.5	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.8	3.0	2.8	1.6	0.7
381	METAL PROD	3.2	2.0	2.4	8.3	2.3	4.4	9.0	20.7	3.8	6.9
382R	MACHINERY	21.2	29.8	25.5	26.9	20.9	21.6	0.1	1.1	9.1	16.3
3925	OFFICE,EDP	0.9	0.3	0.7	1.6	1.2	0.2	4.8	7.3	2.2	0.7
393	ELEC.MACH.	7.7	12.4	12.1	3.8	9.3	8.7	11.9	0.8	8.7	13.4
3843	MOTOR VEH.	2.6	5.5	1.3	2.7	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	12.1	10.2
384R	O.TRANSPEQ	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.5	2.2	6.8	4.7	6.9
385	PREC.ENGIN	5.8	4.7	8.0	3.0	6.6	3.6	0.4	0.3	4.2	6.9
390	O.MANUFACT	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.3	2.3	1.5
	TOTAL (IN 1000 PERS.)	13.6	14.1	14.2	13.9	14.6	13.6	16.5	13.0	13.6	14.8
	OF WHICH :										
	MEN	71.2	75.8	68.7	71.1	66.3	74.2	58.5	73.0	68.2	71.2
	WOMEN	28.8	24.2	31.3	28.8	33.7	25.8	41.5	27.0	31.8	28.7
	SKILLED	69.9	70.9	69.5	68.1	65.9	71.2	61.0	71.7	66.0	68.6
	UNSKILLED	30.1	29.1	30.5	31.9	34.1	28.7	39.0	28.3	34.0	31.4

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Table A.13

EMPLOYMENT CONTENT OF MANUFACTURING EXPORTS , 1985 : ITALY

- IN PERCENT OF THE TOTAL EMPLOYMENT CONTENT PER US-$ 1 BILLION AT 1985 PRODUCTIVITIES -

| ISIC NO. | INDUSTRIES | TOTAL | BULGARIA | CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES IN EUROPE | | | | | | FOR COMPARISON : | |
				C S S R	G D R	HUNGARY	POLAND	ROMANIA	U S S R	WEST.IND. COUNTRIES	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
311/2	FOOD	0.6	0.6	2.1	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.3	1.9	2.6
313	BEVERAGES	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.0
314	TOBACCO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
321	TEXTILES	9.0	8.5	4.6	23.6	16.7	13.7	9.1	6.6	13.2	2.4
322	CLOTHING	4.0	1.9	3.5	1.8	4.1	5.4	3.7	4.3	1.7	0.8
323	LEATHER	2.3	0.0	0.1	1.2	4.0	0.9	0.2	3.1	1.7	0.8
324	FOOTWEAR	7.2	3.0	5.6	8.7	3.6	0.9	0.2	10.0	8.4	1.9
331	WOOD	0.2	0.5	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.2	2.6
332	FURNITURE	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.1	1.1	0.6
341	PAPER	0.5	1.9	0.5	0.4	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.3
342	PRINTING	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.9	5.8
351	IND.CHEM	6.8	9.3	12.4	10.8	8.8	7.1	5.4	5.4	3.1	5.8
352	OTHER CHEM	1.4	3.3	2.4	0.8	2.1	5.0	1.5	0.4	1.2	2.3
353/4	REFINERY	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.0
355	RUBBER	2.0	2.0	0.7	1.7	1.5	4.8	1.2	1.3	1.9	0.9
356	PLASTIC	1.2	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.8	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.7	0.8
361	POTTERY	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.8
362	GLASS	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.8
369	O.NON-MET.	0.6	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.5	2.1	3.1
371	IRON,STEEL	18.6	6.0	16.3	2.8	7.3	4.5	8.1	26.5	2.8	4.1
372	NON-FERR.	0.5	0.4	0.4	2.7	2.0	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.8
331	METAL PROD	3.8	4.6	2.9	5.1	8.3	3.3	6.7	2.9	4.8	7.5
382R	MACHINERY	28.0	33.7	32.0	29.1	22.8	31.0	23.9	27.7	14.0	24.6
3325	OFFICE,EDP	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.4	0.7	2.2	0.5
383	ELEC.MACH.	5.0	8.1	3.1	4.1	3.7	4.5	28.4	2.7	5.4	9.7
3843	MOTOR VEH.	2.8	5.3	4.4	0.8	2.4	9.8	2.4	1.3	7.3	7.0
384R	O.TRANSPEQ	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.3	3.0	5.1
385	PREC.ENGIN	2.8	3.3	1.2	1.5	2.5	1.9	1.5	3.3	2.4	2.3
390	O.MANUFACT	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.3	0.7	0.1	4.3	6.2
	TOTAL (IN 1000 PERS.)	15.4	15.3	14.6	16.1	15.0	16.3	15.3	15.4	17.1	15.7
	OF WHICH :										
	MEN	74.9	76.4	78.2	67.9	70.6	73.7	72.1	76.1	64.6	75.7
	WOMEN	25.1	23.6	21.9	32.1	29.4	26.3	27.9	23.9	35.4	24.3
	SKILLED	54.7	55.6	56.3	50.7	52.0	53.2	54.6	55.3	47.9	53.3
	UNSKILLED	45.4	44.5	43.7	49.3	48.0	46.8	45.5	44.7	52.2	46.7

Table A.14

EMPLOYMENT CONTENT OF MANUFACTURING EXPORTS , 1985 : NETHERLANDS

- IN PERCENT OF THE TOTAL EMPLOYMENT CONTENT PER US-$ 1 BILLION AT 1985 PRODUCTIVITIES -

ISIC NO.	INDUSTRIES	CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES IN EUROPE								FOR COMPARISON :	
		TOTAL	BULGARIA	C S S R	G D R	HUNGARY	POLAND	ROMANIA	U S S R	WEST.IND. COUNTRIES	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
311/2	FOOD	11.7	2.2	3.1	7.3	5.5	13.1	2.0	19.8	10.6	16.8
313	BEVERAGES	0.6	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.9
314	TOBACCO	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
321	TEXTILES	13.3	6.3	6.9	21.5	21.4	13.6	45.3	6.7	6.5	6.0
322	CLOTHING	6.9	0.1	2.7	4.7	2.5	3.3	2.5	13.5	4.1	0.8
323	LEATHER	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3
324	FOOTWEAR	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.1
331	WOOD	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.3
332	FURNITURE	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.5
341	PAPER	1.5	0.4	0.6	1.9	4.2	0.7	1.0	1.4	5.9	2.9
342	PRINTING	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.5
351	IND.CHEM	18.5	15.7	16.7	24.9	16.2	16.9	17.1	19.7	9.9	9.6
352	OTHER CHEM	5.4	8.2	5.4	4.8	4.8	8.4	7.9	3.6	2.9	3.7
353/4	REFINERY	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.5
355	RUBBER	0.5	0.1	0.3	1.6	0.5	1.5	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.7
356	PLASTIC	1.2	0.7	1.4	1.3	2.5	1.4	0.7	0.8	1.6	0.8
361	POTTERY	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1
362	GLASS	0.6	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.5
369	O.NON-MET.	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.0	1.0	0.4
371	IRON,STEEL	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.0	1.9	0.0	4.0	3.8	5.7
372	NON-FERR.	0.5	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.4	1.8	1.0
381	METAL PROD	1.8	3.5	1.6	2.0	1.7	3.9	2.1	0.6	5.7	8.3
382R	MACHINERY	18.0	25.3	34.9	15.9	15.1	14.1	3.6	17.2	10.3	15.5
3825	OFFICE,EDP	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	4.5	1.4
383	ELEC.MACH.	1.6	4.7	2.3	1.7	1.2	3.5	0.4	0.5	4.8	10.0
3843	MOTOR VEH.	2.2	1.0	0.6	0.4	9.7	2.2	0.4	0.7	4.6	3.2
384R	O.TRANSPEQ	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	2.9	0.5	0.1	2.9	4.2
385	PREC.ENGIN	10.7	27.1	21.2	6.8	9.4	8.7	8.5	8.1	8.4	5.9
390	O.MANUFACT	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.9	2.8	0.1	1.2	0.6
	TOTAL (IN 1000 PERS.)	10.3	12.1	12.2	10.1	11.3	9.8	11.6	9.5	9.2	10.2
	OF WHICH :										
	MEN	80.7	85.9	85.1	81.1	83.2	82.6	78.5	77.1	83.7	85.9
	WOMEN	19.3	14.1	14.9	18.9	16.8	17.4	21.5	22.9	16.3	14.1
	SKILLED	57.1	63.6	63.0	56.8	55.1	57.5	51.6	55.9	56.2	57.3
	UNSKILLED	42.9	36.4	37.0	43.2	44.9	42.5	48.4	44.1	43.8	42.6

Table A.15

EMPLOYMENT CONTENT OF MANUFACTURING EXPORTS   , 1985 : BELGIUM

- IN PERCENT OF THE TOTAL EMPLOYMENT CONTENT PER US-$ 1 BILLION AT 1985 PRODUCTIVITIES -

| ISIC NO. | INDUSTRIES | TOTAL | BULGARIA | CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES IN EUROPE | | | | | | FOR COMPARISON : | |
				C S S R	G D R	HUNGARY	POLAND	ROMANIA	U S S R	WEST.IND. COUNTRIES	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
311/2	FOOD	2.2	0.7	6.0	1.7	1.0	1.9	0.3	2.4	5.1	6.2
313	BEVERAGES	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.6
314	TOBACCO	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
321	TEXTILES	8.1	5.7	16.1	13.4	15.7	7.4	32.7	4.9	10.6	3.1
322	CLOTHING	1.6	0.0	1.8	4.9	2.3	3.9	1.0	0.9	4.9	1.0
323	LEATHER	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3
324	FOOTWEAR	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.3	0.1
331	WOOD	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3
332	FURNITURE	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.5
341	PAPER	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.7	2.1	0.3	0.7	1.8	0.5
342	PRINTING	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.4
351	IND.CHEM	10.6	6.5	15.8	8.0	20.4	17.4	12.7	8.5	5.8	6.1
352	OTHER CHEM	5.6	6.0	20.2	1.2	19.3	12.4	7.2	2.0	4.3	6.1
353/4	REFINERY	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.4	0.1
355	RUBBER	3.4	1.3	0.8	3.9	1.8	1.8	0.4	4.3	1.8	1.5
356	PLASTIC	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.4
361	POTTERY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2
362	GLASS	0.3	0.2	0.3	2.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	2.2	1.5
369	O.NON-MET.	0.9	1.7	0.9	0.8	2.2	3.3	4.4	0.2	1.5	0.9
371	IRON,STEEL	41.7	16.0	3.4	1.8	5.0	18.3	24.5	60.6	10.0	9.9
372	NON-FERR.	0.8	1.4	2.0	1.0	2.5	0.5	1.5	0.5	3.1	2.2
381	METAL PROD	2.5	9.1	4.3	5.8	4.0	4.0	0.6	1.1	6.5	5.9
382R	MACHINERY	6.9	26.8	11.3	16.6	7.9	10.6	0.4	3.5	7.3	13.8
3825	OFFICE,EDP	0.3	6.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.6
383	ELEC.MACH.	4.9	11.7	9.0	2.7	9.6	9.9	2.6	3.1	7.1	8.1
3843	MOTOR VEH.	0.9	0.3	2.5	0.2	1.3	3.0	0.2	0.5	11.5	3.2
384R	O.TRANSPEQ	3.7	0.2	0.0	29.5	0.0	0.1	7.2	2.1	1.6	5.5
385	PREC.ENGIN	1.1	3.3	3.2	2.6	2.7	1.9	1.0	0.3	1.8	2.3
390	O.MANUFACT	0.3	1.4	0.8	0.1	1.3	0.4	0.9	0.1	3.7	13.6
	TOTAL (IN 1000 PERS.)	12.7	14.7	11.8	16.7	11.6	12.0	10.2	12.8	12.5	13.2
	OF WHICH :										
	MEN	85.0	84.1	76.7	80.5	77.0	80.4	78.4	88.3	77.5	80.4
	WOMEN	15.0	15.8	23.3	19.5	23.0	19.6	21.6	11.6	22.5	19.6
	SKILLED	48.3	56.5	55.4	57.8	55.4	53.3	48.1	44.4	50.3	57.1
	UNSKILLED	51.6	43.5	44.6	42.2	44.6	46.7	51.9	55.6	49.7	42.9

