

Wage labour in comparative analysis: development trends from 1950-90

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WORKING PAPER N° 201

**Wage Labour in Comparative Analysis
Development Trends from 1950-90**

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WAGE LABOUR IN COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

DEVELOPMENT TRENDS FROM 1950-90

Heiko Schrader

INTRODUCTION¹

World-market integration and international division of labour are the matter of discussion of conservative, neo-classical as well as *dependencia* and world-system theorists. The former consider these factors as the key of development and advise the developing economies to rely on an export orientation which should be based on labour-intensive production, the production factor where these countries have comparative cost advantages. Just the opposite is held by the latter theorists. They argue that the capitalist world-economy is based upon an unequal exchange between centre and periphery. The modern world-system developed and expanded during a long-term process from somewhere in the long sixteenth century until its final, contemporary form (see Wallerstein 1980a,b, 1989) and has subsumed the whole world under its mode of production. Development approaches which are based on the assumptions of *dependencia* theories emphasise that an export orientation was perhaps useful during the industrial revolution, however, nowadays the structural conditions are different because of a long-established international and new international division of labour and world debt relations. An import substitution policy, partial dissolution from the world market and formation of economic blocks with a stronger bargaining power compared to the EC or the US seems to them a more adequate development path. Both, export-orientation which is practised, for example, by Japan and the NICs and import substitution and dissolution, which were tried by India or Burma, seem to me not very successful in the long run.

I did most of my work on the development of formal sector employment and wage labour during the mid-1980s which means that among developmental sociologists *dependencia* and world-system theory were predominant. I completed the data in 1993 when world-system theory had experienced a deep crisis with the collapse of the semi-periphery in the late 1980s and early 1990s forming an important constituent of the structure of the modern world-system and being considered as an alternative to capitalist politico-economic systems. Conservative

¹ This paper is based on a research project from 1984, which was financed by the Documentation Centre of the Sociology of Development Research Centre, University of Bielefeld. I am grateful to Johannes Augel and Hans-Dieter Evers. The 1984 data were updated for this paper.

politicians and scholars interpreted these political developments as the final blow of capitalism to socialism and were easily in revitalising modernisation theory.

The mainstream of development sociologists seems to me at a loss which theoretical approach shall now be applied. They are busy in discussing potential directions, while the conservative political and scientific block is on the advance. But why not modifying world-system theory? The analysis of the emergence of the modern world-system until the 1980s has not been questioned, only the three-tier structure and the assumption, in line with historical materialism, that - in the long run - socialism will replace capitalism. Wallerstein (1991) (although remaining very imprecise in the description of the world-system crisis and the future perspective) developed different scenarios ranging from a nuclear war² to the emergence of a new politico-economic system with perhaps another pattern of distribution.

Although the thought of liberalism predominates the present discussion, the neo-classical euphoria smoothed down with the emergence of the economic crisis during the early 1990s, which has been called by the media the deepest depression in the post-war period. What neo-classical theorist cannot see, since their growth models have no limits, is that the economic crisis seems to be a structural one - a crisis of capitalism, since capitalism has extended until its final limits. All the world has been incorporated under the capitalist mode of production. Capitalism has become a zero-sum game. Winning in this game can only take place at the expense of others. Taking the economic perspective, Kurz (1993) emphasised that the self-contradictions of capitalism can no longer be overcome - the self-contradictions between industrial rationalisation and purchasing power and those in the relation of market processes between private people and an increase of social infrastructure. World-market integration has transposed the trade cycles to a global level. The collapse of the market economy can no longer be postponed. However, Kurz ends with the analysis and does not dare a prognosis of what might follow this collapse.

I do not dare such a prognosis either, and this is not the aim of this paper. What I try to investigate is whether the latest expansion of the world-system went along with an expansion of formal sector employment and wage-labour. While from the neo-classical perspective world-market integration and development are accompanied by an expansion of the secondary and tertiary sectors and of the organisational form of wage labour, this is not necessarily the case from the point of view of world-system theory and related theories. Rosa Luxemburg (1966: 289) emphasised that capitalism appropriates surplus value even from strata or societies which

² Now such a war can no longer be expected to take place between the two ideological blocks capitalism-socialism, but perhaps within the periphery or between periphery and centre as an expression of distribution fights. Was not the semi-periphery considered the stabiliser of the modern world-system?

do not produce in a capitalist way. To put it another way, the capitalist mode of production appropriates surplus from both, capitalist and non-capitalist forms of production. This has been extensively discussed with the topics of subsistence production, domestic labour, gender relations and informal sector activities (AG Bielefelder Entwicklungssoziologen 1979).

The period investigated comprises the years 1950-90. I take a look at regional, as well as sectoral differences. The following three questions shall be analysed:

(1) How does the sectoral share of the economically active population develop?

(2) How does the share of wage labour develop?

(3) How does the share of government employment develop?

THE STUDY

The Framework

To get a representative cross-section I tried to select countries from the four continents Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America, which roughly covered the scheme of 'least developed countries of the periphery', 'periphery', 'semi-periphery' and 'centre'. Unfortunately, however, I had to exclude Africa, since the young independent states did only insufficiently provide statistical data. Until 1970 the other selected countries provided censuses only once per decade. The different statistics inhibit large deviations from each other, particularly for the 1950s and 60s. I worked with UN labour statistics and selected the following sixteen countries (in alphabetical order) were selected: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, El Salvador, FR Germany, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Japan, Rep. of Korea, Peninsula Malaysia (West), Nepal, Singapore, Thailand and Venezuela. To take the relative developments into consideration, I related the nominal data to the total population which is one of the more reliable data.

I shall very roughly discuss the trends and shall instead refer to the tables and figures. With regard to trade cycles during the post-war period it can be assumed that during the period 1980 - 90 all over the world the trade cycles were largely in conjuncture; whereas until the 1970s trade cycles of the centre occurred with time lag in the periphery. The data for 1980/81 and in part 1990/91 were affected by depression. A more detailed analysis should include the analysis of the trade cycles of each country, which is beyond the scope of this paper.

Economically Active Population

The economically active population, hereafter EAP,³ is statistically imprecise because it refers to formal sector employment only. While it includes the officially unemployed, it does not take unofficially, non-registered unemployed (which is in the industrialised countries largely the unemployed with no financial claims, the labour reserve army) and informally employed people into consideration. Therefore the share of the EAP can be expected to be smaller in countries with a large informal sector. I expressed the EAP in relation to the total population.

The findings have been summarised in Table 1 and Figure 1. The trends are very heterogeneous. Generally speaking industrialised countries and the NICs exhibit an increase of the EAP, while it remained constant or even decreased in the periphery.

Wage Earners and Employees

Table 2 and Figure 2 show wage earners and employees in relation to the total population. As far as data are available, a strong increase of wage labour occurred in the NICs and Japan, while in less prospering countries the increase was more moderate or even negative, like in the least developed countries Haiti and Nepal. An exception forms perhaps Indonesia where the level of wage labour declined by four percent in 1989 to the 1970/71 level.

In Table 3 and Figure 3 I relate the number of wage earners and employees to the economically active population. The trends are similar to those in Table 2 and Figure 2, however, with higher amplitudes. On the whole, most sample countries have experienced a growth of the wage earners and employees per economically active population. Of course their share is much higher in more industrialised countries and countries with a high wage labour force in the primary sector than in agrarian countries with largely smallholder production.

Economically Active Population and Sectors

In the following I take a distinction according to sectors of the economy. Within the period of investigation the UN-statistics changed the ISIC-Code.⁴ This change was not necessarily adopted by the sample countries at the same time. The 1958-code comprised the following categories:

³ For the statistics is used the EAP per industry.

⁴ ISIC-Code: International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities

- 0 Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing
- 1 Mining and quarrying
- 2-3 Manufacturing
- 4 Construction
- 5 Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services
- 6 Commerce
- 7 Transport, storage and communication
- 8 Services.

The 1968-code provides the following classification scheme:

- 1 Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing
- 2 Mining and quarrying
- 3 Manufacturing
- 4 Electricity, gas and water
- 5 Construction
- 6 Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels
- 7 Transport, storage and communication
- 8 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services
- 9 Community, social and personal services
- 0 Activities not adequately described.

Primary Sector

In contrast to the practice of the UN-statistics I count the activity 'agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing' (1958: Code 0; 1968: Code 1) among the primary sector, because from its nature 'mining and quarrying' is closer to the secondary sector. Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1 show the share of EAP per total population in the primary sector.

OnO

As can be expected it declined during the whole period with the exception of Nepal and Indonesia.

Secondary Sector

I count

- 1 Mining and quarrying
- 2-3 Manufacturing

- 4 Construction
- 5 Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services

of Code 58 and

- 2 Mining and quarrying
- 3 Manufacturing
- 4 Electricity, gas and water
- 5 Construction.

of Code 68 to the secondary sector. Interestingly the data reveal a constancy or even decline of the EAP per total population, except in some prospering countries such as El Salvador, Japan, Korea, Malaysia and Singapore.

Tertiary Sector

The UN-statistics count a broad spectrum of heterogeneous activities among the secondary sector. I tried to separate commercial activities from service activities to have a rough proxy for the development of government employment. I counted the following activities of Code 58 among Tertiary Sector 1:

- 6 Commerce
- 7 Transport, storage and communication.

According to the 68 Code the following activities belong to Tertiary Sector 1:

- 6 Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels
- 7 Transport, storage and communication
- 8 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services.

Tertiary Sector 2 (T2) comprised

- 8 Services according to Code 58; and
- 9 Community, social and personal services according to Code 68.

Generally speaking T1 under Code 58 is smaller than T1 under Code 68. The opposite relation is valid for T2. T2-Code 68 is a better proxy for government employment than T2-Code 58. In a third step I form a joint category 'Tertiary Sector'. The results have been provided in Tables 4.3-4.5 and Figures 4.3-4.5. Almost in all countries a growth of tertiary-sector activities can be observed over the whole period. This growth takes place in both sub-sectors T1 and T2, the latter of which has reached a relative share of more than 12 percent of the total population in

FR Germany and Japan and more than 10 percent in El Salvador, Hungary, Singapore and Venezuela. In FR Germany, Thailand and Venezuela both T1 and T2 are almost of the same size, in Brazil and Hungary T2 even exceeds T1.

Sectoral Change

Tables and Figures 4.6 outline the same data in another form to demonstrate the relative sectoral shifts within the EAP (related to the total population). While during the 1950s the majority of the EAP was in the primary sector of most of the sample countries, followed by the tertiary and secondary sectors, this maximum shifted to the tertiary sector of many of the sample countries, followed by the secondary and primary sectors. In Thailand and Indonesia, however, the maximum of the EAP is still in the primary sector. These data suggest that research on and development programmes/projects in the tertiary sector are still underrepresented when one considers the labour absorption capacity of this sector. Development trends from modern society to post-modernity are visible both, in the centre and in the periphery and within the tertiary sector government employment plays an important role.

