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Appendix A

AREA SYSTEM

APPENDIX TABLE A  
 Area System According to Economic Level and Trade Orientation  
 in Early 1950's

GROUP 1	US and US-Oriented		UK and UK-Oriented		Continental OEEC and OEEC-Oriented	
	Country	Data	Country	Data	Country	Data
	US	1,870 12 & 2 7 & 2	UK	780 5 & 4 6 & 4	Aus	370 19 & 1 16
	Jpn	190 33 & 2 26 & 3			Bel	800 11 & 6 (1947) 8 & 5
					Fr	740 20 17 <sup>a</sup>
					Ger	510 12 & n.a. 12 & n.a.
					Ity	310 35 32
					Nith	500 17 & 2 (1947) 13 & 2
					Swi	(1) 1,010 (2) 15 <sup>b</sup>

GROUP 2	Can	1,310 19 & 2 7 & 2	Ice	(1) 780 (2) 41 (1940)	Swd	950 19 13 <sup>a</sup>
	Isr	470 12 <sup>a</sup> 12	Ire	410 36 <sup>b</sup> 31	Den	750 19 21
	Chi	360 29 & 6 <sup>b</sup> 15 & 6	Asl	950 17 & 2 (1947) 17 (1939) <sup>a</sup> & n.a.	Nor	740 25 & 1 15 & 1
			NZ	1,000 20 (1945) 24 & 1	Fin	670 34 25
			RFd	<sup>c</sup>	Arg	460 26 (1947) 16 & 1
	SAF	(1) 300	Nonwhites	(2) 44 & 12 (1946) <sup>b</sup>		
	Whites	(2) 14 & 6 (1951) <sup>b</sup>		(3) 18 & 13		
					Uru	n.a.

(continued)

APPENDIX TABLE A (continued)

GROUP 3	US and US-Oriented		UK and UK-Oriented		Continental OEEC and OEEC-Oriented	
	Country	Data	Country	Data	Country	Data
Bra		230			Gr	220
		56 & 3				44 <sup>b</sup>
Col		29 & n.a.				34
		250			Por	200
		53 & 1.5 <sup>b</sup>				44 & 1 <sup>b</sup>
		43 & 2				31 & 1
Cub	(1)	310			Tur	210
	(2)	41 (1953) <sup>b</sup>				76
Mex		220				49 & 1
		58 & 1 <sup>b,d</sup>			Sp	(2) 47 & 2 <sup>b</sup>
		20 & 4				(3) 41 & 2
Pan		220			Leb	(1) 260
		49 <sup>b</sup>				(3) 20
		34				
Ven	(1)	540			Yug	(2) 54 (1953) <sup>b</sup>
	(2)	40 & 3 <sup>b</sup>			SBI (USSR)	(2) 58 (1939) <sup>a</sup>

GROUP 4	CR	(2) 54 <sup>b</sup> (3) 45	Bur	50 69 & 1 <sup>e</sup> 47 & 2	Par	140 53 <sup>b</sup> 44
	Dom	(1) 160 (2) 56 <sup>b</sup>	Cey	110 44 (1946) 55 <sup>a</sup>	Egy	120 61 (1947) 44
	EIS	(2) 62 <sup>b</sup> (3) 53				
	Gua	160 78 (1940) 46	Ind	60 69	Syr	n.a.
	Hai	(2) 73 <sup>b</sup> (3) 74	Pak	51 & 1 70 70 60	COT Alg Mor Con	(2) 75 (2) 67 <sup>a</sup> (2) 85 <sup>a</sup> & n.a. (3) 30 & 20
	Hon	150 73 (1940) 56 & 1	Irq	(1) (100)		
	Nic	(2) 67 & 1 <sup>b</sup> (3) 41 & 6	Jor Lby Ins	n.a. n.a. (1) (50)		
	Bol	(60) 42 & 7 <sup>b</sup> 56 <sup>a</sup> & n.a.	Java Other Tha	(2) 65 <sup>e</sup> (2) 78 <sup>e</sup> (3) 56 & 2 80		

(continued)

APPENDIX TABLE A (concluded)

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

Lib	n.a.	BrH	(3) 38
		Cyp	(2) 47 (1946) & n.a. (3) 29 & 13
		Mal & Sin	310 50 & 2 (1947) 38 & 8
		H K	(3) 4
		G C	(3) 40 & 9
		Nig	(3) 69
		Ken	(1) 60
		Uga	(3) 44 (1) 50

<sup>a</sup> Kuznets' data.

<sup>b</sup> U.N. Stat. Yearbook 1957 data.

<sup>c</sup> Rhodesian Fed. (1) 100

NR & Nya (2) 8 & 28 (Europeans only)<sup>b</sup>

SR (2) 11 & 4 (Europeans only)<sup>b</sup>

NR (3) 10 & 63 (1947-53)<sup>a</sup>

SR (3) 23 & 10

Nya (3) 56 (1948)<sup>a</sup>

<sup>d</sup> Includes women in agriculture.

<sup>e</sup> 1930 or 1931.

n.a. = not available.

## 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.