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EMPLOYMENT CONTENT OF MANUFACTURING EXPORTS , 1985 : UNITED KINGDOM

- IN PERCENT OF THE TOTAL EMPLOYMENT CONTENT PER US-$ 1 BILLION AT 1985 PRODUCTIVITIES -

ISIC NO.	INDUSTRIES		CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES IN EUROPE							FOR COMPARISON :	
		TOTAL	BULGARIA	C S S R	G D R	HUNGARY	POLAND	ROMANIA	U S S R	WEST.IND. CCUNTRIES	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
311/2	FOOD	1.8	1.0	2.3	1.7	1.0	1.8	0.4	2.3	2.9	2.6
313	BEVERAGES	0.5	2.3	0.3	2.8	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.8
314	TOBACCO	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
321	TEXTILES	9.0	2.0	12.4	8.9	11.7	9.4	12.0	7.8	5.4	4.0
322	CLOTHING	3.6	0.4	1.6	5.6	1.1	2.3	1.1	6.2	5.3	2.6
323	LEATHER	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.2	1.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.7
324	FOOTWEAR	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.6	0.3
331	WOOD	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2
332	FURNITURE	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.6
341	PAPER	0.8	1.7	1.1	0.6	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.4	1.3	1.0
342	PRINTING	0.7	0.8	0.5	2.2	1.3	1.0	0.4	0.5	1.8	2.0
351	IND.CHEM	10.9	18.8	11.4	16.0	12.1	8.7	12.8	9.5	5.2	4.0
352	OTHER CHEM	4.5	4.9	6.8	9.8	5.6	5.2	3.7	3.0	3.9	4.9
353/4	REFINERY	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.1
355	RUBBER	1.5	0.9	2.3	1.9	1.1	2.5	0.5	1.1	1.5	1.0
356	PLASTIC	0.7	0.3	0.5	2.4	1.0	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.7
361	POTTERY	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.6
362	GLASS	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.1	1.8	0.6	0.5
369	O.NON-MET.	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.4	3.6	0.2	0.4	0.5
371	IRON,STEEL	4.3	0.7	1.8	0.5	0.9	4.0	0.5	7.6	2.2	2.4
372	NON-FERR.	3.5	0.3	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.6	7.1	1.6	0.6
381	METAL PROD	3.0	2.1	2.2	2.5	5.3	3.7	3.7	2.3	3.6	6.4
382R	MACHINERY	23.2	30.8	19.8	18.8	31.4	27.8	7.4	22.1	14.6	19.9
3825	OFFICE,EDP	1.9	1.9	5.5	0.8	3.6	1.3	0.5	1.1	5.6	1.5
383	ELEC.MACH.	6.7	8.7	5.0	7.8	8.3	8.7	8.6	5.0	10.8	13.6
3843	MOTOR VEH.	1.5	3.1	1.9	0.6	0.9	4.1	0.3	0.6	7.7	7.6
384R	O.TRANSPEQ	3.4	2.9	0.5	1.9	0.2	2.0	30.2	0.8	8.4	8.8
385	PREC.ENGIN	11.7	13.2	20.1	6.1	6.0	10.7	9.3	12.1	7.3	7.1
390	O.MANUFACT	2.9	0.5	1.0	3.3	1.7	0.7	1.0	5.2	4.3	4.5
	TOTAL (IN 1000 PERS.)	16.9	15.7	17.5	12.6	17.5	17.8	17.0	16.9	17.3	18.8
	OF WHICH :										
	MEN	71.4	74.9	70.3	69.2	72.2	73.1	75.3	69.7	70.5	72.5
	WOMEN	28.6	25.1	29.7	30.8	27.8	26.9	24.7	30.3	29.5	27.5
	SKILLED	58.3	62.3	59.4	57.3	59.3	59.0	61.9	56.3	57.8	58.7
	UNSKILLED	41.7	37.6	40.6	42.7	40.7	41.0	38.1	43.7	42.2	41.3

Table A.17

EMPLOYMENT CONTENT OF MANUFACTURING EXPORTS , 1985 : DENMARK

- IN PERCENT OF THE TOTAL EMPLOYMENT CONTENT PER US-$ 1 BILLION AT 1985 PRODUCTIVITIES -

ISIC NO.	INDUSTRIES	CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES IN EUROPE								FOR COMPARISON :	
		TOTAL	BULGARIA	C S S R	G D R	HUNGARY	POLAND	ROMANIA	U S S R	WEST.IND. COUNTRIES	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
311/2	FOOD	2.7	2.5	7.5	5.7	0.5	2.3	0.4	1.9	13.5	13.3
313	BEVERAGES	0.5	0.9	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.0
314	TOBACCO	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
321	TEXTILES	5.2	0.2	2.5	5.5	1.6	6.8	0.2	6.7	3.1	1.2
322	CLOTHING	3.6	0.0	0.1	29.3	1.7	1.6	0.0	0.2	7.2	0.7
323	LEATHER	1.6	0.0	0.7	4.9	1.4	3.9	0.8	0.0	0.5	1.0
324	FOOTWEAR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.2
331	WOOD	1.0	0.0	0.7	1.2	6.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.0
332	FURNITURE	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.9	0.1	0.9	0.7	5.7	1.6
341	PAPER	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.5
342	PRINTING	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.7	1.7	0.6
351	IND.CHEM	3.0	1.8	2.4	3.3	5.0	2.0	23.4	2.3	2.7	2.5
352	OTHER CHEM	3.4	6.3	8.7	2.3	6.8	2.5	28.1	0.5	3.6	4.7
353/4	REFINERY	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	2.2	0.7
355	RUBBER	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.4
356	PLASTIC	0.5	0.5	0.3	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.2	2.4	0.9
361	POTTERY	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.3
362	GLASS	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2
369	O.NON-MET.	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.4	2.9	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.2
371	IRON,STEEL	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	4.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.6	0.6
372	NON-FERR.	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1
381	METAL PROD	3.0	0.2	5.8	1.0	8.2	4.5	10.9	0.6	5.8	4.5
382R	MACHINERY	35.0	55.3	35.2	20.1	35.5	41.8	14.2	33.0	18.1	28.9
3825	OFFICE,EDP	0.6	2.7	0.7	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.3	1.7	1.1
383	ELEC.MACH.	6.4	7.5	6.7	6.1	6.1	10.3	7.5	4.0	10.6	7.6
3843	MOTOR VEH.	2.9	2.2	2.8	1.2	3.3	6.6	3.3	1.2	2.9	2.5
384R	O.TRANSPEQ	11.2	1.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.6	1.7	26.6	2.5	16.8
385	PREC.ENGIN	15.5	17.3	23.1	11.4	13.0	8.5	6.2	19.9	4.9	5.5
390	O.MANUFACT	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.4
	TOTAL (IN 1000 PERS.)	19.7	20.2	18.3	19.8	19.7	20.2	15.6	20.0	16.4	16.4
	OF WHICH :										
	MEN	74.0	76.1	73.4	54.5	74.9	74.1	71.3	78.6	69.3	77.1
	WOMEN	26.0	23.9	26.6	45.5	25.0	25.9	28.7	21.4	30.7	22.9
	SKILLED	54.4	57.9	54.1	42.6	52.7	52.6	55.1	58.6	45.5	52.8
	UNSKILLED	45.6	42.1	45.9	57.4	47.3	47.4	44.9	41.4	54.5	47.2

Table A.18

EMPLOYMENT CONTENT OF MANUFACTURING EXPORTS , 1985 : IRELAND

- IN PERCENT OF THE TOTAL EMPLOYMENT CONTENT PER US-$ 1 BILLION AT 1985 PRODUCTIVITIES -

ISIC NO.	INDUSTRIES	CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES IN EUROPE								FOR COMPARISON :	
		TOTAL	BULGARIA	C S S R	G D R	HUNGARY	POLAND	ROMANIA	U S S R	WEST.IND. COUNTRIES	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
311/2	FOOD	43.1	52.5	40.2	2.9	15.6	17.1	87.6	59.1	12.9	41.7
313	BEVERAGES	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.1	1.3
314	TOBACCO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6
321	TEXTILES	2.7	0.4	16.7	1.0	6.7	0.1	0.0	1.1	7.2	2.2
322	CLOTHING	7.6	0.0	0.5	21.2	0.0	2.9	0.0	10.7	8.0	2.4
323	LEATHER	7.1	42.6	0.2	0.0	32.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3
324	FOOTWEAR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1
331	WOOD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
332	FURNITURE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1
341	PAPER	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.4
342	PRINTING	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.2
351	IND.CHEM	1.9	2.1	0.1	0.0	6.5	7.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	7.3
352	OTHER CHEM	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	7.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	2.0	3.7
353/4	REFINERY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
355	RUBBER	0.5	0.6	4.7	1.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.5
356	PLASTIC	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.2
361	POTTERY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
362	GLASS	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	1.2	3.0	1.4
369	O.NON-MET.	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	1.4	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.2
371	IRON,STEEL	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.1
372	NON-FERR.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1
381	METAL PROD	0.8	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	5.8	3.5
382R	MACHINERY	19.3	0.3	0.4	29.1	15.1	58.1	0.0	15.0	8.2	13.0
3825	OFFICE,EDP	0.9	1.0	3.9	0.7	1.7	0.6	2.3	0.5	9.3	2.7
383	ELEC.MACH.	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	12.8	9.5
3843	MOTOR VEH.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.3
384R	O.TRANSPEQ	5.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	1.0	2.8
385	PREC.ENGIN	6.4	0.0	31.7	33.5	8.6	6.6	10.1	1.2	7.0	3.8
390	O.MANUFACT	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.5
	TOTAL (IN 1000 PERS.)	13.3	12.4	12.6	21.7	14.2	16.2	9.3	12.3	13.3	11.4
	OF WHICH :										
	MEN	72.2	75.4	65.2	60.2	74.7	76.7	72.3	72.1	64.6	71.3
	WOMEN	27.8	24.6	34.8	39.7	25.3	23.3	27.7	27.9	35.4	28.7
	SKILLED	51.6	41.3	44.0	52.3	44.2	56.4	48.7	54.3	49.1	50.2
	UNSKILLED	48.4	58.7	56.0	47.7	55.8	43.6	51.3	45.7	50.9	49.8