Wage Earners and Employees in Sectors

Tables and Figures 5 present the relative share of wage earners and employees per total population and sector.

Primary Sector

As outlined in Table and Figure 5.1 the share of wage earners and employees per total population is small from a comparative perspective because most of the agricultural people are smallholders and therefore count among own account workers. Their share has decreased during the whole period. Exceptions are Hungary, Indonesia until 1980/81 and Thailand.

Secondary Sector

A general trend is not visible in the secondary sector, as Table and Figure 5.2 point out. In some of the prospering countries (Brazil, El Salvador, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia Singapore, Thailand) an increase of the relative share of wage earners and employees per total

population can be observed, while in other countries, both rich and poor, (Chile, FR Germany, Haiti, Hungary, Nepal) its share remained constant or even decreased.

Tertiary Sector

In T1 a stagnation of or increase of wage labour may be observed, with the exception of Hungary where a slight decrease occurred during the last decade. The same more or less happens in T2. With the exception of Japan, Korea and Singapore T2 is larger than T1. Since the developments in both T1 and T2 are the same, the same fits to the tertiary sector as a whole. In developed countries such as FR Germany, Japan or Singapore its relative share of the total population amounts to between 23 and 29 percent.

Sectoral Change

Tables and Figures 5.6 chose another form of presentation to show the sectoral change of wage earners and employees per total population and sector. On the whole, an increase of wage earners and employees could be observed in the tertiary sector in most sample countries. The prospering countries also exhibit an increase in the secondary sector (El Salvador, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Singapore Thailand), while in FR Germany and Hungary a decrease may be observed from the 1960s onward. On the contrary, the share of wage earners and employees per total population in the primary sector remained constant or decreased with the exception of Thailand. In the most advanced countries the share of wage earners and employees per total population amounts to between 23 and 30 percent in the tertiary sector amounts, compared to between 15 and 19 percent in the secondary sector and less than one percent in the primary sector. In the prospering countries the share of wage earners amounts to between 5 and 15 percent in the tertiary sector, compared to between 4 and 14 percent in the secondary sector and up to four percent in the primary sector.

In summary a stagnation or even growth of wage labour can be observed in both, the industrialised as well as the prospering countries, which is carried not so much by an increase in the 'traditional' field of wage labour, the secondary sector, rather than by an increase of wage labour in the tertiary sector, both in commerce and services. One of the main large employers of wage labourers is the public sector, particularly when education, social and health services are public services. In the least developed countries which are underrepresented in the sample, a stagnation or even decrease of wage labour occurred both in the primary and secondary sectors, while an increase occurred in the tertiary sector.

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TABLES AND FIGURES

Tab. 1: Economically Active Population per Total Population

CC	Country/Year	1950/51	1960/61	1970/71	1980/81	1990/91
1	Argentina	40,56	37,10	38,53	38,52	38,07
2	Brazil	32,95	32,30	31,67	36,78	41,08
3	Chile	36,32	32,40	29,45	32,54	36,59
4	El Salvador	35,18	32,14	37,05	35,42	40,57
5	FR Germany	46,44	47,56	43,04	44,93	49,64
6	Haiti	56,41		53,72	48,32	41,14
7	Hungary	42,48	48,95	48,33	48,81	43,64
8	India	39,18	42,96	32,93		
9	Indonesia		36,30	33,88	35,53	10,92
10	Japan	43,64	47,75	48,67	47,29	52,47
11	Korea, Rep. of	39,48	33,19	33,01	36,32	47,53
12	Malaysia (West)	38,79	33,26	32,70	40,33	43,83
13	Nepal	49,01	45,75	42,00	47,22	
14	Singapore	38,04	33,20	35,40	46,68	56,26
15	Thailand	51,55	52,70	48,99	47,64	55,67
16	Venezuela	33,88	31,25	28,12	32,05	36,51

Notes: CC=country code for figures

Argentina 1947

Brazil 1988

Chile 1947

Haiti 1983

Hungary 1948

Indonesia: 1989

Korea 1991: total population

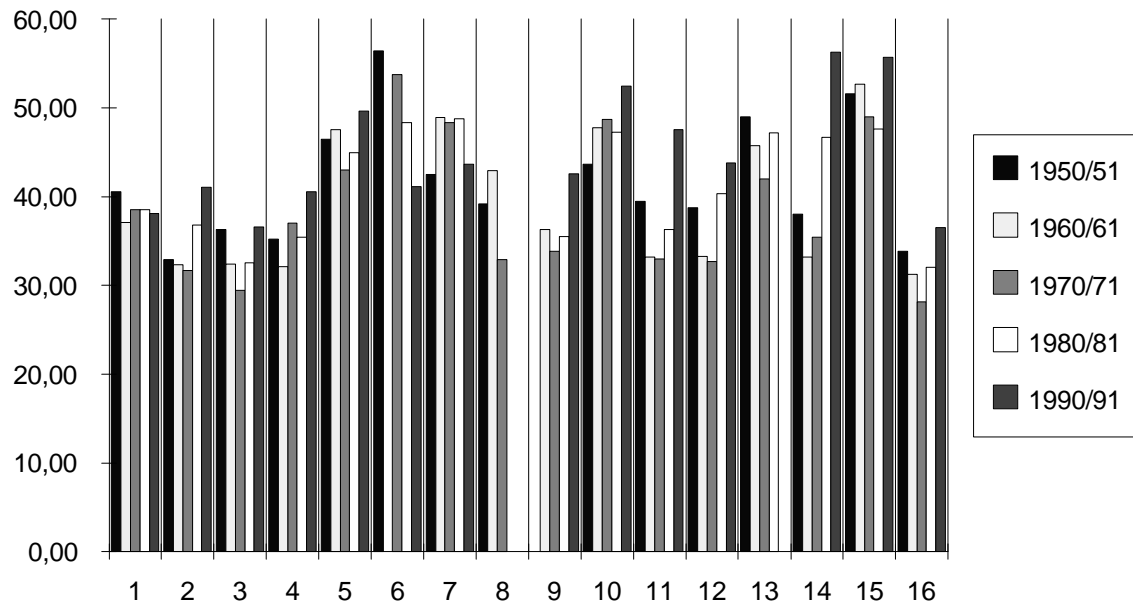
Malaysia 1947, 1957, 1988

Nepal 1953 and 1976

Singapore 1947 and 1957

Thailand 1947 and 1988

Fig. 1: Economically Active Population per Total Population



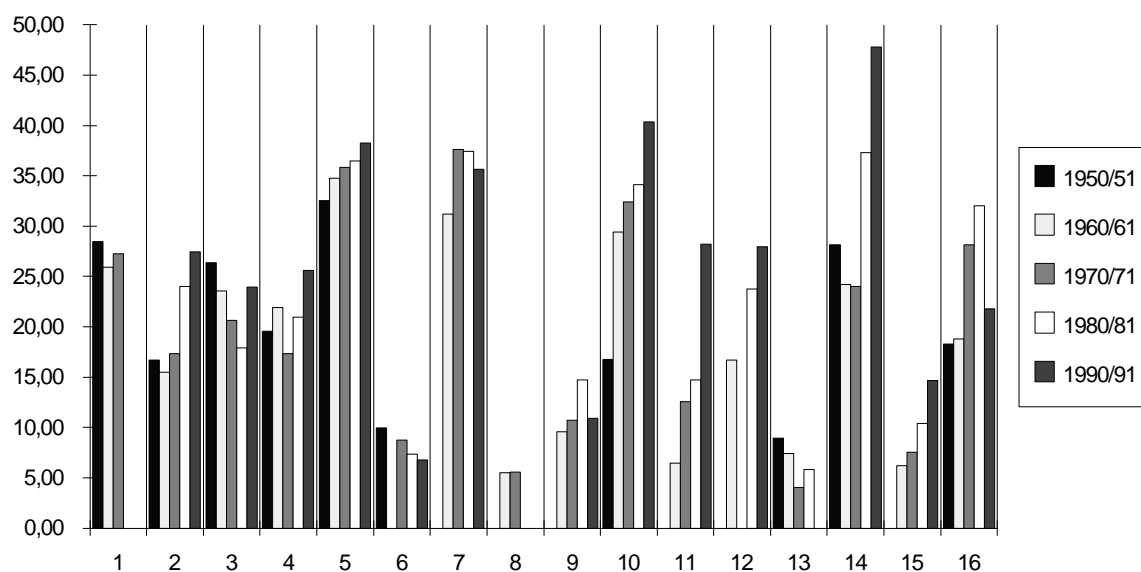
Tab. 2: Wage Earners and Employees per Total Population

CC	Country/Year	1950/51	1960/61	1970/71	1980/81	1990/91
1	Argentina	28,44	25,94	27,28		
2	Brazil	16,69	15,51	17,35	24,02	27,45
3	Chile	26,34	23,58	20,65	17,93	23,92
4	El Salvador	19,56	21,90	17,36	20,95	25,60
5	FR Germany	32,52	34,73	35,84	36,50	38,27
6	Haiti	9,94		8,75	7,36	6,80
7	Hungary		31,17	37,62	37,42	35,61
8	India		5,48	5,60		
9	Indonesia		9,57	10,73	14,76	42,57
10	Japan	16,79	29,42	32,39	34,14	40,35
11	Korea, Rep. of		6,43	12,54	14,71	28,22
12	Malaysia (West)		16,70		23,76	27,99
13	Nepal	8,93	7,39	4,03	5,81	
14	Singapore	28,16	24,20	24,00	37,31	47,81
15	Thailand		6,22	7,55	10,40	14,68
16	Venezuela	18,29	18,78	28,12	32,05	21,81

Notes: see notes, Tab. 1 and:

