

manufacturing. In agriculture, there is a small negative effect, reflecting the attraction of improved opportunities in urban occupations. In manufacturing, employment losses average 3,000 in 1988-1994. Thereafter, these figures rise to larger numbers, reflecting our direct assumption of improved labour productivity in the industry. Again, however, it must be emphasized that while there are negative impacts, the level of employment in both agriculture and manufacturing rises above current amounts. In manufacturing, employment increases from a current 2.2 million to 2.5 million in 2005; in agriculture, the figure rises from a current 0.5 to 0.6 million.

Figure 3
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
(PER CENT)