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EMPLOYMENT CONTENT OF MANUFACTURING IMPORTS , 1985 : FED. REP. OF GERMANY

- IN PERCENT OF THE TOTAL EMPLOYMENT CONTENT PER US-$ 1 BILLION AT 1985 PRODUCTIVITIES -

ISIC NO.	INDUSTRIES		CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES IN EUROPE							FOR COMPARISON :	
		TOTAL	BULGARIA	C S S R	G D R	HUNGARY	POLAND	ROMANIA	U S S R	WEST.IND. COUNTRIES	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
311/2	FOOD	6.8	6.9	3.9	0.0	11.7	12.4	2.2	1.6	4.0	10.9
313	BEVERAGES	0.7	1.6	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.4	1.4	0.6	0.3
314	TOBACCO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
321	TEXTILES	5.3	8.8	13.0	0.0	2.9	1.7	4.2	4.8	5.6	9.6
322	CLOTHING	23.1	44.8	13.7	0.0	29.6	27.6	36.3	0.0	4.8	36.5
323	LEATHER	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.0	1.4	0.5	1.0	0.4	1.0	2.2
324	FOOTWEAR	5.0	1.4	2.5	0.0	8.3	5.4	8.4	0.3	2.3	3.9
331	WOOD	5.2	0.1	8.2	0.0	1.9	2.8	2.9	12.6	1.2	1.8
332	FURNITURE	5.4	2.9	3.4	0.0	2.3	4.3	16.1	1.6	1.2	0.4
341	PAPER	2.2	0.5	4.3	0.0	0.2	1.2	1.8	4.1	3.8	0.8
342	PRINTING	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.3
351	IND.CHEM	8.0	3.3	8.7	0.0	7.0	3.4	5.0	18.8	7.5	1.7
352	OTHER CHEM	0.5	1.5	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	2.8	0.7
353/4	REFINERY	4.4	2.1	1.5	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	22.3	0.7	0.5
355	RUBBER	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.1	1.9	0.6
356	PLASTIC	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.0	1.2	1.0
361	POTTERY	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.5
362	GLASS	1.6	0.1	3.3	0.0	1.5	0.8	2.2	0.4	0.8	0.3
369	O.NON-MET.	0.5	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.3
371	IRON,STEEL	7.5	11.3	14.5	0.0	4.9	7.9	4.9	4.1	5.2	2.1
372	NON-FERR.	5.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.0	11.3	1.0	11.8	2.2	2.7
381	METAL PROD	3.4	1.5	3.0	0.0	3.5	4.3	5.8	0.5	3.8	1.6
382R	MACHINERY	4.9	6.6	6.6	0.0	9.0	2.9	1.8	3.3	10.7	2.1
3825	OFFICE,EDP	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	1.1
383	ELEC.MACH.	2.5	2.0	2.1	0.0	5.1	2.7	1.5	0.7	12.3	9.5
3843	MOTOR VEH.	1.0	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.1	2.8	7.6	1.3
384R	O.TRANSPEQ	1.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	6.4	0.1	0.9	4.6	1.9
385	PREC.ENGIN	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.0	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.6	6.4	2.2
390	O.MANUFACT	2.1	1.4	1.7	0.0	1.8	0.7	1.0	6.1	1.8	3.2
	TOTAL (IN 1000 PERS.)	10.8	14.6	14.1	0.0	15.7	14.6	18.3	4.3	14.8	17.0
	OF WHICH :										
	MEN	60.1	48.6	64.8	0.0	53.2	58.7	51.7	77.1	68.6	46.9
	WOMEN	39.9	51.4	35.2	0.0	46.8	41.3	48.3	22.9	31.4	53.2
	SKILLED	52.6	48.3	52.7	0.0	50.7	52.2	47.7	61.7	58.6	47.3
	UNSKILLED	47.4	51.7	47.3	0.0	49.3	47.8	52.3	38.3	41.4	52.7

EMPLOYMENT CONTENT OF MANUFACTURING IMPORTS   , 1985 : FRANCE

- IN PERCENT OF THE TOTAL EMPLOYMENT CONTENT PER US-$ 1 BILLION AT 1985 PRODUCTIVITIES -

ISIC NO.	INDUSTRIES	TOTAL	BULGARIA	CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES IN EUROPE						FOR COMPARISON :	
				C S S R	G D R	HUNGARY	POLAND	ROMANIA	U S S R	WEST.IND. COUNTRIES	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
311/2	FOOD	3.8	6.5	1.5	0.7	15.0	8.0	0.8	3.5	4.1	13.5
313	BEVERAGES	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5
314	TOBACCO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
321	TEXTILES	7.4	1.5	12.0	8.6	5.7	8.1	8.2	3.1	6.6	9.8
322	CLOTHING	13.6	21.8	8.2	4.5	27.6	15.8	27.6	0.2	4.7	26.4
323	LEATHER	2.2	5.0	3.7	5.8	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.9	3.5
324	FOOTWEAR	4.2	0.3	4.1	0.0	6.7	7.3	9.0	0.0	1.7	4.1
331	WOOD	5.3	1.5	3.1	0.5	0.5	8.4	1.7	17.5	1.1	3.6
332	FURNITURE	7.1	8.1	3.0	9.2	3.0	2.2	17.0	0.7	2.2	0.8
341	PAPER	2.2	0.0	8.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	3.6	1.2
342	PRINTING	0.4	0.7	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.3	0.4
351	IND.CHEM	8.1	3.7	5.9	9.5	5.9	4.3	2.1	19.5	6.4	3.4
352	OTHER CHEM	0.7	4.4	1.0	0.4	1.7	0.1	0.1	1.1	2.5	0.8
353/4	REFINERY	4.3	4.9	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.6	19.7	0.3	1.4
355	RUBBER	0.9	0.0	1.7	1.0	2.2	0.8	0.5	0.1	1.9	0.6
356	PLASTIC	0.7	0.4	1.1	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.1	1.5	1.3
361	POTTERY	0.7	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.7
362	GLASS	1.2	0.3	4.2	1.0	1.3	1.9	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.1
369	O.NON-MET.	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2
371	IRON,STEEL	4.5	13.5	10.8	8.5	0.4	1.7	3.1	0.9	4.8	1.9
372	NON-FERR.	3.9	4.1	0.0	0.8	1.4	6.2	4.9	8.3	1.7	3.7
381	METAL PROD	4.2	1.9	4.4	5.0	2.7	4.6	7.1	0.6	5.6	1.6
382R	MACHINERY	8.1	11.6	12.2	13.3	13.2	4.6	3.1	4.9	13.0	1.6
3825	OFFICE,EDP	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	1.2
383	ELEC.MACH.	4.7	7.2	2.0	11.5	6.2	8.1	0.3	1.0	9.0	8.3
3843	MOTOR VEH.	6.3	0.2	3.1	5.7	0.3	2.9	10.0	10.8	9.6	2.2
384R	O.TRANSPEQ	1.5	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.1	2.8	1.0
385	PREC.ENGIN	1.3	0.2	1.1	3.1	0.5	1.3	0.1	1.3	6.3	1.9
390	O.MANUFACT	2.4	1.2	4.8	5.5	1.7	1.9	0.6	0.6	2.0	4.2
	TOTAL (IN 1000 PERS.)	9.9	9.5	16.3	15.0	15.5	15.5	15.4	4.0	14.1	13.2
	OF WHICH :										
	MEN	62.2	60.7	64.2	66.5	51.3	59.7	53.5	74.5	68.2	49.5
	WOMEN	37.8	39.2	35.8	33.5	48.7	40.3	46.5	25.3	31.8	50.5
	SKILLED	61.4	64.2	60.3	62.3	59.9	60.9	54.6	70.6	66.0	57.2
	UNSKILLED	38.5	35.8	39.7	37.7	40.1	39.1	45.4	29.4	34.0	42.8

EMPLOYMENT CONTENT OF MANUFACTURING IMPORTS , 1985 : ITALY

- IN PERCENT OF THE TOTAL EMPLOYMENT CONTENT PER US-$ 1 BILLION AT 1985 PRODUCTIVITIES -

ISIC NO.	INDUSTRIES	TOTAL	BULGARIA	CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES IN EUROPE						FOR COMPARISON :	
				C S S R	G D R	HUNGARY	POLAND	ROMANIA	U S S R	WEST.IND. CCUNTRIES	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
311/2	FOOD	7.4	6.7	6.1	2.4	31.9	9.3	2.4	1.5	7.4	14.5
313	BEVERAGES	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2
314	TOBACCO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
321	TEXTILES	8.7	17.8	9.6	3.8	10.9	12.1	7.7	7.C	6.6	16.6
322	CLOTHING	9.9	7.6	4.4	1.4	5.2	1.1	30.2	0.1	1.6	6.0
323	LEATHER	0.4	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.8	4.0
324	FOOTWEAR	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	2.2
331	WOOD	10.1	0.4	10.7	0.2	6.5	1.7	3.7	29.7	1.7	4.8
332	FURNITURE	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.C	0.3	0.2
341	PAPER	1.6	0.0	3.3	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.5	3.7	3.2	1.8
342	PRINTING	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1
351	IND.CHEM	10.4	22.6	10.9	12.8	16.4	3.6	7.3	10.3	8.0	5.1
352	OTHER CHEM	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.2	3.5	0.4
353/4	REFINERY	13.1	2.6	0.6	0.1	1.5	0.0	25.9	26.6	0.3	6.0
355	RUBBER	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.C	1.4	1.1
356	PLASTIC	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.C	0.7	1.0
361	POTTERY	1.0	0.3	1.1	5.1	1.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4
362	GLASS	2.5	0.0	11.8	2.8	1.3	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.4
369	O.NON-MET.	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.3
371	IRON,STEEL	8.3	21.9	16.7	23.5	5.6	0.8	4.1	3.9	4.2	2.4
372	NON-FERR.	3.0	3.9	0.0	0.4	4.7	3.2	4.2	3.6	2.7	7.0
381	METAL PROD	1.6	1.2	2.9	3.0	0.4	4.0	0.7	1.1	2.7	1.3
382R	MACHINERY	4.8	7.2	6.5	15.7	2.7	4.5	1.4	4.0	9.8	1.8
3825	OFFICE,EDP	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.C	3.6	1.1
383	ELEC.MACH.	5.6	4.8	7.3	13.9	5.9	4.9	3.7	3.6	11.5	8.6
3843	MOTOR VEH.	7.3	0.4	2.0	0.5	0.1	48.5	4.9	2.7	14.8	5.2
384R	O.TRANSPEQ	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	4.2	3.6
385	PREC.ENGIN	0.8	0.2	0.5	4.7	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	6.7	1.5
390	O.MANUFACT	1.2	0.2	3.2	3.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	1.1	2.6
	TOTAL (IN 1000 PERS.)	7.4	11.0	13.9	14.2	10.5	16.1	5.2	5.0	14.5	10.0
	OF WHICH :										
	MEN	72.1	71.3	74.0	77.1	68.4	76.7	62.8	80.0	74.2	66.0
	WOMEN	27.9	28.7	26.0	22.9	31.6	23.3	37.2	20.0	25.8	34.0
	SKILLED	51.6	53.7	50.2	55.0	49.9	45.3	51.6	54.8	52.8	48.9
	UNSKILLED	48.4	46.3	49.8	45.0	50.1	54.7	48.4	45.2	47.2	51.1