Chile 1952

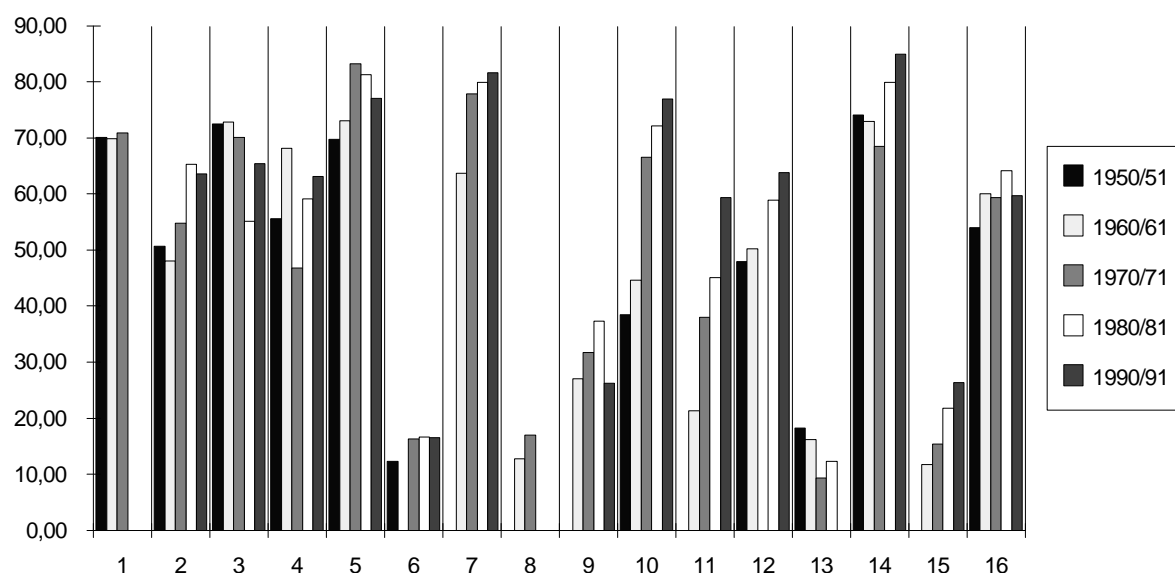
Indonesia 1964 and 1978

Fig. 2: Wage Earners and Employees per Total Population

Tab. 3: Wage Earners and Employees per Economically Active Population

CC	Country/Year	1950/51	1960/61	1970/71	1980/81	1990/91
1	Argentina	70,12	69,91	70,88		
2	Brazil	50,63	48,02	54,79	65,31	63,56
3	Chile	72,53	72,79	70,12	55,12	65,38
4	El Salvador	55,59	68,15	46,84	59,13	63,11
5	FR Germany	69,73	73,03	83,27	81,24	77,09
6	Haiti	12,31		16,29	16,64	16,52
7	Hungary		63,68	77,83	79,94	81,61
8	India		12,75	17,01		
9	Indonesia		27,09	31,68	37,32	26,20
10	Japan	38,47	44,58	66,54	72,19	76,89
11	Korea, Rep. of		21,32	37,97	45,05	59,37
12	Malaysia (West)	47,90	50,22		58,90	63,86
13	Nepal	18,23	16,16	9,33	12,31	
14	Singapore	74,02	72,92	68,50	79,93	84,97
15	Thailand		11,79	15,42	21,84	26,38
16	Venezuela	53,99	60,10	59,34	64,09	59,73

Notes: see Tab. 1 and 2

Fig. 3: Wage Earners and Employees per Economically Active Population

Tab. 4.1: Economically Active Population per Total Population, Primary Sector

CC	Country/Year	1950/51	1960/61	1970/71	1980/81	1990/91
1	Argentina	10,21	6,62	5,69		
2	Brazil	19,96	16,68	14,03	11,01	8,96
3	Chile	10,92	8,98	6,24	4,77	6,76
4	El Salvador	22,25	19,35	17,81	14,16	4,23
5	FR Germany	10,13	6,39	3,91	2,24	1,65
6	Haiti	46,95		33,00	27,35	23,58
7	Hungary		18,80	11,85	10,35	7,89
8	India	20,14	31,31	23,73	0,19	
9	Indonesia		24,69	21,07	19,64	23,28
10	Japan	20,70	15,51	8,47	4,93	3,53
11	Korea, Rep. of		18,69	16,41	12,81	7,76
12	Malaysia (West)	25,16	17,10	13,95	13,87	13,84
13	Nepal	45,83	42,93	39,63	42,45	
14	Singapore	2,76	2,77	1,06	0,71	0,15
15	Thailand	43,70	43,16	38,38	33,72	30,48
16	Venezuela	13,98	10,10	5,71	4,55	4,31

Notes: see Tab. 1, and

Code 68 except

Argentina 1947, 1960: Code 58

Brazil 1950, 1960, 1970: Code 58

Chile 1952, 1960, 1970: Code 58

El Salvador 1950, 1961: Code 58

FR Germany: 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980: Code 58

Hungary 1950, 1960: Code 58

India 1951, 1961 Code 58, since 1975: primary-sector enterprise with more than 10 employees

Japan 1950, 1960: Code 58

Malaysia: 1947, 1957, 1979 Code 58

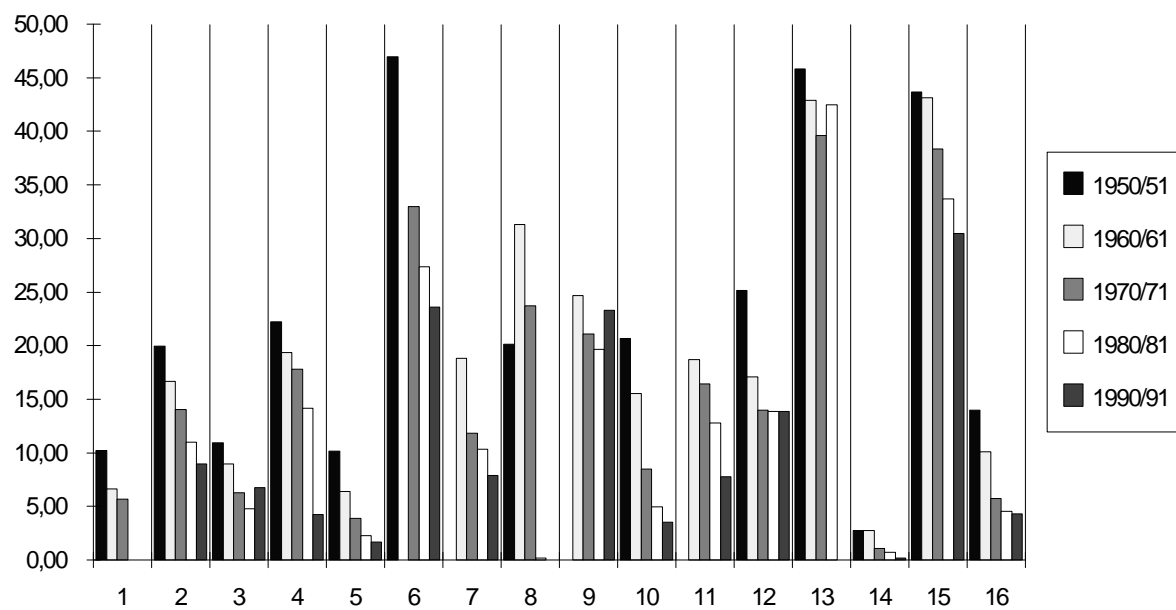
Nepal 1953, 1961 Code 58

Singapore 1950, 1957: Code 58

Thailand: 1947, 1950, 1960, 1970: Code 58

Venezuela 1950: 1971, 1971: Code 58

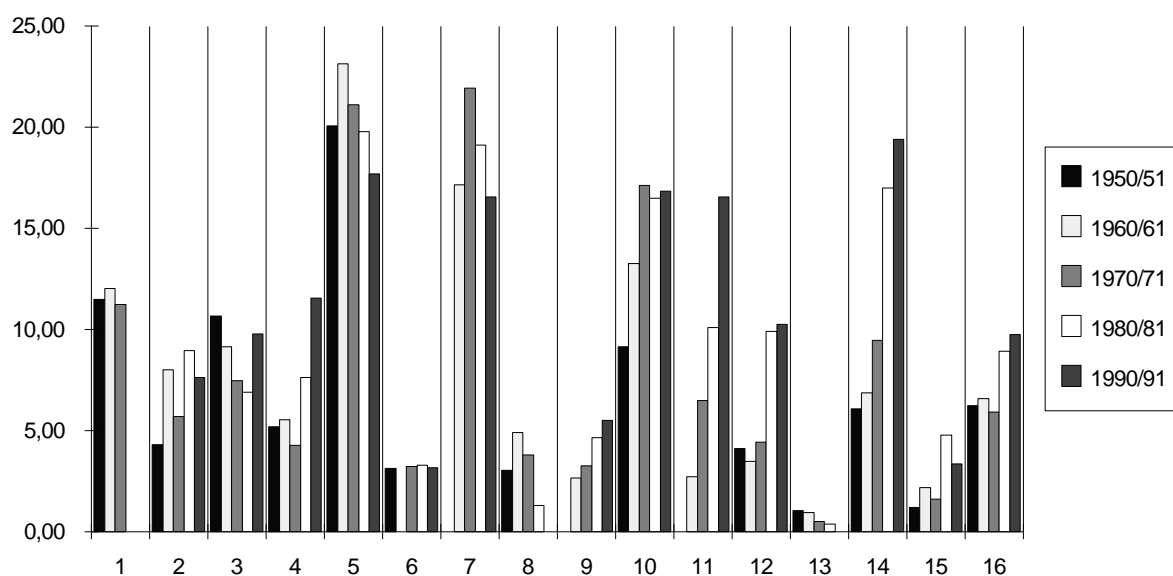
Fig. 4.1: Economically Active Population per Total Population, Prim. Sector



Tab. 4.2: Economically Active Population per Total Population, Secondary Sector

CC	Country/Year	1950/51	1960/61	1970/71	1980/81	1990/91
1	Argentina	11,49	12,02	11,22		
2	Brazil	4,30	8,00	5,67	8,96	7,62
3	Chile	10,67	9,14	7,46	6,90	9,78
4	El Salvador	5,17	5,54	4,25	7,61	11,56
5	FR Germany	20,06	23,12	21,09	19,79	17,68
6	Haiti	3,13		3,21	3,27	3,16
7	Hungary		17,14	21,94	19,11	16,55
8	India	3,04	4,90	3,78	1,30	
9	Indonesia		2,65	3,24	4,63	5,49
10	Japan	9,15	13,25	17,11	16,48	16,83
11	Korea, Rep. of		2,71	6,49	10,08	16,54
12	Malaysia (West)	4,10	3,48	4,41	9,89	10,24
13	Nepal	1,04	0,93	0,51	0,37	
14	Singapore	6,06	6,85	9,45	16,98	19,41
15	Thailand	1,19	2,16	1,60	4,78	3,34
16	Venezuela	6,22	6,58	5,91	8,91	9,73

