

TABLE 7

COMPARATIVE LABOR INTENSIVENESS OF ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS
MANUFACTURE IN THE UNITED STATES

	<i>PAYROLL AS A % OF -</i>	
	<i>Value of Shipments</i>	<i>Value Added by Manufacture</i>
All Manufacturing Establishments	22.2%	48.7%
Cotton Broadwoven Fabrics, SIC 2211	24.8%	61.4%
Apparel and Related Products, SIC 23	25.9%	56.3%
Electronic Components, SIC 367	39.6%	62.0%
- Receiving tubes, SIC 3671	42.6%	54.6%
- Semiconductors,* SIC 3674	46.7%	66.0%
- Capacitors,* SIC 36792	38.5%	56.5%
- Resistors,* SIC 36793	40.5%	54.4%
- Coils, transformers, reactors, and chokes, SIC 36794	39.0%	70.1%

* Establishments with 90% or more specialization.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, *1963 Census of Manufactures*

The above data show that the manufacture of electronic components is nearly twice as labor intensive as that of the average of all manufacturing in the United States when judged by the ratio of payroll costs to the value of shipments. The production of electronic components is also clearly far more labor intensive than the manufacture of cotton broadwoven fabrics or of apparel, the central areas of concern in the import regulation system established in the Long-Term Cotton Textile Arrangement.