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EMPLOYMENT CONTENT OF MANUFACTURING IMPORTS , 1985 : NETHERLANDS

- IN PERCENT OF THE TOTAL EMPLOYMENT CONTENT PER US-$ 1 BILLION AT 1985 PRODUCTIVITIES -

ISIC NO.	INDUSTRIES		CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES IN EUROPE							FOR COMPARISON :	
		TOTAL	BULGARIA	C S S R	G D R	HUNGARY	POLAND	ROMANIA	U S S R	WEST.IND. COUNTRIES	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
311/2	FOOD	2.6	4.8	0.7	0.9	7.7	6.1	0.9	2.6	3.8	17.8
313	BEVERAGES	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.3
314	TOBACCO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
321	TEXTILES	4.1	2.8	10.6	7.2	4.9	2.9	1.5	0.3	5.1	7.5
322	CLOTHING	16.9	23.5	15.1	4.1	46.8	28.9	43.9	0.1	5.9	27.4
323	LEATHER	1.1	0.0	2.6	1.7	1.6	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	1.6
324	FOOTWEAR	2.1	0.4	2.9	0.1	1.2	10.8	1.4	0.0	1.4	3.6
331	WOOD	7.6	0.1	11.4	1.7	3.3	6.6	1.1	13.7	1.9	8.4
332	FURNITURE	5.1	2.4	2.4	8.1	2.0	1.7	19.0	0.8	1.8	0.3
341	PAPER	5.8	0.2	9.3	6.9	0.4	12.0	2.2	4.2	7.1	2.0
342	PRINTING	0.6	0.4	0.8	2.1	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2
351	IND.CHEM	6.4	2.1	4.1	14.3	6.3	2.5	0.9	7.4	5.3	4.4
352	OTHER CHEM	0.5	7.6	0.2	1.1	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	2.3	0.7
353/4	REFINERY	18.1	11.2	0.1	2.7	1.1	1.0	3.2	55.6	0.3	2.2
355	RUBBER	1.2	0.0	1.5	1.7	3.0	1.1	1.3	0.2	1.4	0.8
356	PLASTIC	0.7	0.3	0.9	1.3	0.2	0.1	1.9	0.0	1.7	1.2
361	POTTERY	1.4	0.1	3.3	2.5	2.3	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.9
362	GLASS	1.3	0.0	3.6	2.3	1.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.2
369	O.NON-MET.	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2
371	IRON,STEEL	2.9	29.6	4.3	3.8	0.3	4.0	0.7	1.5	3.7	0.4
372	NON-FERR.	2.6	2.8	0.0	2.5	0.7	1.6	4.0	4.4	1.2	0.7
381	METAL PROD	3.4	2.7	4.1	6.0	2.5	4.2	6.1	0.3	6.1	2.3
382R	MACHINERY	5.4	4.4	6.8	10.5	5.5	4.3	7.0	1.3	13.1	2.0
3825	OFFICE,EDP	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	1.5
383	ELEC.MACH.	3.4	2.4	6.0	7.5	4.4	2.9	1.5	0.4	9.2	5.9
3843	MOTOR VEH.	2.9	0.0	2.8	1.8	0.4	1.6	0.4	6.1	8.6	0.6
384R	O.TRANSPEQ	0.7	0.0	1.6	0.9	0.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	3.1	3.2
385	PREC.ENGIN	1.2	1.0	1.6	3.8	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.5	6.8	2.0
390	O.MANUFACT	1.4	0.7	2.2	3.2	1.1	1.0	1.5	0.1	1.1	1.9
	TOTAL (IN 1000 PERS.)	4.2	5.3	15.9	9.7	12.7	13.9	11.6	1.7	13.1	9.9
	OF WHICH :										
	MEN	77.6	74.7	76.8	84.1	57.9	67.3	61.6	91.0	83.7	67.7
	WOMEN	22.4	25.3	23.2	15.9	42.1	32.7	38.4	9.0	16.3	32.3
	SKILLED	54.0	52.3	47.3	55.8	43.7	44.0	44.1	68.1	54.9	46.9
	UNSKILLED	46.0	47.7	52.7	44.2	56.3	56.0	55.9	31.9	45.1	53.0

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EMPLOYMENT CONTENT OF MANUFACTURING IMPORTS , 1985 : BELGIUM

- IN PERCENT OF THE TOTAL EMPLOYMENT CONTENT PER US-$ 1 BILLION AT 1985 PRODUCTIVITIES -

| ISIC NO. | INDUSTRIES | TOTAL | BULGARIA | CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES IN EUROPE | | | | | | FOR COMPARISON : | |
				C S S R	G D R	HUNGARY	POLAND	ROMANIA	U S S R	WEST.IND. CCUNTRIES	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
311/2	FOOD	3.4	8.3	1.8	3.0	20.8	6.9	0.5	1.6	4.2	11.5
313	BEVERAGES	0.3	0.1	2.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.9	1.0
314	TOBACCO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
321	TEXTILES	4.9	2.8	10.7	3.4	4.1	5.9	18.7	1.9	6.3	14.5
322	CLOTHING	6.3	3.0	3.7	4.9	28.2	7.1	36.3	0.1	7.8	14.3
323	LEATHER	0.9	0.2	1.8	2.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.C	0.5	1.4
324	FOOTWEAR	1.2	0.0	5.0	1.0	4.5	0.7	3.4	0.0	2.3	3.0
331	WOOD	6.5	0.0	4.7	0.3	2.3	7.5	4.4	10.6	1.0	3.5
332	FURNITURE	3.1	0.4	1.9	10.5	2.2	0.7	7.7	0.0	1.5	0.4
341	PAPER	1.4	0.0	2.3	2.0	0.0	2.9	4.2	0.4	2.8	1.0
342	PRINTING	0.7	0.0	2.1	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.2
351	IND.CHEM	8.3	11.8	5.3	19.1	4.1	4.3	2.2	6.4	5.6	2.4
352	OTHER CHEM	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.C	3.2	0.5
353/4	REFINERY	6.1	0.6	0.3	1.4	0.1	0.6	1.0	12.3	0.3	0.6
355	RUBBER	0.9	0.0	2.6	1.2	2.2	0.4	2.2	0.1	1.4	0.5
356	PLASTIC	0.7	0.0	2.1	2.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.C	1.3	0.8
361	POTTERY	1.3	0.0	4.6	2.1	0.8	2.9	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4
362	GLASS	1.2	0.0	6.0	0.7	1.8	3.4	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.3
369	O.NON-MET.	1.0	0.5	3.9	0.8	0.3	2.1	2.7	0.1	1.2	0.2
371	IRON,STEEL	6.5	67.3	12.7	9.4	2.8	7.0	3.3	1.5	4.2	1.7
372	NON-FERR.	4.2	0.8	0.0	0.2	3.2	29.9	2.5	2.0	2.6	10.5
381	METAL PROD	2.3	1.1	2.7	5.1	2.8	4.4	4.3	0.1	5.4	1.1
382R	MACHINERY	4.8	1.7	10.7	10.0	4.1	4.0	3.7	1.9	11.0	1.6
3825	OFFICE,EDP	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.C	3.2	1.2
383	ELEC.MACH.	3.1	0.1	3.3	8.9	9.4	3.6	0.5	0.3	8.2	3.6
3843	MOTOR VEH.	4.0	0.1	5.2	1.9	0.1	2.5	0.5	6.3	11.4	0.9
384R	O.TRANSPEQ	0.8	0.0	1.2	2.6	0.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	3.1	4.3
385	PREC.ENGIN	0.7	0.2	1.4	1.5	1.9	0.5	0.0	0.3	3.7	2.2
390	O.MANUFACT	25.1	0.8	1.7	2.0	0.7	0.2	0.5	53.7	3.6	16.0
	TOTAL (IN 1000 PERS.)	6.1	10.5	14.8	10.4	14.1	10.8	15.5	3.8	13.2	12.0
	OF WHICH :										
	MEN	76.1	89.0	77.4	78.2	57.7	80.4	53.1	79.2	74.8	66.2
	WOMEN	23.8	10.9	22.6	21.7	42.3	19.6	46.9	20.6	25.2	33.8
	SKILLED	57.5	44.2	46.9	53.5	43.7	45.4	39.3	69.4	52.1	49.8
	UNSKILLED	42.5	55.8	53.1	46.4	56.3	54.6	60.7	30.5	47.9	50.2

EMPLOYMENT CONTENT CF MANUFACTURING IMPORTS , 1985 : UNITED KINGDOM

- IN PERCENT OF THE TOTAL EMPLOYMENT CONTENT PER US-$ 1 BILLION AT 1985 PRODUCTIVITIES -

ISIC NO.	INDUSTRIES	TOTAL	BULGARIA	CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES IN EUROPE						FOR COMPARISON :	
				C S S R	G D R	HUNGARY	POLAND	ROMANIA	U S S R	WEST.IND. CCUNTRIES	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
311/2	FOOD	2.9	4.6	0.8	0.4	8.2	6.6	0.9	1.9	5.4	10.1
313	BEVERAGES	0.2	4.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.2
314	TOBACCO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
321	TEXTILES	4.6	0.4	9.2	2.7	9.0	4.5	4.2	2.3	6.5	11.3
322	CLOTHING	11.5	6.7	6.7	1.7	25.0	14.2	43.3	0.2	3.5	26.8
323	LEATHER	0.8	2.8	0.7	1.6	0.5	0.3	1.6	0.3	0.5	2.1
324	FOOTWEAR	5.9	19.6	8.8	0.3	7.1	15.2	4.2	0.1	1.5	4.0
331	WOOD	21.5	8.3	17.7	1.3	0.3	15.2	8.1	56.0	1.9	4.6
332	FURNITURE	7.5	12.9	4.2	23.3	5.5	4.8	9.9	0.3	1.1	0.5
341	PAPER	2.3	2.8	2.9	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.4	3.1	4.7	1.0
342	PRINTING	1.1	0.1	2.8	1.3	3.8	2.9	2.3	0.2	1.1	1.0
351	IND.CHEM	4.2	8.4	2.7	9.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	3.3	4.0	1.0
352	OTHER CHEM	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.2	0.4
353/4	REFINERY	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.6	8.7	0.3	0.8
355	RUBBER	3.0	0.4	3.9	8.5	3.0	2.5	1.4	0.3	1.2	0.8
356	PLASTIC	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.0	1.2	1.6
361	POTTERY	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.8	2.4	0.4	2.0	0.0	0.3	0.4
362	GLASS	2.3	0.2	7.0	0.6	3.7	2.7	1.7	0.4	0.9	0.3
369	O.NON-MET.	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1
371	IRON,STEEL	2.8	11.9	2.1	3.3	0.0	5.5	2.8	1.0	2.0	0.4
372	NON-FERR.	3.6	0.5	0.3	16.3	2.0	1.6	0.0	1.2	1.7	1.4
381	METAL PROD	2.5	1.7	1.6	6.5	2.0	3.1	2.1	0.4	3.4	1.8
382R	MACHINERY	5.5	7.4	8.9	6.8	9.0	5.1	4.1	2.2	13.3	2.7
3825	OFFICE,EDP	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	4.8	2.7
383	ELEC.MACH.	2.7	3.0	2.3	4.2	7.3	1.8	2.2	1.2	12.5	10.1
3843	MOTOR VEH.	5.4	0.3	7.8	0.8	0.6	6.2	1.7	10.2	12.4	0.9
384R	O.TRANSPEQ	0.7	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.5	2.4	0.0	4.2	4.2
385	PREC.ENGIN	2.3	1.4	0.8	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.0	6.1	6.6	3.8
390	O.MANUFACT	1.8	0.8	5.7	3.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.2	1.8	5.2
	TOTAL (IN 1000 PERS.)	14.0	17.7	21.9	14.5	21.8	20.9	19.4	8.0	17.8	19.9
	OF WHICH :										
	MEN	68.8	67.1	68.5	76.1	55.5	63.8	51.0	80.9	71.1	53.1
	WOMEN	31.2	32.9	31.5	23.9	44.5	36.2	49.0	19.1	28.9	46.9
	SKILLED	53.5	52.5	52.5	54.3	49.6	50.2	49.0	59.8	55.9	48.9
	UNSKILLED	46.5	47.5	47.6	45.7	50.4	49.9	51.0	40.2	44.1	51.1