Notes: see Tab. 4.1

Fig. 4.2: Economically Active Population per Total Population, Sec. Sector

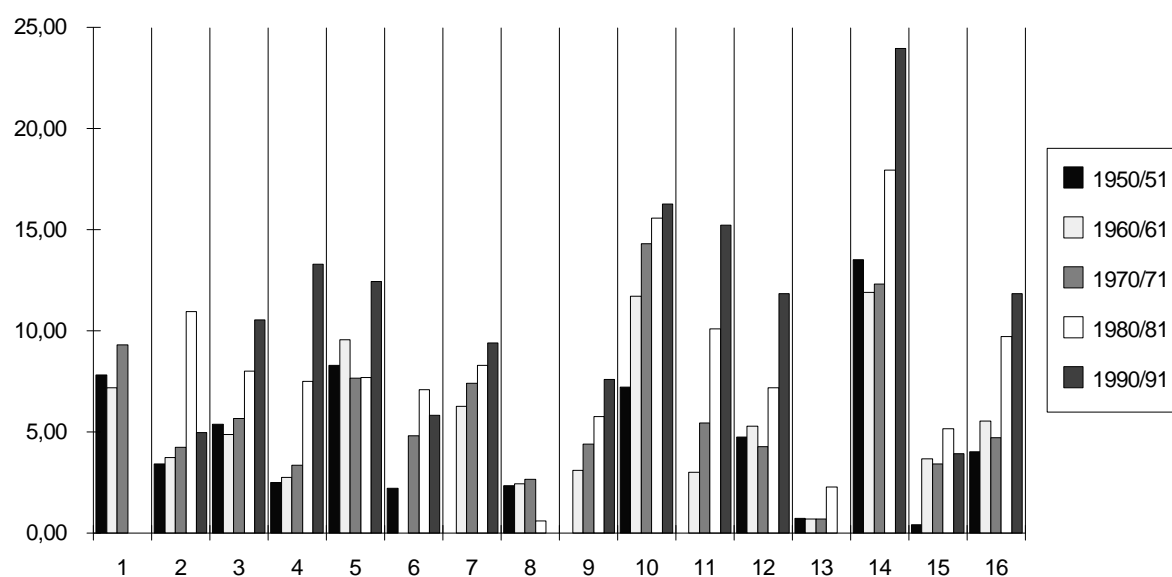
Tab. 4.3: Economically Active Population per Total Population, Tertiary Sector 1

CC	Country/Year	1950/51	1960/61	1970/71	1980/81	1990/91
1	Argentina	7,81	7,17	9,29		
2	Brazil	3,41	3,72	4,22	10,93	4,96
3	Chile	5,36	4,87	5,66	8,01	10,52
4	El Salvador	2,48	2,75	3,35	7,49	13,29
5	FR Germany	8,29	9,55	7,64	7,68	12,43
6	Haiti	2,20		4,80	7,09	5,82
7	Hungary		6,25	7,41	8,29	9,40
8	India	2,32	2,43	2,63	0,60	
9	Indonesia		3,08	4,38	5,76	7,60
10	Japan	7,22	11,71	14,30	15,55	16,26
11	Korea, Rep. of		3,00	5,43	10,08	15,21
12	Malaysia (West)	4,75	5,27	4,25	7,18	11,84
13	Nepal	0,70	0,68	0,67	2,26	
14	Singapore	13,50	11,89	12,29	17,94	23,95
15	Thailand	0,39	3,66	3,40	5,15	3,92
16	Venezuela	4,01	5,52	4,69	9,71	11,82

Notes: see Tab. 4.1 and

FR Germany 1950: T1 and T2

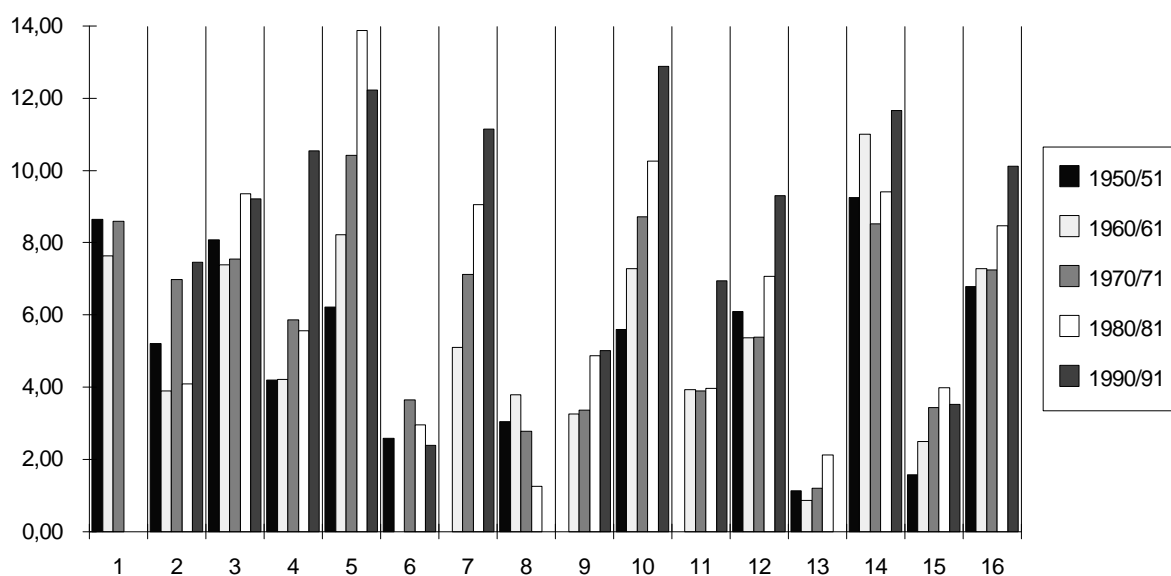
Hungary: since 1970 T1 excluding category 8, T2 including category 8

Fig. 4.3: Economically Active Population per Total Population, Tert. Sector 1

Tab. 4.4: Economically Active Population per Total Population, Tertiary Sector 2

CC	Country/Year	1950/51	1960/61	1970/71	1980/81	1990/91
1	Argentina	8,65	7,64	8,59		
2	Brazil	5,20	3,90	6,98	4,08	7,46
3	Chile	8,07	7,38	7,55	9,36	9,21
4	El Salvador	4,20	4,22	5,86	5,56	10,55
5	FR Germany	6,21	8,22	10,42	13,88	12,23
6	Haiti	2,58		3,65	2,96	2,39
7	Hungary		5,10	7,13	9,06	11,15
8	India	3,04	3,79	2,78	1,25	
9	Indonesia		3,25	3,36	4,87	5,00
10	Japan	5,60	7,28	8,71	10,25	12,88
11	Korea, Rep. of		3,93	3,89	3,96	6,94
12	Malaysia (West)	6,09	5,36	5,39	7,06	9,31
13	Nepal	1,13	0,87	1,19	2,13	
14	Singapore	9,25	11,00	8,53	9,41	11,66
15	Thailand	1,57	2,49	3,44	3,99	3,52
16	Venezuela	6,79	7,28	7,24	8,47	10,11

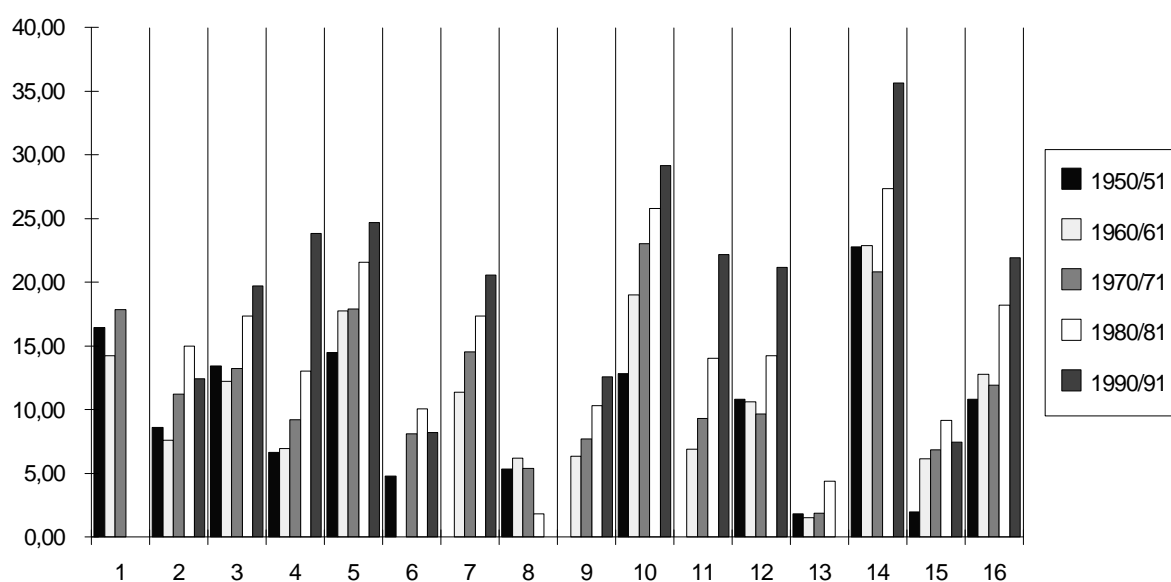
Notes: see Tab. 4.1 and 4.3

Fig. 4.4: Economically Active Population per Total Population, Tert. Sector 2

Tab. 4.5: Economically Active Population per Total Population, Tertiary Sector

CC	Country/Year	1950/51	1960/61	1970/71	1980/81	1990/91
1	Argentina	16,46	14,21	17,87		
2	Brazil	8,61	7,62	11,20	15,01	12,42
3	Chile	13,43	12,25	13,21	17,37	19,73
4	El Salvador	6,68	6,97	9,21	13,05	23,84
5	FR Germany	14,50	17,77	17,88	21,56	24,66
6	Haiti	4,78		8,13	10,07	8,20
7	Hungary		11,35	14,54	17,35	20,56
8	India	5,36	6,22	5,41	1,85	
9	Indonesia		6,33	7,73	10,33	12,60
10	Japan	12,82	18,99	23,01	25,80	29,14
11	Korea, Rep. of		6,93	9,32	14,04	22,15
12	Malaysia (West)	10,84	10,63	9,64	14,24	21,15
13	Nepal	1,83	1,55	1,86	4,39	
14	Singapore	22,75	22,89	20,82	27,35	35,60
15	Thailand	1,96	6,15	6,84	9,14	7,43
16	Venezuela	10,80	12,80	11,93	18,18	21,93

Notes: see Tables 4.1 and 4.3

Fig. 4.5: Economically Active Population per Total Population, Tert. Sector

Tab. 4.6: Economically Active Population per Total Population, Sectoral Change

CC Country		Sectors 1950/51			Sectors 1960/61		
		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	Argentina	10,21	11,49	16,46	6,62	12,02	14,21
2	Brazil	19,96	4,30	8,61	16,68	8,00	7,62
3	Chile	10,92	10,67	13,43	8,98	9,14	12,25
4	El Salvador	22,25	5,17	6,68	19,35	5,54	6,97
5	FR Germany	10,13	20,06	14,50	6,39	23,12	17,77
6	Haiti	46,95	3,13	4,78			
7	Hungary				18,80	17,14	11,35
8	India	20,14	3,04	5,36	31,31	4,90	6,22
9	Indonesia				24,69	2,65	6,33
10	Japan	20,70	9,15	12,82	15,51	13,25	18,99
11	Korea, Rep. of				18,69	2,71	6,93
12	Malaysia (W.)	25,16	4,10	10,84	17,10	3,48	10,63
13	Nepal	45,83	1,04	1,83	42,93	0,93	1,55
14	Singapore	2,76	6,06	22,75	2,77	6,85	22,89
15	Thailand	43,70	1,19	1,96	43,16	2,16	6,15
16	Venezuela	13,98	6,22	10,80	10,10	6,58	12,80

