

intensive jobs is particularly pronounced in high tech manufacturing and knowledge intensive services industries.

Hence, low skilled workers are apparently the group that incur most losses due to relocations of activities abroad. In absolute terms, more low skilled jobs are relocated abroad, and substantially fewer new jobs for workers with such a level of qualifications are generated at home.

**Table 14: Job creation and destruction due to relocations**

	Employment at the old location				Created/relocated	
	Relocated		Created		Aggregate	Skilled
	Aggregate	Skilled	Aggregate	Skilled		
	Number				%	
Economy overall	188600	63300	105500	59300	55.9	93.7
<u>Divided into</u>						
<u>technology areas</u>						
Manufacturing industry with intense use of technology	91500	30500	46500	28700	50.9	93.9
Other manufacturing industries	45300	11500	22500	8300	49.7	72.2
Knowledge-driven services	23700	7300	18000	8800	75.9	120.5
Other areas	28200	13900	18500	13500	65.5	97.1
<u>Divided into</u>						
<u>employment-size</u>						
<u>classes</u>						
100 to less than 255	73000	21700	33600	18400	45.5	83.4
250 to less than 500	38300	(13700)	22800	9400	58.8	(67.7)
500 to less than 1000	28900	(8900)	(19600)	(10800)	(66.9)	119.9
1000 and more...	(48400)	(19100)	(29500)	(20600)	(60.2)	106.3
<u>Divided into group</u>						
<u>membership</u>						
Headquarters	(54300)	(20700)	(38100)	(24800)	(69.4)	(117.3)
Part of business group with headquarters in Germany	32000	9800	(24500)	(11800)	(32.7)	(54.8)
Part of business group with headquarters abroad	65900	(21200)	(21800)	(11800)	(32.7)	(54.8)
Independent Enterprise	36100	11500	20800	11700	57.1	99.9

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt (2008), own translation.

Of course, the survey answers provide only a subjective assessment of the actual situation on net job changes in Germany. This may be particularly problematic when it comes to isolate and assess the effects per se of linking into global value chains. Fortunately, more systematic research, using the mentioned survey data linked to official firm census data, is undertaken by Wagner (2009). He uses these combined data to estimate the actual employment effects due specifically to firms' relocations abroad, using a propensity score matching approach. This empirical approach permits to compare very