EMPLOYMENT CONTENT OF MANUFACTURING IMPORTS , 1985 : DENMARK

- IN PERCENT OF THE TOTAL EMPLOYMENT CONTENT PER US-$ 1 BILLION AT 1985 PRODUCTIVITIES -

ISIC NO.	INDUSTRIES	TOTAL	CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES IN EUROPE							FOR COMPARISON :	
			BULGARIA	C S S R	G D R	HUNGARY	POLAND	ROMANIA	U S S R	WEST.IND. COUNTRIES	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
311/2	FOOD	2.7	4.0	1.2	0.6	4.7	10.9	0.0	0.1	2.6	16.8
313	BEVERAGES	0.1	5.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.7
314	TOBACCO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
321	TEXTILES	5.0	4.8	12.4	3.9	14.1	2.7	3.5	0.3	4.4	10.1
322	CLOTHING	8.0	51.3	6.5	1.6	14.5	21.0	22.6	0.1	3.2	30.7
323	LEATHER	1.3	0.0	1.3	1.8	2.5	0.7	2.8	0.3	0.7	2.2
324	FOOTWEAR	1.5	0.3	1.6	0.1	1.8	4.1	6.8	0.1	0.8	7.0
331	WOOD	4.9	1.4	1.9	0.2	0.7	10.3	1.4	11.1	2.9	4.9
332	FURNITURE	2.3	5.6	2.1	3.0	3.0	1.6	7.7	0.5	1.2	0.5
341	PAPER	1.0	0.0	1.1	2.0	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.5
342	PRINTING	1.1	0.4	3.8	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.3
351	IND.CHEM	9.1	3.5	7.0	5.8	16.5	6.2	30.3	9.7	7.0	2.6
352	OTHER CHEM	0.6	2.4	1.1	0.5	1.3	0.1	2.6	0.1	2.8	0.7
353/4	REFINERY	24.9	0.0	1.0	36.1	1.3	1.9	0.0	58.3	3.9	3.6
355	RUBBER	1.6	0.0	2.2	2.4	5.4	0.3	0.8	0.0	1.6	1.2
356	PLASTIC	0.6	0.1	0.7	1.1	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.0
361	POTTERY	3.7	0.0	3.3	7.8	0.9	5.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.1
362	GLASS	2.2	0.2	4.1	2.2	0.8	4.2	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.2
369	O.NON-MET.	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3
371	IRON,STEEL	5.5	0.0	15.8	4.1	7.7	3.6	5.4	1.2	4.3	0.5
372	NON-FERR.	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1
381	METAL PROD	2.5	0.9	1.8	4.2	1.2	4.2	0.6	0.4	4.9	1.7
382R	MACHINERY	7.6	14.1	13.3	7.0	12.1	8.4	1.8	3.4	15.8	1.1
3825	OFFICE,EDP	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	1.3
383	ELEC.MACH.	4.2	4.0	3.6	7.1	4.7	3.6	1.3	2.0	10.0	5.1
3843	MOTOR VEH.	5.6	0.4	9.7	1.4	0.5	5.2	10.2	9.1	10.4	2.8
384R	O.TRANSPEQ	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.1	2.1	2.8	0.2
385	PREC.ENGIN	0.8	0.0	0.9	1.5	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.3	3.6	0.9
390	O.MANUFACT	1.3	1.3	1.9	2.2	0.3	0.9	1.5	0.3	1.1	2.1
	TOTAL (IN 1000 PERS.)	13.6	21.5	18.1	12.6	16.4	17.6	17.5	10.0	17.3	16.5
	OF WHICH :										
	MEN	72.4	44.0	70.8	76.4	62.9	60.9	57.3	84.5	72.9	50.1
	WOMEN	27.6	56.0	29.1	23.6	37.1	39.1	42.6	15.4	27.1	49.9
	SKILLED	45.7	36.7	44.3	47.0	41.8	38.3	42.9	52.6	47.8	34.4
	UNSKILLED	54.3	63.3	55.7	52.9	58.3	61.7	57.1	47.3	52.2	65.6

EMPLOYMENT CONTENT OF MANUFACTURING IMPORTS   , 1985 : IRELAND

- IN PERCENT OF THE TOTAL EMPLOYMENT CONTENT PER US-$ 1 BILLION AT 1985 PRODUCTIVITIES -

ISIC NO.	INDUSTRIES	TOTAL	BULGARIA	CSSR	GDR	HUNGARY	POLAND	ROMANIA	USSR	WEST.IND. CCUNTRIES	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
311/2	FOOD	0.4	1.1	0.1	1.4	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.C	4.7	6.6
313	BEVERAGES	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2
314	TOBACCO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
321	TEXTILES	14.5	3.1	22.0	6.6	4.9	18.5	29.5	0.0	7.0	13.5
322	CLOTHING	9.9	26.1	5.2	0.1	19.3	12.1	35.6	0.8	10.6	31.7
323	LEATHER	1.0	0.0	1.9	3.7	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.6
324	FOOTWEAR	7.8	7.8	7.6	0.0	1.0	22.2	11.7	0.0	2.1	7.8
331	WOOD	13.1	40.1	0.5	0.7	1.3	2.4	4.1	55.2	1.5	8.6
332	FURNITURE	2.1	2.4	3.2	0.0	1.8	2.5	3.5	0.6	1.1	0.5
341	PAPER	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.C	3.8	0.4
342	PRINTING	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.1	2.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	2.4	0.4
351	IND.CHEM	5.6	0.9	0.6	27.6	6.0	5.5	0.6	2.4	5.0	2.2
352	OTHER CHEM	0.6	5.3	0.1	0.1	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.9	0.4
353/4	REFINERY	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.6	0.6	0.2
355	RUBBER	4.6	0.0	8.1	1.5	14.5	1.6	0.2	3.9	1.5	1.6
356	PLASTIC	0.4	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.C	2.0	1.8
361	POTTERY	1.9	0.0	2.1	2.1	0.8	1.3	5.6	0.0	0.6	0.3
362	GLASS	6.2	0.0	16.5	0.3	11.2	0.7	3.1	1.1	1.5	0.3
369	O.NON-MET.	0.7	0.0	0.2	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1
371	IRON,STEEL	7.9	0.0	6.6	28.1	0.2	11.8	0.4	1.7	3.0	0.5
372	NON-FERR.	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.4	2.0	0.2
381	METAL PROD	2.0	0.4	2.6	4.1	1.6	1.8	1.3	0.9	6.0	1.9
382R	MACHINERY	9.9	6.4	17.0	8.3	2.4	12.5	1.8	6.6	12.9	2.4
3825	OFFICE,EDP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	3.8
383	ELEC.MACH.	3.0	5.2	0.3	3.1	23.6	2.3	1.1	1.1	13.0	8.6
3843	MOTOR VEH.	0.9	0.0	1.5	0.7	0.0	1.2	0.2	1.0	3.7	0.1
384R	O.TRANSPEQ	0.6	0.0	1.2	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.C	3.1	0.7
385	PREC.ENGIN	0.5	0.0	0.1	2.0	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.4	3.2	1.6
390	O.MANUFACT	0.9	0.1	1.4	2.2	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.1	1.2	2.0
	TOTAL (IN 1000 PERS.)	12.8	24.1	26.0	14.3	20.9	24.4	32.1	4.7	15.7	20.7
	OF WHICH :										
	MEN	69.8	63.7	69.6	78.8	58.1	62.7	48.8	87.8	66.3	52.2
	WOMEN	30.2	36.3	30.4	21.2	41.9	37.3	51.2	12.2	33.7	47.8
	SKILLED	50.8	56.8	47.1	46.1	46.6	48.6	50.0	62.0	50.0	51.7
	UNSKILLED	49.2	43.2	52.9	53.9	53.4	51.4	50.0	38.C	50.0	48.3

CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES IN EUROPE — FOR COMPARISON :