CC Country		Sectors 1970/71			Sectors 1980/81		
		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	Argentina	5,69	11,22	17,87			
2	Brazil	14,03	5,67	11,20	11,01	8,96	15,01
3	Chile	6,24	7,46	13,21	4,77	6,90	17,37
4	El Salvador	17,81	4,25	9,21	14,16	7,61	13,05
5	FR Germany	3,91	21,09	17,88	2,24	19,79	21,56
6	Haiti	33,00	3,21	8,13	27,35	3,27	10,07
7	Hungary	11,85	21,94	14,54	10,35	19,11	17,35
8	India	23,73	3,78	5,41	0,19	1,30	1,85
9	Indonesia	21,07	3,24	7,73	19,64	4,63	10,33
10	Japan	8,47	17,11	23,01	4,93	16,48	25,80
11	Korea, Rep. of	16,41	6,49	9,32	12,81	10,08	14,04
12	Malaysia (W.)	13,95	4,41	9,64	13,87	9,89	14,24
13	Nepal	39,63	0,51	1,86	42,45	0,37	4,39
14	Singapore	1,06	9,45	20,82	0,71	16,98	27,35
15	Thailand	38,38	1,60	6,84	33,72	4,78	9,14
16	Venezuela	5,71	5,91	11,93	4,55	8,91	18,18

Tab. 4.6 (cont.): Economically Active Population per Total Population, Sectoral Change

CC	Sectors 1991/91	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	Argentina			
2	Brazil	8,96	7,62	12,42
3	Chile	6,76	9,78	19,73
4	El Salvador	4,23	11,56	23,84
5	FR Germany	1,65	17,68	24,66
6	Haiti	23,58	3,16	8,20
7	Hungary	7,89	16,55	20,56
8	India			
9	Indonesia	23,28	5,49	12,60
10	Japan	3,53	16,83	29,14
11	Korea, Rep. of	7,76	16,54	22,15
12	Malaysia (West)	13,84	10,24	21,15
13	Nepal			
14	Singapore	0,15	19,41	35,60
15	Thailand	30,48	3,34	7,43
16	Venezuela	4,31	9,73	21,93

