

Diagram 7.

<b>TABLE 2</b>				
<b>Employment Impact of Increased Trade With Canada and Mexico, 1993-96</b>				
<b>(Thousands of Jobs)</b>				
	<b>Job Changes Induced</b>		<b>Share of Labor Force**</b>	
	<b>by Net Exports:*</b>		<b>Whole Economy</b>	<b>Manuf. Only</b>
<b>Total</b>	-395	100%	100%	100%
<b>Men</b>	-253	64%	53%	65%
<b>Women</b>	-141	36%	47%	35%
<b>White</b>	-316	80%	80%	81%
<b>Black</b>	-37	9%	10%	9%
<b>Hispanic</b>	-23	6%	5%	6%
<b>Other</b>	-19	5%	5%	5%
<b>College</b>	-56	14%	19%	14%
<b>Noncollege</b>	-339	86%	81%	86%
<b>Some College</b>	-101	26%	31%	26%
<b>High School</b>	-144	36%	31%	38%
<b>Less Than HS</b>	-95	24%	19%	23%
<b>Wage Bracket***</b>				
<b>High (75-99)</b>	-92	23%	21%	25%
<b>Medium (21-75)</b>	-178	45%	43%	48%
<b>Low (0-20)</b>	-125	32%	36%	28%
<b>Agriculture</b>	-38	10%	3%	.
<b>Manufacturing</b>	-283	72%	16%	.
<b>Services</b>	-69	18%	55%	.
<b>Other</b>	-4	1%	26%	.
* Excluding effects on wholesale and retail trade and advertising				
** Census data on 1989 labor force				
*** Wage brackets are based on the real 1979 wage distribution: numbers in parentheses are percentiles. In 1996 dollars, brackets correspond to hourly wages of less than \$8.83, \$8.84 to \$19.08, and above \$19.09				
Source: EPI analysis of Bureau of Labor Statistics and Census Bureau data.				