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Table A.27

NET EMPLOYMENT IMPACT OF TRADE IN MANUFACTURES , 1985 : FED. REP. OF GERMANY

- IN 1000 PERSONS PER US-$ 1 BILLION OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS AT 1985 PRODUCTIVITIES -

| ISIC NO. | INDUSTRIES | TOTAL | BULGARIA | CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES IN EUROPE | | | | | | FOR COMPARISON : | |
				C S S R	G D R	HUNGARY	POLAND	ROMANIA	U S S R	WEST.IND. COUNTRIES	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
311/2	FOOD	-0.4	-0.8	-0.2	0.0	-1.6	-1.0	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	-1.5
313	BEVERAGES	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0
314	TOBACCO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
321	TEXTILES	0.7	-0.7	-1.0	0.0	1.7	1.7	2.9	0.5	-0.1	-0.9
322	CLOTHING	-2.3	-6.5	-1.8	0.0	-4.1	-3.7	-6.5	0.2	-0.2	-6.0
323	LEATHER	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	-0.1	-0.2
324	FOOTWEAR	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	0.0	-1.1	-0.7	-1.4	0.6	-0.3	-0.6
331	WOOD	-0.5	0.0	-1.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.1	-0.3
332	FURNITURE	-0.6	-0.4	-0.5	0.0	-0.3	-0.6	-2.9	-0.1	0.0	0.0
341	PAPER	0.0	0.1	-0.5	0.0	0.3	-0.1	-0.3	0.1	-0.3	0.0
342	PRINTING	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
351	IND.CHEM	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.0	1.5	0.7	0.0	1.0
352	OTHER CHEM	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.4
353/4	REFINERY	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	-1.0	-0.1	-0.1
355	RUBBER	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0
356	PLASTIC	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.1
361	POTTERY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
362	GLASS	-0.1	0.1	-0.4	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
369	O.NON-MET.	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
371	IRON,STEEL	2.0	-0.6	-1.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.5	4.6	-0.1	0.7
372	NON-FERR.	-0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-1.6	0.0	-0.4	-0.1	-0.3
381	METAL PROD	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	-0.2	-0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5
382R	MACHINERY	4.3	6.2	5.5	0.0	3.0	4.0	0.9	4.5	1.2	4.0
3925	OFFICE,EDP	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.2	-0.1
383	ELEC.MACH.	0.9	1.3	1.1	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.8	-0.1	0.6
3843	MOTOR VEH.	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.2	1.6	1.7
384R	O.TRANSPEQ	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.9	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.3
385	PREC.ENGIN	0.9	1.0	1.7	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.6
390	O.MANUFACT	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.3
	TOTAL	5.3	2.0	2.5	0.0	0.8	1.2	-4.6	11.9	1.2	-0.4
	OF WHICH :										
	MEN	5.5	5.6	3.1	0.0	3.0	2.7	-0.5	9.2	1.5	4.3
	WOMEN	-0.2	-3.6	-0.6	0.0	-2.2	-1.4	-4.1	2.6	-0.3	-4.7
	SKILLED	4.3	3.9	3.3	0.0	1.8	2.0	-1.4	7.5	1.1	2.4
	UNSKILLED	1.0	-1.9	-0.8	0.0	-1.0	-0.7	-3.3	4.4	0.1	-2.9

RATIOS 2)

		TOTAL	BULGARIA	C S S R	G D R	HUNGARY	POLAND	ROMANIA	U S S R	WEST.IND. COUNTRIES	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	1.49	1.14	1.18	0.00	1.05	1.09	0.75	3.76	1.08	0.97
	SHARE OF WOMEN	0.64	0.46	0.74	0.00	0.67	0.70	0.71	0.98	0.87	0.49
	SHARE OF UNSKILLED	0.80	0.66	0.74	0.00	0.83	0.83	0.88	0.98	0.94	0.70
	SUM OF POS. NET EFF.	10.6	11.7	9.9	0.0	8.8	10.5	8.1	14.1	3.3	7.9
	SUM OF NEG. NET EFF.	-5.2	-9.7	-7.4	0.0	-8.0	-9.2	-12.7	-2.2	-2.1	-10.4

2) EMPLOYMENT CONTENT OF EXPORTS AS A MULTIPLE OF THE EMPLOYMENT CONTENT OF IMPORTS.

Table A.28

NET EMPLOYMENT IMPACT OF TRADE IN MANUFACTURES   , 1985 : FRANCE

- IN 1000 PERSONS PER US-\$ 1 BILLION OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS AT 1985 PRODUCTIVITIES -

| ISIC NO. | INDUSTRIES | TOTAL | BULGARIA | CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES IN EUROPE | | | | | | FOR COMPARISON : | |
				C S S R	G D R	HUNGARY	POLAND	ROMANIA	U S S R	WEST.IND. COUNTRIES	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
311/2	FOOD	0.3	-0.4	-0.1	0.0	-2.2	-1.0	-0.1	0.9	0.0	-1.1
313	BEVERAGES	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1
314	TOBACCO	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
321	TEXTILES	0.1	0.5	-0.9	0.5	1.6	-0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	-0.8
322	CLOTHING	-0.9	-2.0	-1.3	-0.3	-4.1	-2.3	-1.2	0.3	0.2	-3.1
323	LEATHER	0.0	-0.5	0.1	-0.8	0.4	-0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	-0.3
324	FOOTWEAR	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.6	-0.7	-1.1	-0.7	0.5	-0.1	-0.4
331	WOOD	-0.5	-0.1	-0.5	0.0	0.1	-1.3	-0.3	-0.7	0.0	-0.4
332	FURNITURE	-0.7	-0.8	-0.5	-1.2	-0.3	-0.3	-2.5	0.0	-0.2	0.1
341	PAPER	-0.1	0.3	-1.4	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
342	PRINTING	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1
351	IND.CHEM	0.7	0.5	1.1	-0.4	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.1
352	OTHER CHEM	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.6
353/4	REFINERY	-0.4	-0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.8	0.0	-0.2
355	RUBBER	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.3
356	PLASTIC	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
361	POTTERY	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0
362	GLASS	-0.1	0.1	-0.6	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
369	O.NON-MET.	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
371	IRON,STEEL	1.7	0.1	-1.6	-0.2	0.5	1.2	0.4	2.9	0.2	0.5
372	NON-FERR.	-0.3	0.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.9	-0.6	-0.3	0.0	-0.4
381	METAL PROD	0.0	0.1	-0.4	0.4	-0.1	-0.1	-0.6	0.3	-0.3	0.8
382R	MACHINERY	2.1	3.1	1.6	1.8	1.0	2.2	1.0	2.5	-0.6	2.2
3825	OFFICE,EDP	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.1
383	ELEC.MACH.	0.6	1.1	1.4	-1.2	0.4	-0.1	0.7	0.9	-0.1	0.9
3843	MOTOR VEH.	-0.3	0.8	-0.3	-0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	-0.3	0.3	1.2
384R	O.TRANSPEQ	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.9
385	PREC.ENGIN	0.7	0.6	1.0	-0.1	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.8	-0.3	0.8
390	O.MANUFACT	-0.2	0.0	-0.7	-0.7	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3
	TOTAL	3.7	4.6	-2.1	-1.0	-0.8	-1.9	1.1	9.0	-0.5	1.5
	OF WHICH :										
	MEN	3.5	4.9	-0.7	0.0	1.8	0.9	1.4	6.5	-0.3	4.0
	WOMEN	0.2	-0.3	-1.4	-1.0	-2.6	-2.7	-0.3	2.5	-0.2	-2.4
	SKILLED	3.4	3.9	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.7	6.5	-0.3	2.6
	UNSKILLED	0.3	0.7	-2.2	-1.2	-1.2	-2.1	-0.6	2.5	-0.2	-1.0

RATIOS 2)

		TOTAL	BULGARIA	C S S R	G D R	HUNGARY	POLAND	ROMANIA	U S S R	WEST.IND.	DEVELOPING
	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	1.37	1.48	0.87	0.93	0.95	0.88	1.07	3.27	0.97	1.12
	SHARE OF WOMEN	0.76	0.62	0.87	0.86	0.69	0.64	0.89	1.07	1.00	0.57
	SHARE OF UNSKILLED	0.78	0.81	0.77	0.85	0.85	0.74	0.86	0.96	1.00	0.73
	SUM OF POS. NET EFF.	7.3	9.0	6.6	4.9	7.1	7.6	7.4	11.1	1.7	8.7
	SUM OF NEG. NET EFF.	-3.6	-4.4	-8.7	-5.9	-8.0	-9.5	-6.3	-2.1	-2.1	-7.1

2) EMPLOYMENT CONTENT OF EXPORTS AS A MULTIPLE OF THE EMPLOYMENT CONTENT OF IMPORTS.

NET EMPLOYMENT IMPACT OF TRADE IN MANUFACTURES , 1985 : ITALY

- IN 1000 PERSONS PER US-$ 1 BILLION OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS AT 1985 PRODUCTIVITIES -

ISIC NO.	INDUSTRIES	TOTAL	CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES IN EUROPE							FOR COMPARISON :	
			BULGARIA	C S S R	G D R	HUNGARY	POLAND	ROMANIA	U S S R	WEST.IND. COUNTRIES	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
311/2	FOOD	-0.5	-0.6	-0.5	-0.2	-3.2	-1.4	0.0	0.0	-0.8	-1.0
313	BEVERAGES	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
314	TOBACCO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0
321	TEXTILES	0.7	-0.7	-0.7	3.3	1.4	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	-0.8
322	CLOTHING	-0.1	-0.5	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	-1.0	0.7	2.0	-0.2
323	LEATHER	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	-0.3
324	FOOTWEAR	1.1	0.5	0.8	1.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	1.5	1.4	0.1
331	WOOD	-0.7	0.0	-1.2	0.0	-0.6	-0.3	-0.2	-1.5	-0.1	-0.4
332	FURNITURE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4
341	PAPER	0.0	0.3	-0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1
342	PRINTING	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
351	IND.CHEM	0.3	-1.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	-0.6	0.4
352	OTHER CHEM	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.0	-0.3	0.3
353/4	REFINERY	-0.9	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-1.2	-1.3	0.0	-0.5
355	RUBBER	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
356	PLASTIC	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0
361	POTTERY	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.7	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
362	GLASS	-0.2	0.0	-1.6	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
369	O.NON-MET.	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4
371	IRON,STEEL	2.2	-1.5	0.1	-2.9	0.5	0.6	1.0	3.9	-0.1	0.4
372	NON-FERR.	-0.1	-0.4	0.1	0.4	-0.2	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.6
331	METAL PROD	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.4	1.2	-0.1	1.0	0.4	0.4	1.1
332R	MACHINERY	4.0	4.4	3.8	2.4	3.1	4.3	3.6	4.1	1.0	3.7
3325	OFFICE,EDP	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.0
383	ELEC.MACH.	0.3	0.7	-0.6	-1.3	-0.1	-0.1	4.2	0.2	-0.7	0.7
3843	MOTOR VEH.	-0.1	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.3	-6.2	0.1	0.1	-0.9	0.6
384R	O.TRANSPEQ	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.4
385	PREC.ENGIN	0.4	0.5	0.1	-0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	-0.6	0.2
390	O.MANUFACT	0.0	0.1	-0.3	-0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.7
	TOTAL	8.0	4.3	0.6	1.9	4.6	0.2	10.1	10.4	2.6	5.7
	OF WHICH :										
	MEN	6.2	3.9	1.1	0.0	3.4	-0.3	7.8	7.7	0.3	5.3
	WOMEN	1.8	0.5	-0.4	1.9	1.1	0.5	2.3	2.7	2.3	0.4
	SKILLED	4.6	2.6	1.2	0.4	2.6	1.4	5.7	5.8	0.5	3.5
	UNSKILLED	3.4	1.7	-0.6	1.5	2.0	-1.2	4.4	4.6	2.0	2.2
RATIOS 2)											
	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	2.07	1.40	1.05	1.13	1.44	1.01	2.93	3.09	1.18	1.57
	SHARE OF WOMEN	0.90	0.82	0.84	1.40	0.93	1.13	0.75	1.20	1.37	0.72
	SHARE OF UNSKILLED	0.94	0.96	0.88	1.09	0.96	0.86	0.94	0.99	1.10	0.91
	SUM OF POS. NET EFF.	10.7	9.3	6.2	8.4	9.3	8.9	12.6	13.5	7.5	9.7
	SUM OF NEG. NET EFF.	-2.8	-4.9	-5.6	-6.5	-4.8	-8.8	-2.5	-3.1	-4.9	-4.0

2) EMPLOYMENT CONTENT OF EXPORTS AS A MULTIPLE OF THE EMPLOYMENT CONTENT OF IMPORTS.