Fig. 4.6: Sectoral Distribution 1950/51

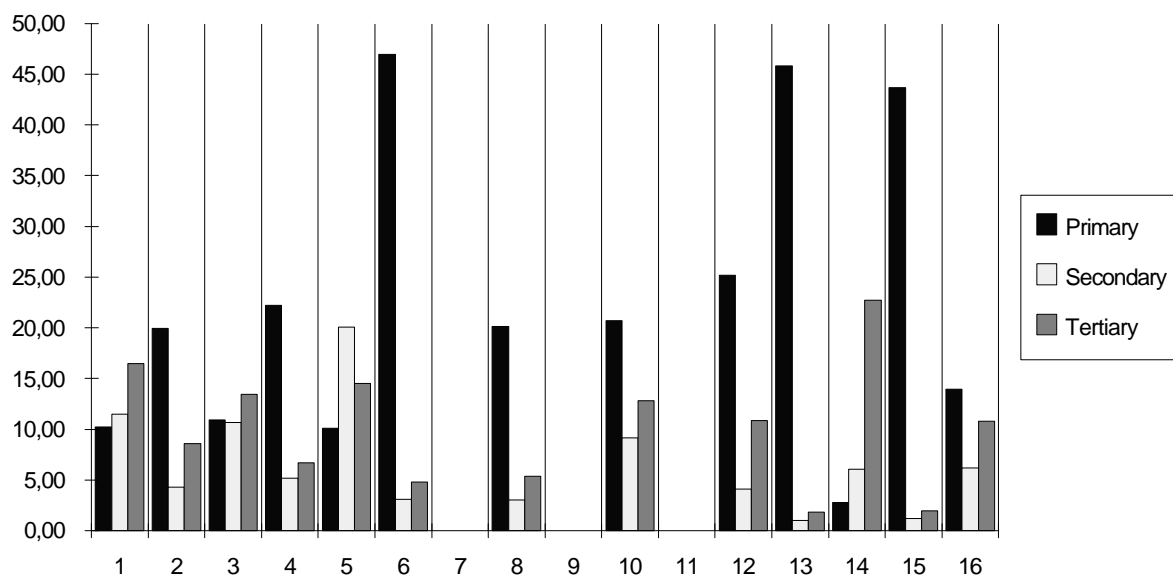


Fig. 4.6 (cont.): Sectoral Distribution 1960/61

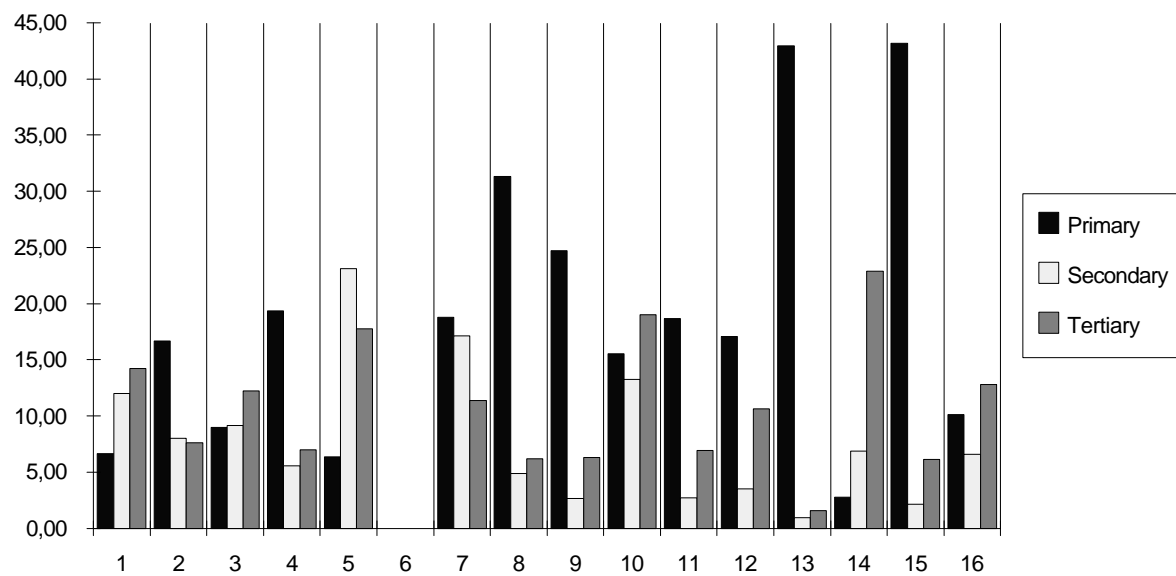


Fig. 4.6 (cont.): Sectoral Distribution 1970/71

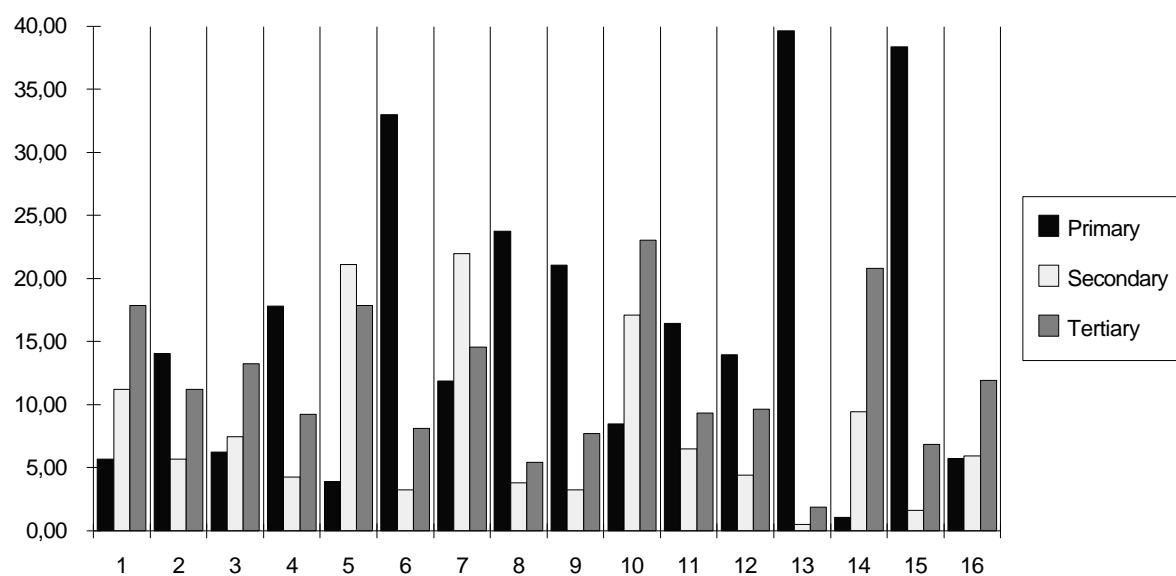


Fig. 4.6 (cont.): Sectoral Distribution 1980/81

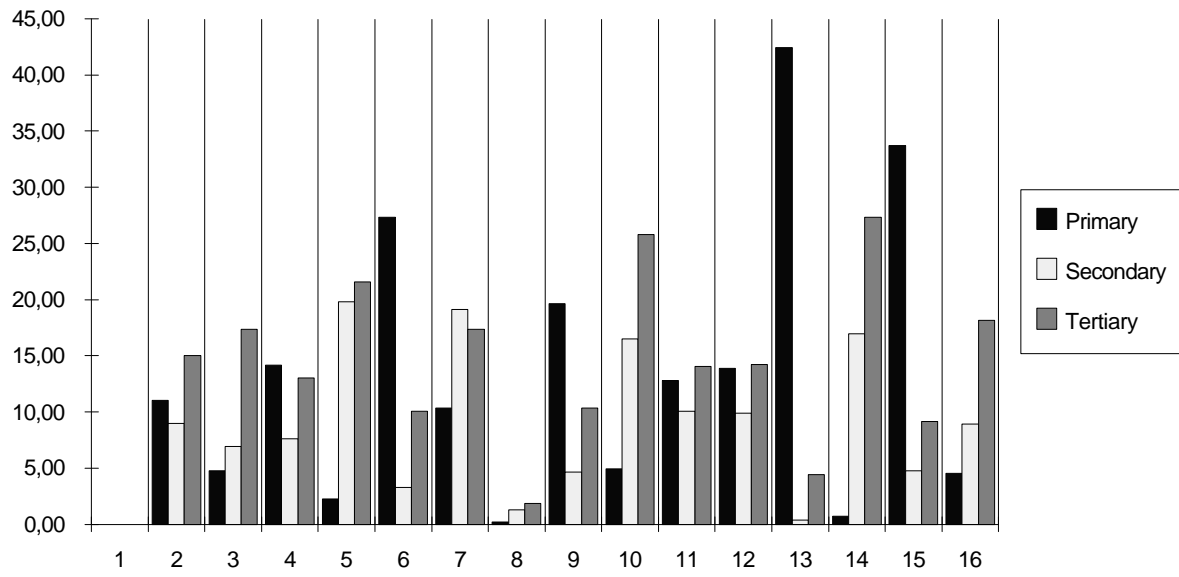
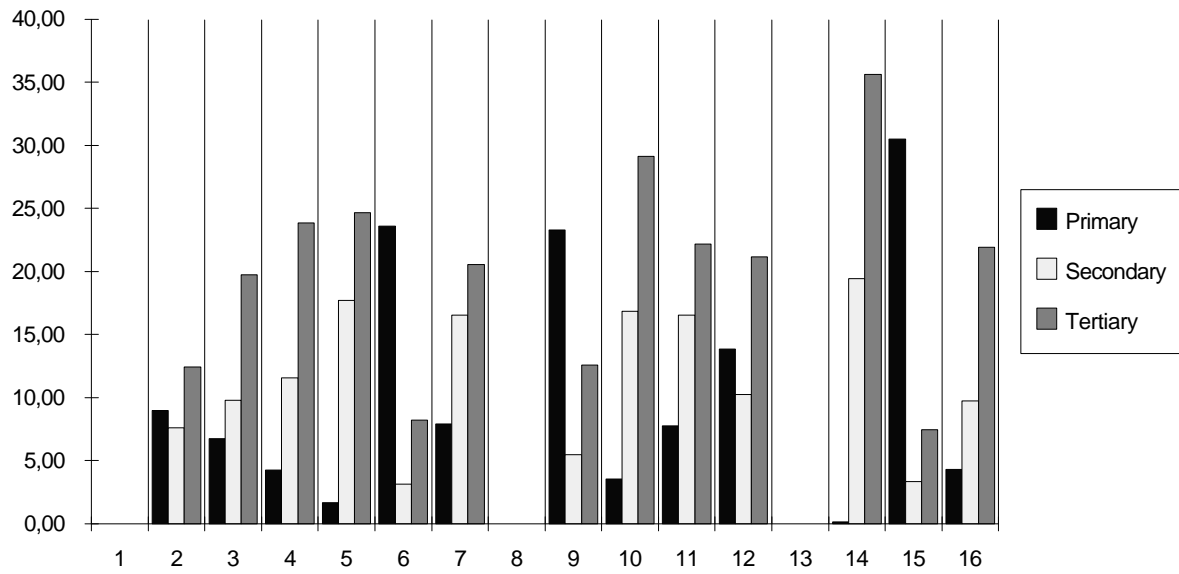


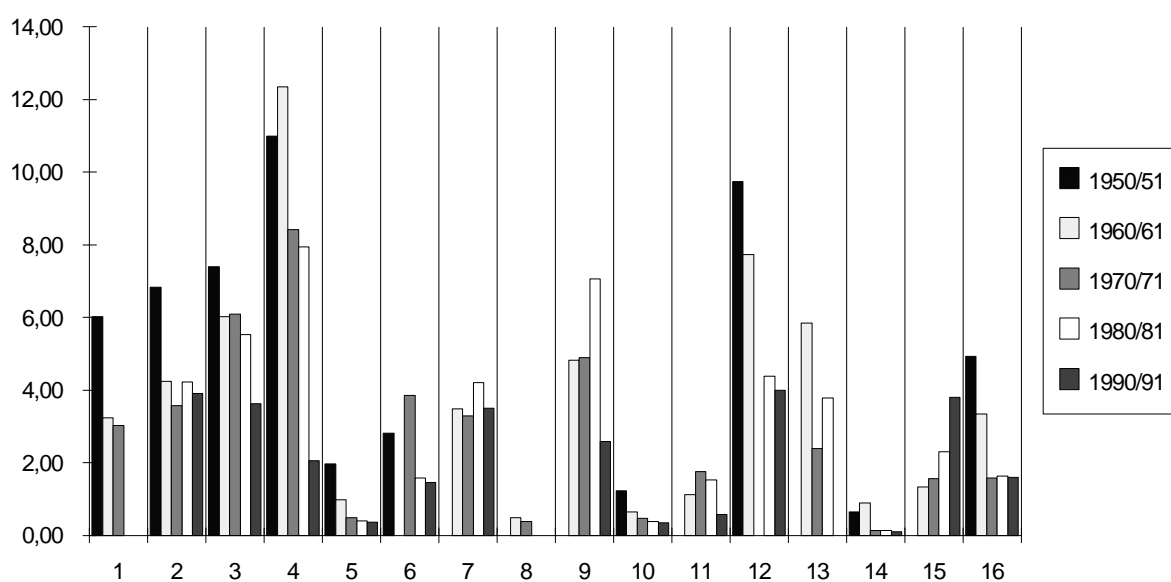
Fig. 4.6 (cont.): Sectoral Distribution 1990/91



Tab. 5.1: Wage Earners and Employees per Total Population, Primary Sector

CC	Country/Year	1950/51	1960/61	1970/71	1980/81	1990/91
1	Argentina	6,02	3,24	3,03		
2	Brazil	6,84	4,25	3,57	4,22	3,91
3	Chile	7,40	6,02	6,09	5,53	3,63
4	El Salvador	10,99	12,35	8,42	7,94	2,05
5	FR Germany	1,97	0,98	0,49	0,40	0,37
6	Haiti	2,81		3,86	1,57	1,46
7	Hungary		3,49	3,29	4,21	3,51
8	India		0,49	0,38		
9	Indonesia		4,83	4,89	7,06	2,59
10	Japan	1,23	0,64	0,48	0,39	0,35
11	Korea, Rep. of		1,12	1,75	1,52	0,57
12	Malaysia (West)	9,74	7,73		4,39	3,99
13	Nepal		5,84	2,39	3,78	
14	Singapore	0,64	0,90	0,14	0,13	0,10
15	Thailand		1,34	1,57	2,30	3,80
16	Venezuela	4,93	3,34	1,58	1,64	1,61

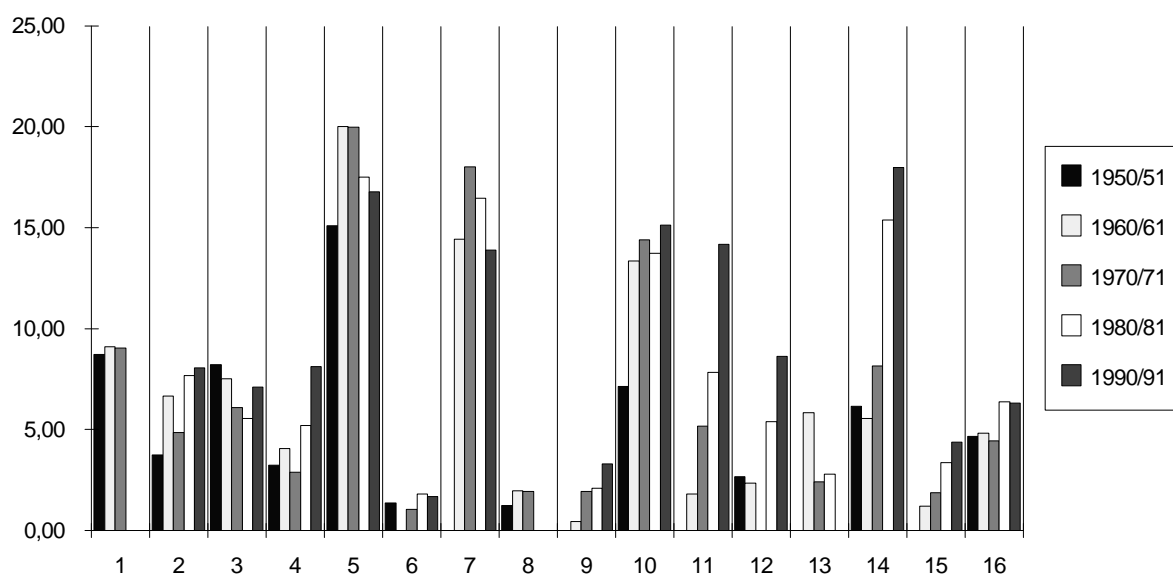
Notes: see Tab. 4.1

Fig. 5.1: Wage Earners and Employees per Total Population, Prim. Sector

Tab. 5.2: Wage Earners and Employees per Total Population, Secondary Sector

CC	Country/Year	1950/51	1960/61	1970/71	1980/81	1990/91
1	Argentina	8,70	9,10	9,03		
2	Brazil	3,74	6,66	4,85	7,66	8,05
3	Chile	8,21	7,50	6,09	5,53	7,11
4	El Salvador	3,23	4,06	2,87	5,20	8,13
5	FR Germany	15,08	20,01	19,99	17,51	16,76
6	Haiti	1,36		1,04	1,81	1,68
7	Hungary		14,43	18,02	16,45	13,90
8	India	1,22	1,96	1,93		
9	Indonesia		0,44	1,94	2,09	3,28
10	Japan	7,14	13,33	14,40	13,73	15,12
11	Korea, Rep. of		1,79	5,17	7,82	14,17
12	Malaysia (West)	2,67	2,33		5,38	8,61
13	Nepal		5,84	2,39	2,78	
14	Singapore	6,16	5,53	8,14	15,39	17,97
15	Thailand		1,19	1,86	3,35	4,38
16	Venezuela	4,65	4,82	4,42	6,38	6,32

