This PDF is a selection from an out-of-print volume from the National Bureau of Economic Research

Volume Title: Measuring International Capital Movements

Volume Author/Editor: Michael, Walther P.

Volume Publisher: UMI

Volume ISBN: 0-87014-229-1

Volume URL: http://www.nber.org/books/mich71-2

Publication Date: 1971

Chapter Title: Appendix A AREA SYSTEM

Chapter Author: Walther P. Michael

Chapter URL: http://www.nber.org/chapters/c3944

Chapter pages in book: (p. 83 - 90)

## AREA SYSTEM

0.4					:		Арр	bendix	A
	Continental OEEC and OEEC-Oriented	Data	370 19 & 1 16	800 11 & 6 (1947) 8 & 5	740 20 17ª	510 12 & n.a. 12 & n.a.		500 17 & 2 (1947) 13 & 9	(1) 1,010 (2) $15^{6}$
Drientation	Contine	Coun- try	Aus	Bel	Fr	Ger	Ity	Nth	Swi
APPENDIX TABLE A Area System According to Economic Level and Trade Orientation in Early 1950's	UK and UK-Oriented	Data	780 5 & 4 6 & 4	4 3 0					
		Coun- try	UK						
	US and US-Oriented	Data	1,870 12 & 2 7 & 2	190 33 & 2 26 & 3					
	US a	Coun- try	N	lpn					
			GROUP 1						

84

Appendix A

950 19 13 ª	750 19 21	740 25 & 1 15 & 1	670 34 25	460 26 (1947) 16 & 1		n.a.
Swd	Den	Nor	Fin	Arg		Uru
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Can	Isr	Chi				
GROUP 2						

85

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Coun- try         Data         Coun- try         Data         Coun- try         Coun- tr		N	US and US-Oriented	UK and	UK and UK-Oriented	Contine	Continental OEEC and OEEC-Oriented
Bra $230$ $56 \& 3$ $56 \& 3$ $56 \& 3$ $29 \& n.a.$ $29 \& n.a.$ Col $250$ $53 \& 1.5 b$ $43 \& 2$ $60 (1) 310$ $61 (1) 310$ $(2) 41 (1953) b$ Mex $220$ $(2) 41 (1953) b$ Mex $220$ $8 \& 1 b. d$ $58 \& 1 b. d$ $20 \& 4$ $20 \& 4$ Pan $220$ $49^b$ $740$ $(2) 40 \& 3^b$		Coun try		Coun- try	Data	Coun- try	Data
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250 53 & 1.5 <sup>b</sup> 43 & 2 43 & 2 (1) 310 (2) 41 (1953) <sup>b</sup> (2) 41 (1953) <sup>b</sup> 58 & 1 <sup>b,d</sup> 58 & 1 <sup>b,d</sup> 58 & 1 <sup>b,d</sup> 20 & 4 20 & 4 20 & 4 20 & 3 <sup>b</sup> (2) 40 & 3 <sup>b</sup>			29 & n.a.				34
$\begin{array}{c} 53 \& 1.5 \\ 43 \& 2 \\ (1) 310 \\ (2) 41 (1953) \\ 220 \\ 58 \& 1^{b.d} \\ 58 \& 1^{b.d} \\ 20 \& 4 \\ 20 \& 4 \\ 20 \& 4 \\ 49^{b} \\ 49^{b} \\ 11 540 \\ (1) 540 \\ (2) 40 \& 3^{b} \end{array}$		Col	250			Por	200
$\begin{array}{cccc} 43 \& 2 \\ (1) & 310 \\ (2) & 41 (1953) b \\ 220 \\ 58 \& 1^{b,d} \\ 20 \& 4 \\ 20 \& 4 \\ 220 \\ 49 \\ 49 \\ 34 \\ (1) \\ 540 \\ (2) \\ 40 \& 3^{b} \end{array}$			53 & 1.5 b				44 & 1 <sup>b</sup>
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			(2) 40 & $3^{b}$			)	
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APPENDIX TABLE A (continued)

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86

140 53 ¢ 44	120 61 (1947) 44	n.a.		(2) 75 (2) $67^a$	(2) 85 ° & n.a. (3) 30 & 20					
Par	Egy	Syr	COT	Alg Mor	Con	•				
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(2) 54 <sup>b</sup> (3) 45	(1) 160 (2) 56 <sup>b</sup>	(2) 62 ° (3) 53 160	78 (1940) 46	(2) 73 $^{b}$ (3) 74		150 73 (1940) 56 & 1	(2) 67 & 1 <sup>b</sup> (3) 41 & 6	(60) 42 & 7 <sup>b</sup>	56 <sup>a</sup> & n.a.	
CR	c	EIS Gua		Hai		Hon		Bol		