Table A.30

NET EMPLOYMENT IMPACT OF TRADE IN MANUFACTURES , 1985 : NETHERLANDS

- IN 1000 PERSONS PER US-$ 1 BILLION OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS AT 1985 PRODUCTIVITIES -

ISIC NO.	INDUSTRIES	CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES IN EUROPE								FOR COMPARISON :	
		TOTAL	BULGARIA	C S S R	G D R	HUNGARY	POLAND	ROMANIA	U S S R	WEST.IND. CCUNTRIES	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
311/2	FOOD	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.7	-0.4	0.4	0.1	1.8	0.5	-0.1
313	BEVERAGES	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
314	TOBACCO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
321	TEXTILES	1.2	0.6	-0.8	1.5	1.8	0.9	5.1	0.6	-0.1	-0.1
322	CLOTHING	0.0	-1.2	-2.1	0.1	-5.7	-3.7	-4.8	1.3	-0.4	-2.6
323	LEATHER	0.0	0.0	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
324	FOOTWEAR	-0.1	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-0.2	-1.4	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.3
331	WOOD	-0.3	0.0	-1.8	-0.2	-0.3	-0.9	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.8
332	FURNITURE	-0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-0.7	-0.2	-0.2	-2.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0
341	PAPER	-0.1	0.0	-1.4	-0.5	0.4	-1.6	-0.1	0.1	-0.4	0.1
342	PRINTING	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
351	IND.CHEM	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.9	1.7	0.2	0.4
352	OTHER CHEM	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.3
353/4	REFINERY	-0.7	-0.6	0.0	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.9	0.2	-0.2
355	RUBBER	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0
356	PLASTIC	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0
361	POTTERY	-0.1	0.0	-0.5	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1
362	GLASS	0.0	0.1	-0.6	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0
369	O.NON-MET.	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0
371	IRON,STEEL	0.1	-1.6	-0.7	-0.3	0.1	-0.4	-0.1	0.4	-0.1	0.5
372	NON-FERR.	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
381	METAL PROD	0.0	0.3	-0.5	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2	-0.5	0.0	-0.3	0.6
382R	MACHINERY	1.6	2.8	3.2	0.6	1.0	0.8	-0.4	1.6	-0.8	1.4
3825	OFFICE,EDP	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0
383	ELEC.MACH.	0.0	0.4	-0.7	-0.6	-0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.8	0.4
3843	MOTOR VEH.	0.1	0.1	-0.4	-0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.7	0.3
384R	O.TRANSPEQ	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1
385	PREC.ENGIN	1.1	3.2	2.3	0.3	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.8	-0.1	0.4
390	O.MANUFACT	0.0	0.1	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1
	TOTAL	6.1	6.7	-3.7	0.5	-1.4	-4.0	0.0	7.8	-3.9	0.3
	OF WHICH :										
	MEN	5.1	6.4	-1.8	0.1	2.1	-1.2	1.9	5.8	-3.2	2.1
	WOMEN	1.1	0.4	-1.9	0.4	-3.4	-2.8	-2.0	2.0	-0.6	-1.8
	SKILLED	3.6	4.9	0.2	0.4	0.7	-0.4	0.9	4.2	-2.0	1.2
	UNSKILLED	2.5	1.8	-3.9	0.1	-2.1	-3.6	-0.9	3.6	-1.9	-0.9
RATIOS 2)											
	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	2.47	2.26	0.77	1.05	0.89	0.71	1.00	5.66	0.70	1.03
	SHARE OF WOMEN	0.86	0.56	0.64	1.19	0.40	0.53	0.56	2.56	1.00	0.44
	SHARE OF UNSKILLED	0.93	0.76	0.70	0.98	0.80	0.76	0.87	1.38	0.97	0.80
	SUM OF POS. NET EFF.	7.7	10.3	7.9	4.8	7.1	5.3	9.3	9.0	0.9	4.8
	SUM OF NEG. NET EFF.	-1.5	-3.6	-11.6	-4.4	-8.4	-9.3	-9.4	-1.2	-4.8	-4.5

2) EMPLOYMENT CONTENT OF EXPORTS AS A MULTIPLE OF THE EMPLOYMENT CONTENT OF IMPORTS.

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Table A.31

NET EMPLOYMENT IMPACT OF TRADE IN MANUFACTURES , 1985 : BELGIUM

- IN 1000 PERSONS PER US-$ 1 BILLION OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS AT 1985 PRODUCTIVITIES -

ISIC NO.	INDUSTRIES	TOTAL	CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES IN EUROPE							FOR COMPARISON :	
			BULGARIA	C S S R	G D R	HUNGARY	POLAND	ROMANIA	U S S R	WEST.IND. COUNTRIES	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
311/2	FOOD	0.1	-0.8	0.4	0.0	-2.8	-0.5	-0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.6
313	BEVERAGES	0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
314	TOBACCO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
321	TEXTILES	0.7	0.5	0.3	1.9	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	-0.7
322	CLOTHING	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	0.3	-3.7	-0.3	-5.5	0.1	-0.4	-1.6
323	LEATHER	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1
324	FOOTWEAR	0.2	0.0	-0.7	-0.1	-0.6	-0.1	-0.5	0.4	0.0	-0.4
331	WOOD	-0.4	0.0	-0.7	0.2	-0.3	-0.8	-0.7	-0.4	0.0	-0.4
332	FURNITURE	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	-1.1	-0.3	-0.1	-1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
341	PAPER	0.0	0.1	-0.3	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.6	0.1	-0.2	-0.1
342	PRINTING	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
351	IND.CHEM	0.8	-0.3	1.1	-0.6	1.8	1.6	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
352	OTHER CHEM	0.7	0.9	2.4	0.1	2.0	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.5
353/4	REFINERY	-0.4	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-0.1
355	RUBBER	0.4	0.2	-0.3	0.5	-0.1	0.2	-0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1
356	PLASTIC	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
361	POTTERY	-0.1	0.0	-0.7	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
362	GLASS	0.0	0.0	-0.9	0.4	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
369	O.NON-MET.	0.1	0.2	-0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
371	IRON,STEEL	4.9	-4.7	-1.5	-0.7	0.2	1.4	2.0	7.7	0.7	1.1
372	NON-FERR.	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.2	-3.2	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-1.0
381	METAL PROD	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	-0.6	0.1	0.0	0.6
382R	MACHINERY	0.6	3.8	-0.2	1.7	0.3	0.8	-0.5	0.4	0.1	1.6
3825	OFFICE,ECP	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.5	1.6
383	ELEC.MACH.	0.4	1.7	0.6	-0.5	-0.2	0.8	0.2	0.4	-0.2	0.6
3843	MOTOR VEH.	-0.1	0.0	-0.5	-0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	0.3
384R	O.TRANSPEQ	0.4	0.0	-0.2	4.7	0.0	-0.2	0.7	0.3	-0.2	0.2
385	PREC.ENGIN	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.0
390	O.MANUFACT	-1.5	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	-2.0	0.0	-0.1
	TOTAL	6.7	4.2	-2.9	6.3	-2.4	1.2	-5.3	9.0	-0.7	1.1
	OF WHICH :										
	MEN	6.2	3.0	-2.4	5.3	0.8	1.0	-0.2	8.3	-0.2	2.6
	WOMEN	0.5	1.2	-0.6	1.0	-3.3	0.2	-5.1	0.7	-0.5	-1.5
	SKILLED	2.7	3.7	-0.4	4.1	0.3	1.5	-1.2	3.0	-0.6	1.5
	UNSKILLED	4.0	0.5	-2.6	2.2	-2.7	-0.3	-4.1	5.9	-0.1	-0.4
RATIOS 2)											
	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	2.10	1.40	0.80	1.60	0.83	1.11	0.66	3.35	0.95	1.09
	SHARE OF WOMEN	0.63	1.45	1.03	0.90	0.54	1.00	0.46	0.57	0.89	0.58
	SHARE OF UNSKILLED	1.22	0.78	0.84	0.91	0.79	0.85	0.85	1.82	1.04	0.85
	SUM OF POS. NET EFF.	9.7	10.4	5.3	10.7	6.2	7.1	5.2	12.1	1.8	6.2
	SUM OF NEG. NET EFF.	-3.0	-6.2	-8.3	-4.4	-8.7	-5.9	-10.5	-3.1	-2.5	-5.1

2) EMPLOYMENT CONTENT OF EXPORTS AS A MULTIPLE OF THE EMPLOYMENT CONTENT OF IMPORTS.

NET EMPLOYMENT IMPACT OF TRADE IN MANUFACTURES , 1985 : UNITED KINGDOM

- IN 1000 PERSONS PER US-$ 1 BILLION OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS AT 1985 PRODUCTIVITIES -

ISIC NO.	INDUSTRIES		CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES IN EUROPE							FOR COMPARISON :	
		TOTAL	BULGARIA	C S S R	G D R	HUNGARY	POLAND	ROMANIA	U S S R	WEST.IND. CCUNTRIES	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
311/2	FOOD	-0.1	-0.6	0.2	0.2	-1.6	-1.1	-0.1	0.2	-0.5	-1.5
313	BEVERAGES	0.1	-0.3	0.0	0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
314	TOBACCO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
321	TEXTILES	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.7	1.2	1.1	-0.2	-1.5
322	CLOTHING	-1.0	-1.1	-1.2	0.5	-5.3	-2.6	-8.2	1.0	0.3	-4.8
323	LEATHER	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.3
324	FOOTWEAR	-0.7	-3.4	-1.9	0.0	-1.4	-3.2	-0.8	0.3	-0.2	-0.7
331	WOOD	-3.0	-1.4	-3.8	-0.1	0.0	-3.2	-1.5	-4.5	-0.3	-0.9
332	FURNITURE	-1.0	-2.2	-0.9	-3.3	-1.2	-1.0	-1.9	0.0	-0.1	0.0
341	PAPER	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	0.0	0.1	-0.7	0.0	-0.2	-0.6	0.0
342	PRINTING	0.0	0.1	-0.5	0.1	-0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
351	IND.CHEM	1.3	1.5	1.4	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.7	1.3	0.2	0.6
352	OTHER CHEM	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.8
353/4	REFINERY	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.7	0.0	-0.1
355	RUBBER	-0.2	0.1	-0.4	-1.0	-0.5	-0.1	-0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
356	PLASTIC	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.2
361	POTTERY	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.5	-0.1	-0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0
362	GLASS	-0.1	0.1	-1.5	0.0	-0.8	-0.4	-0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
369	O.NON-MET.	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
371	IRON,STEEL	0.3	-2.0	-0.1	-0.4	0.2	-0.4	-0.5	1.2	0.0	0.4
372	NON-FERR.	0.1	0.0	0.1	-2.3	-0.3	-0.2	0.3	1.1	0.0	-0.2
331	METAL PROD	0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.6	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.9
382R	MACHINERY	3.2	3.5	1.5	1.4	3.5	3.9	0.5	3.5	0.2	3.2
3825	OFFICE,EDP	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.2
383	ELEC.MACH.	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	-0.1	1.2	1.0	0.8	-0.3	0.6
3843	MOTOR VEH.	-0.5	0.4	-1.4	0.0	0.0	-0.6	-0.3	-0.7	-0.9	1.3
384R	O.TRANSPEC	0.5	0.5	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	4.7	0.1	0.7	0.8
385	PREC.ENGIN	1.6	1.8	3.3	0.6	0.8	1.7	1.4	1.6	0.1	0.6
390	O.MANUFACT	0.2	-0.1	-1.1	-0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.4	-0.2
	TOTAL	2.9	-2.0	-4.4	-1.8	-4.4	-3.1	-2.4	8.9	-0.5	-1.0
	OF WHICH :										
	MEN	2.4	-0.1	-2.7	-2.3	0.5	-0.3	2.9	5.3	-0.4	3.1
	WOMEN	0.5	-1.9	-1.7	0.4	-4.9	-2.8	-5.3	3.6	0.0	-4.1
	SKILLED	2.4	0.5	-1.1	-0.6	-0.5	0.0	1.0	4.7	0.1	1.3
	UNSKILLED	0.5	-2.5	-3.3	-1.2	-3.9	-3.1	-3.4	4.2	-0.5	-2.4