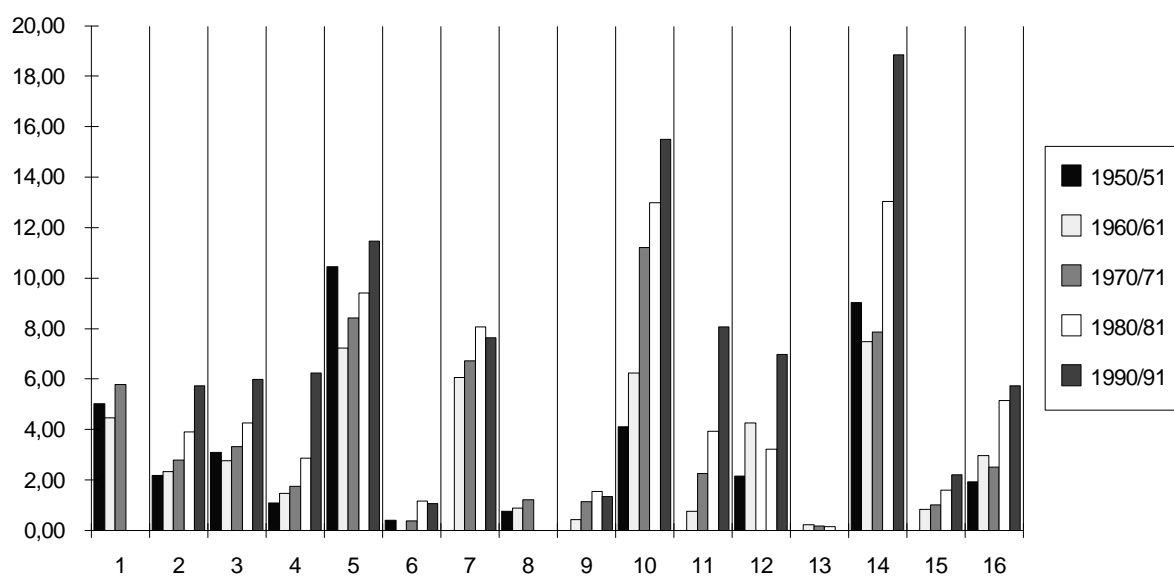
Notes: see Tab. 4.1

Fig. 5.2: Wage Earners and Employees per Total Population, Sec. Sector

Tab. 5.3: Wage Earners and Employees per Total Population, Tertiary Sector 1

CC	Country/Year	1950/51	1960/61	1970/71	1980/81	1990/91
1	Argentina	5,03	4,46	5,77		
2	Brazil	2,17	2,33	2,78	3,90	5,74
3	Chile	3,08	2,75	3,31	4,27	5,98
4	El Salvador	1,09	1,47	1,75	2,87	6,23
5	FR Germany	10,46	7,22	8,43	9,40	11,45
6	Haiti	0,39		0,37	1,16	1,06
7	Hungary		6,07	6,73	8,06	7,64
8	India	0,76	0,89	1,21		
9	Indonesia		0,44	1,15	1,53	1,33
10	Japan	4,11	6,23	11,20	13,00	15,49
11	Korea, Rep. of		0,75	2,25	3,93	8,06
12	Malaysia (West)	2,16	4,26		3,23	6,97
13	Nepal		0,22	0,17	0,15	
14	Singapore	9,03	7,47	7,86	13,05	18,86
15	Thailand		0,83	1,02	1,60	2,20
16	Venezuela	1,93	2,96	2,52	5,16	5,74

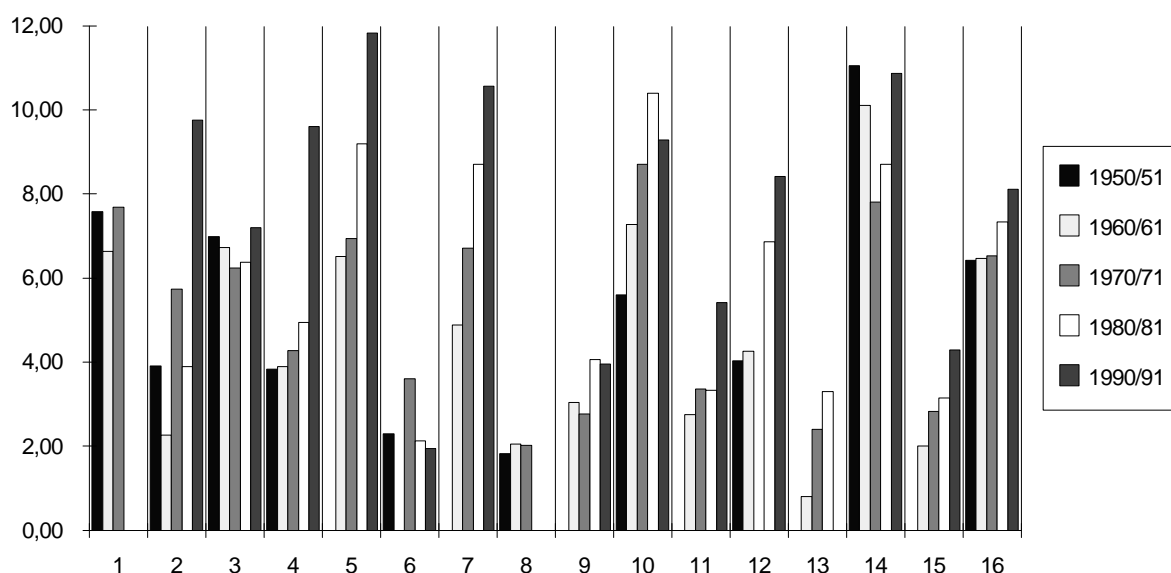
Notes: see Tab.4.1

Fig. 5.3: Wage Earners and Employees per Total Population, Tert. Sector 1

Tab. 5.4: Wage Earners and Employees per Total Population, Tertiary Sector 2

CC	Country/Year	1950/51	1960/61	1970/71	1980/81	1990/91
1	Argentina	7,58	6,63	7,69		
2	Brazil	3,91	2,27	5,73	3,90	9,76
3	Chile	6,99	6,73	6,24	6,37	7,20
4	El Salvador	3,83	3,90	4,28	4,94	9,60
5	FR Germany		6,52	6,94	9,20	11,82
6	Haiti	2,29		3,60	2,13	1,95
7	Hungary		4,88	6,71	8,71	10,57
8	India	1,82	2,05	2,02		
9	Indonesia		3,05	2,76	4,06	3,95
10	Japan	5,60	7,28	8,71	10,40	9,29
11	Korea, Rep. of		2,75	3,36	3,33	5,42
12	Malaysia (West)	4,03	4,26		6,86	8,42
13	Nepal		0,81	2,41	3,30	
14	Singapore	11,05	10,10	7,81	8,70	10,86
15	Thailand		2,01	2,83	3,15	4,29
16	Venezuela	6,42	6,47	6,53	7,34	8,11

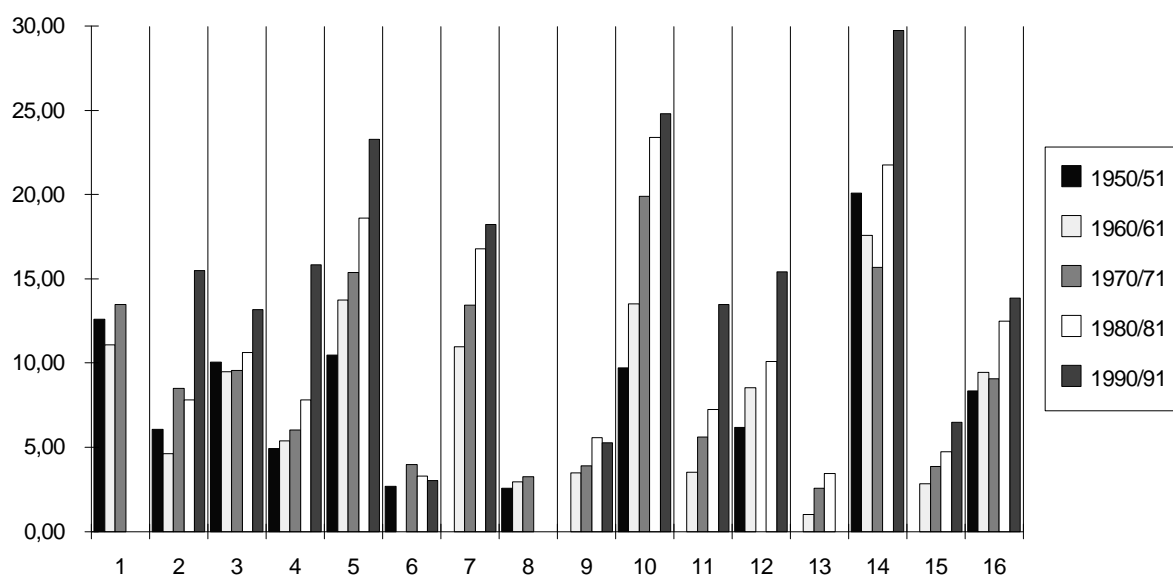
Notes: see Tab. 4.1

Fig. 5.4: Wage Earners and Employees per Total Population, Tert. Sector 2

Tab. 5.5: Wage Earners and Employees per Total Population, Tertiary Sector

CC	Country/Year	1950/51	1960/61	1970/71	1980/81	1990/91
1	Argentina	12,61	11,09	13,46		
2	Brazil	6,08	4,60	8,51	7,80	15,49
3	Chile	10,07	9,48	9,55	10,64	13,17
4	El Salvador	4,91	5,37	6,03	7,81	15,83
5	FR Germany	10,46	13,74	15,37	18,60	23,28
6	Haiti	2,68		3,97	3,29	3,02
7	Hungary		10,95	13,44	16,77	18,21
8	India	2,58	2,94	3,23		
9	Indonesia		3,49	3,91	5,59	5,28
10	Japan	9,71	13,51	19,91	23,40	24,79
11	Korea, Rep. of		3,50	5,61	7,26	13,48
12	Malaysia (West)	6,19	8,52		10,09	15,39
13	Nepal		1,03	2,58	3,45	
14	Singapore	20,08	17,57	15,67	21,75	29,72
15	Thailand		2,84	3,85	4,75	6,49
16	Venezuela	8,35	9,43	9,05	12,50	13,84

Notes: see Tab. 4.1

Fig. 5.5: Wage Earners and Employees per Total Population, Tert. Sector

Tab. 5.6: Wage Earners and Employees per Total Population, Sectoral Change

C C	Country	Sectors 1950/51			Sectors 1960/61		
		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	Argentina	6,02	8,70	12,61	3,24	9,10	11,09
2	Brazil	6,84	3,74	6,08	4,25	6,66	4,60
3	Chile	7,40	8,21	10,07	6,02	7,50	9,48
4	El Salvador	10,99	3,23	4,91	12,35	4,06	5,37
5	FR Germany	1,97	15,08	10,46	0,98	20,01	13,74
6	Haiti	2,81	1,36	2,68			
7	Hungary				3,49	14,43	10,95
8	India		1,22	2,58	0,49	1,96	2,94
9	Indonesia				4,83	0,44	3,49
10	Japan	1,23	7,14	9,71	0,64	13,33	13,51
11	Korea, Rep. of				1,12	1,79	3,50
12	Malaysia (W.)	9,74	2,67	6,19	7,73	2,33	8,52
13	Nepal				5,84	5,84	1,03
14	Singapore	0,64	6,16	20,08	0,90	5,53	17,57
15	Thailand				1,34	1,19	2,84
16	Venezuela	4,93	4,65	8,35	3,34	4,82	9,43