87

**GROUP 4** 

	ns	US and US-Oriented	UK	UK and UK-Oriented	Continenta OEEC-	Continental OEEC and OEEC-Oriented
	Coun-	1	Coun-		Coun-	
	try	Data	try	Data	try	Data
<b>GROUP 4</b>	Ecu	150		76 (1947)		
(cont.)		47 & 5 b		57 & 2		
		39 & 2				
			Irn	(1) (100)		
	Per	120				
		54 & 2 (1940)	Eth	(1) (50)		
		37 & 11				
			Sud	n.a.		
	Phi	150				
		60	Afg	n.a. ´		
		41 & 1	)			
			Nep	n.a.		
	Tai	(3) 37 & 1	ſ			
			UKOT			
	SK	(1) 70	Jam	(1) 180		
		(3) 53 & 1		(3) 31		
	SAr	n.a.	BrG	(3) 27 & 10		

APPENDIX TABLE A (concluded)

88

Lib n.a. BrH (3) 38 Cyp (2) 47 (1 (3) 29 & Mal & Sin 310 50 & 10 $R = 10^{-10}$ 8 $R = 10^{-10}$ 9 $R = 10^{-10}$ 10	38 47 (1946) & n.a. 29 & 13	310 50 & 2 (1947) 38 & 8	4 40 8. 0	±0 ∞ 3 69	60	44	50	8) <sup>a</sup> ulture.
n.a. 7 data. Europeans only) <sup>6</sup> (1947–53) <sup>a</sup>	(3) $(2)$ $(3)$		(3)	(r) (r) (r)	Ξ	(3)	(1)	& 10 (1948 agric
Lib n.a. s' data. at. Yearbook 1957 data. ian Fed. (1) 100 Nya (2) 8 & 28 (Europeans only) <sup>b</sup> (3) 10 & 63 (1947–53) <sup>a</sup>	BrH Cyp	Mal & Sin	ΗK	Nig	Ken		Uga	SR (3) 23 Nya (3) 56 <sup>d</sup> Includes women in <sup>e</sup> 1930 or 1931. n.a. = not available.
								<sup>2</sup> data. at. Yearbook 1957 data. an Fed. (1) 100 Nya (2) 8 & 28 (Europeans only) <sup>b</sup> (2) 11 & 4 (Europeans only) <sup>b</sup> (3) 10 & 63 (1947-53) <sup>a</sup>

89

## STATISTICAL NOTES FOR APPENDIX TABLE A

NOTE: For each country, the information on the first line is per capita income (in U.S. dollars) for 1952-54. For a few countries not covered by the 1952-54 data, the 1949 figures were used (these appear in parentheses).

The first figure in the second line indicates the percentage of the adult male labor force in agriculture. The second figure in the second line indicates the percentage of the labor force in mining. The first figure in the third line is the percentage of total product contributed by agriculture. The second figure is the percentage contribution by mining to total product, which is shown where significant. If information was not available for all three lines, the type of data available is indicated by the line number in parentheses. Unless otherwise indicated, the figures in the second and third lines are those for 1950, or within two years of 1950. If another year was used, it is indicated within parentheses.

See the statistical notes to Appendix B for abbreviations.

SOURCE: Line 1-United Nations, Series E, No. 4, Per Capita National Product of Fifty-five Countries, 1952-1954 (averages). The more extensive but less reliable data for 1949 come from UN, Series E, No. 1, National and Per Capita Incomes, Seventy Countries, 1949.

Line 2-Colin Clark data from the Conditions of Economic Progress, 2nd ed., 1957, p. 510, Table III. Where only data before 1945 were available, the percentage was based on UN data, Statistical Yearbook 1957, Table 6, p. 50 ff., by excluding females in agriculture. These data are for 1950 or within a close range, but the coverage by ages is uneven; children are included in a number of cases. In a few cases, where neither data were available, Kuznets' data were used, from Industrial Distribution of National Product and Labor Force, Appendix Table III. These include both women and children.

Line 3-Agriculture-Calculated from UN, Series H, Nos. 8, 9, and 10, Industrial Origin of Gross (Net) Domestic Product, for 1950. The results were checked, however, against the Kuznets' data (op. cit., Appendix Table I) which are calculated for a longer period, usually 1948-54. In 22 cases the result is the same, in most others it differs by one or two points. The largest difference is in the case of Egypt where the Kuznets' figure is 9 per cent lower (35 per cent); this is partly due to a rise in the government sector. The Kuznets' data were used where UN data were unavailable. Mining-The mining sector was also shown where significant. The comparison of labor force and product percentages, although giving a very rough result, indicates that mining, unlike agriculture, is at least of average, and often above average, productivity for the country.