RATIOS 2)

		TOTAL	BULGARIA	C S S R	G D R	HUNGARY	POLAND	ROMANIA	U S S R	WEST.IND.	DEVELOPING
	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	1.21	0.89	0.80	0.87	0.80	0.85	0.88	2.12	0.97	0.95
	SHARE OF WOMEN	0.92	0.76	0.94	1.29	0.62	0.74	0.51	1.58	1.02	0.59
	SHARE OF UNSKILLED	0.90	0.79	0.85	0.93	0.81	0.82	0.75	1.09	0.96	0.81
	SUM OF POS. NET EFF.	10.2	10.1	9.2	6.4	8.1	10.3	12.4	14.9	2.7	9.6
	SUM OF NEG. NET EFF.	-7.3	-12.1	-13.6	-8.3	-12.4	-13.4	-14.8	-6.0	-3.2	-10.6

2) EMPLOYMENT CONTENT OF EXPORTS AS A MULTIPLE OF THE EMPLOYMENT CONTENT OF IMPORTS.

NET EMPLOYMENT IMPACT OF TRADE IN MANUFACTURES , 1985 : DENMARK

- IN 1000 PERSONS PER US-$ 1 BILLION OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS AT 1985 PRODUCTIVITIES -

ISIC NO.	INDUSTRIES	TOTAL	CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES IN EUROPE							FOR COMPARISON :	
			BULGARIA	C S S R	G D R	HUNGARY	POLAND	ROMANIA	U S S R	WEST.IND. CCUNTRIES	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
311/2	FOOD	0.2	-0.4	1.1	1.1	-0.7	-1.5	0.1	0.4	1.8	-0.6
313	BEVERAGES	0.1	-0.9	0.0	0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
314	TOBACCO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
321	TEXTILES	0.4	-1.0	-1.8	0.6	0.6	-2.0	0.9	-0.6	-0.3	-1.5
322	CLOTHING	-0.4	-11.0	-1.2	5.6	-2.0	-3.4	-4.0	0.0	0.6	-4.9
323	LEATHER	0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.7	-0.1	0.7	-0.4	0.0	0.0	-0.2
324	FOOTWEAR	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	0.0	-0.3	-0.7	-1.2	0.0	0.0	-1.1
331	WOOD	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2	0.2	1.2	-1.8	-0.3	-1.1	-0.2	-0.6
332	FURNITURE	-0.2	-1.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-1.2	0.1	0.7	0.2
341	PAPER	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.0
342	PRINTING	0.0	0.0	-0.6	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
351	IND.CHEM	-0.6	-0.4	-0.8	-0.1	-1.7	-0.7	-1.7	-0.5	-0.8	0.0
352	OTHER CHEM	0.6	0.8	1.4	0.4	1.1	0.5	3.9	0.1	0.1	0.7
353/4	REFINERY	-3.4	0.1	-0.2	-4.6	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	-5.8	-0.3	-0.5
355	RUBBER	-0.2	0.0	-0.4	-0.1	-0.9	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.1
356	PLASTIC	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
361	POTTERY	-0.5	0.0	-0.6	-0.9	0.0	-0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
362	GLASS	-0.3	-0.1	-0.7	-0.3	-0.1	-0.7	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0
369	O.NON-MET.	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
371	IRON,STEEL	-0.6	0.0	-2.9	-0.5	-0.4	-0.5	-0.9	-0.1	-0.5	0.0
372	NON-FERR.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0
381	METAL PROD	0.3	-0.2	0.7	-0.3	1.4	0.2	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.5
382R	MACHINERY	5.9	8.2	4.0	3.1	5.0	7.0	1.9	6.3	0.2	4.6
3825	OFFICE,EDP	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.7	0.0
383	ELEC.MACH.	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.4
3843	MOTOR VEH.	-0.2	0.3	-1.2	0.1	0.6	0.4	-1.3	-0.7	-1.3	-0.1
384R	O.TRANSPEO	2.1	0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	5.1	-0.1	2.7
385	PREC.ENGIN	2.9	3.5	4.1	2.1	2.5	1.6	1.0	3.9	0.2	0.8
390	O.MANUFACT	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.3
	TOTAL	6.1	-1.3	0.2	7.2	3.3	2.5	-2.0	10.0	-1.0	-0.1
	OF WHICH :										
	MEN	4.8	5.9	0.6	1.2	4.5	4.2	1.0	7.2	-1.3	4.4
	WOMEN	1.4	-7.2	-0.4	6.0	-1.1	-1.7	-3.0	2.7	0.3	-4.5
	SKILLED	4.5	3.8	1.9	2.5	3.5	3.9	1.1	6.4	-0.8	3.0
	UNSKILLED	1.6	-5.1	-1.7	4.7	-0.2	-1.3	-3.0	3.5	-0.1	-3.1
RATIOS 2)											
	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	1.45	0.94	1.01	1.57	1.20	1.14	0.89	2.00	0.95	1.00
	SHARE OF WOMEN	0.94	0.43	0.91	1.93	0.68	0.66	0.67	1.39	1.13	0.46
	SHARE OF UNSKILLED	0.84	0.67	0.82	1.08	0.81	0.77	0.79	0.88	1.04	0.72
	SUM OF POS. NET EFF.	13.4	14.5	12.1	14.7	12.6	13.6	9.8	18.3	4.0	10.0
	SUM OF NEG. NET EFF.	-7.3	-15.8	-11.9	-7.5	-9.2	-11.1	-11.8	-8.3	-5.0	-10.1

2) EMPLOYMENT CONTENT OF EXPORTS AS A MULTIPLE OF THE EMPLOYMENT CONTENT OF IMPORTS.

Table A.34

NET EMPLOYMENT IMPACT OF TRADE IN MANUFACTURES , 1985 : IRELAND

- IN 1000 PERSONS PER US-$ 1 BILLION OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS AT 1985 PRODUCTIVITIES -

ISIC NO.	INDUSTRIES	TOTAL	BULGARIA	CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES IN EUROPE C S S R	GDR	HUNGARY	POLAND	ROMANIA	U S S R	FOR COMPARISON : WEST.IND. CCUNTRIES	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
311/2	FOOD	5.7	6.3	5.0	0.4	1.9	2.7	8.2	7.2	1.0	3.4
313	BEVERAGES	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.C	0.1	0.1
314	TOBACCO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
321	TEXTILES	-1.5	-0.7	-3.6	-0.7	-0.1	-4.5	-9.5	0.1	-0.1	-2.6
322	CLOTHING	-0.3	-6.3	-1.3	4.6	-4.0	-2.5	-11.4	1.3	-0.6	-6.3
323	LEATHER	0.8	5.3	-0.5	-0.5	4.6	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.3
324	FOOTWEAR	-1.0	-1.9	-2.0	0.0	-0.2	-5.4	-3.8	0.C	-0.2	-1.6
331	WOOD	-1.7	-9.7	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.6	-1.3	-2.6	-0.2	-1.8
332	FURNITURE	-0.3	-0.6	-0.8	0.0	-0.4	-0.6	-1.1	0.C	-0.1	-0.1
341	PAPER	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.C	-0.5	0.0
342	PRINTING	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
351	IND.CHEM	-0.5	0.0	-0.1	-3.9	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.4
352	OTHER CHEM	0.1	-1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
353/4	REFINERY	-0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.0	-0.1	0.0
355	RUBBER	-0.5	0.1	-1.5	0.1	-2.9	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.3
356	PLASTIC	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.3
361	POTTERY	-0.2	0.0	-0.6	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-1.8	0.C	-0.1	-0.1
362	GLASS	-0.6	0.0	-4.3	0.0	-2.3	0.7	-1.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
369	O.NON-MET.	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.7	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
371	IRON,STEEL	-1.0	0.0	-1.7	-4.0	0.0	-2.9	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1
372	NON-FERR.	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	0.0
381	METAL PROD	-0.2	-0.1	-0.7	1.5	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	0.0	-0.2	0.0
382R	MACHINERY	1.3	-1.5	-4.4	5.1	1.6	6.4	-0.6	1.5	-0.9	1.0
3825	OFFICE,EDP	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	-0.5
383	ELEC.MACH.	-0.4	-1.2	-0.1	-0.4	-4.9	-0.5	-0.4	-0.1	-0.3	-0.7
3843	MOTOR VEH.	-0.1	0.0	-0.4	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	-0.5	0.0
384R	O.TRANSPEQ	0.7	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	1.2	-0.4	0.2
385	PREC.ENGIN	0.8	0.0	4.0	7.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.1
390	O.MANUFACT	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2
	TOTAL	0.5	-11.6	-13.5	7.3	-6.7	-8.2	-22.8	7.6	-2.4	-9.3
	OF WHICH :										
	MEN	0.7	-6.0	-9.9	1.8	-1.5	-2.9	-8.9	4.7	-1.8	-2.7
	WOMEN	-0.2	-5.7	-3.5	5.6	-5.1	-5.3	-13.8	2.8	-0.6	-6.6
	SKILLED	0.4	-8.5	-6.7	4.7	-3.4	-2.7	-11.5	3.7	-1.3	-5.0
	UNSKILLED	0.1	-3.1	-6.7	2.6	-3.2	-5.5	-11.3	3.8	-1.1	-4.3
RATIOS 2)											
	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	1.04	0.52	0.48	1.51	0.68	0.66	0.29	2.61	0.85	0.55
	SHARE OF WOMEN	0.92	0.68	1.14	1.88	0.60	0.63	0.54	2.28	1.05	0.60
	SHARE OF UNSKILLED	0.98	1.36	1.06	0.88	1.05	0.85	1.03	1.20	1.02	1.03
	SUM OF POS. NET EFF.	9.5	11.8	9.5	18.9	9.9	11.1	9.3	11.8	2.6	5.7
	SUM OF NEG. NET EFF.	-9.0	-23.5	-23.0	-11.6	-16.6	-19.3	-32.1	-4.2	-5.0	-15.0

2) EMPLOYMENT CONTENT OF EXPORTS AS A MULTIPLE OF THE EMPLOYMENT CONTENT OF IMPORTS.

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT POLICIES

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