C C	Country	Sectors 1970/71			Sectors 1980/81		
		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	Argentina	3,03	9,03	13,46			
2	Brazil	3,57	4,85	8,51	4,22	7,66	7,80
3	Chile	6,09	6,09	9,55	5,53	5,53	10,64
4	El Salvador	8,42	2,87	6,03	7,94	5,20	7,81
5	FR Germany	0,49	19,99	15,37	0,40	17,51	18,60
6	Haiti	3,86	1,04	3,97	1,57	1,81	3,29
7	Hungary	3,29	18,02	13,44	4,21	16,45	16,77
8	India	0,38	1,93	3,23			
9	Indonesia	4,89	1,94	3,91	7,06	2,09	5,59
10	Japan	0,48	14,40	19,91	0,39	13,73	23,40
11	Korea, Rep. of	1,75	5,17	5,61	1,52	7,82	7,26
12	Malaysia (West)				4,39	5,38	10,09
13	Nepal	2,39	2,39	2,58	3,78	2,78	3,45
14	Singapore	0,14	8,14	15,67	0,13	15,39	21,75
15	Thailand	1,57	1,86	3,85	2,30	3,35	4,75
16	Venezuela	1,58	4,42	9,05	1,64	6,38	12,50

Tab. 5.6 (cont.): Wage Earners and Employees per Total Population, Sectoral Change

CC	Country	Sectors 1990/91		
		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	Argentina			
2	Brazil	3,91	8,05	15,49
3	Chile	3,63	7,11	13,17
4	El Salvador	2,05	8,13	15,83
5	FR Germany	0,37	16,76	23,28
6	Haiti	1,46	1,68	3,02
7	Hungary	3,51	13,90	18,21
8	India			
9	Indonesia	2,59	3,28	5,28
10	Japan	0,35	15,12	24,79
11	Korea, Rep. of	0,57	14,17	13,48
12	Malaysia (West)	3,99	8,61	15,39
13	Nepal			
14	Singapore	0,10	17,97	29,72
15	Thailand	3,80	4,38	6,49
16	Venezuela	1,61	6,32	13,84

Fig. 5.6: Sectoral Distribution 1950/51

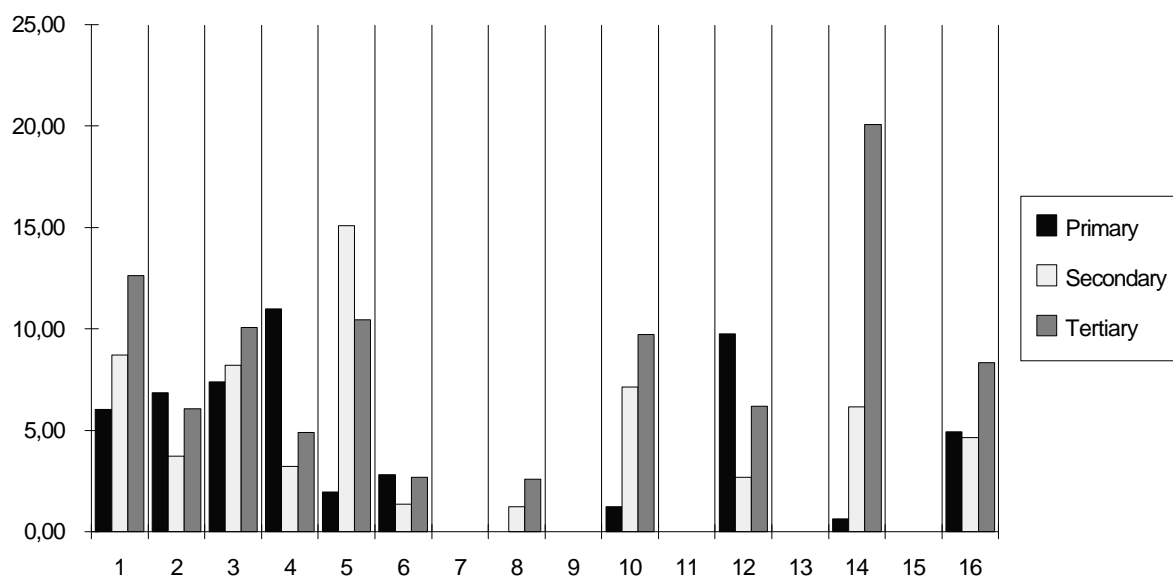


Fig. 5.6 (cont.): Sectoral Distribution 1960/61

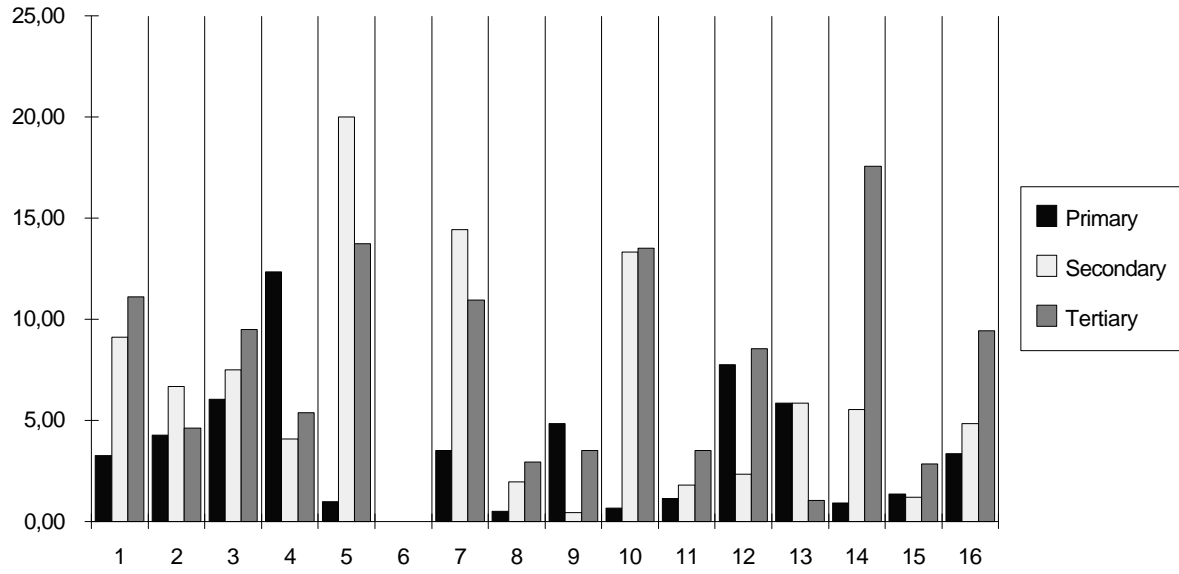


Fig. 5.6 (cont.): Sectoral Distribution 1970/71

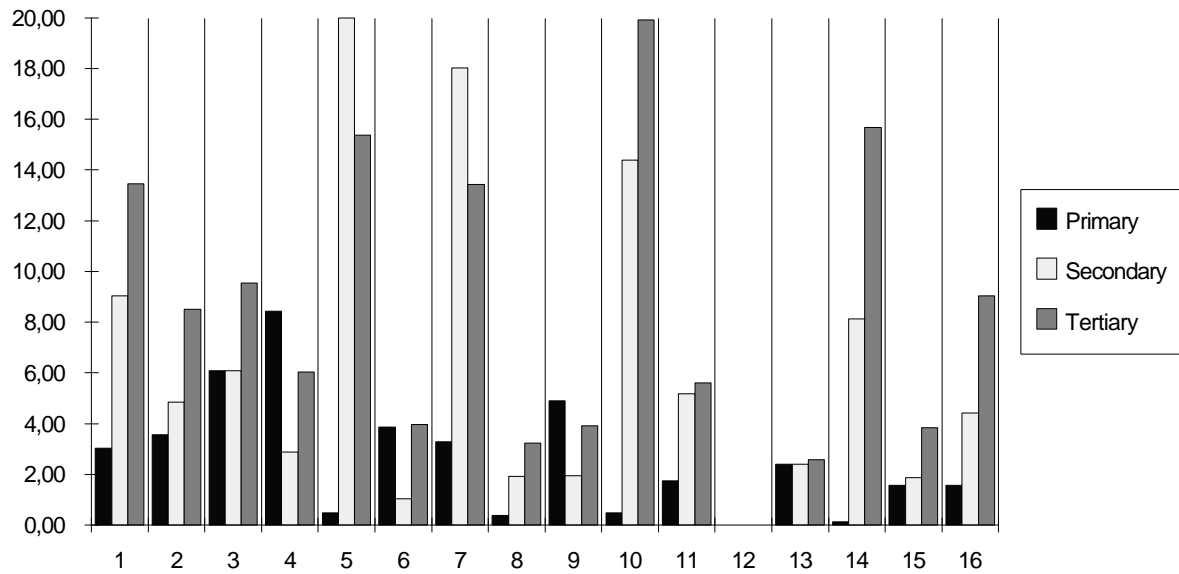


Fig. 5.6 (cont.): Sectoral Distribution 1980/81

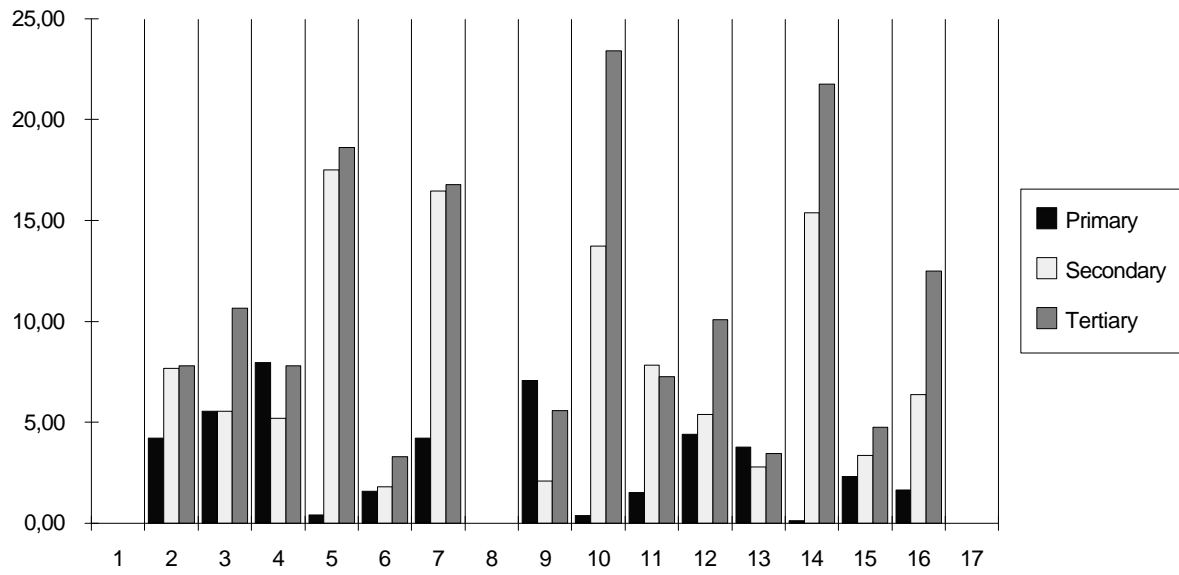


Fig. 5.5 (cont.): Sectoral Distribution 1990/91

