Tables

1. Technical change and employment: a reversed relationship? 4
1.1. Short (Juglar) business cycles in long (Kondratieff) waves 26
1.2. Unemployment levels in selected countries, 1980s and 1995 29
1.3. Exports of ICT equipment to major OECD countries, as a percentage share of total manufacturing exports to those countries, from selected countries 30
1.4. Patents taken out in the United States by various countries and regions, 1977–96 33
2A.1. Relationships between per capita real GDP and the rate of investment 63
2A.2. Relationships between per capita real GDP and the rate of investment in producer durables 64
2A.3. Relationships between total R&D intensity and aggregate GDP 65
2A.4. Relationships between total R&D intensity and rate of investment 66
2A.5. Relationships between total R&D intensity and rate of investment in producer durables 67
2A.6. Relationships between higher-education R&D intensity and aggregate GDP 68
2A.7. Relationships between per capita patents and per capita GDP 69
2A.8. Relationships between per capita patents and rate of investment 70
2B.1. Unit root tests on R&D intensity, patents, GDP and rate of investment 71
2C.1. Results from the key variables 76
2C.2. Summary of panel data two-period estimates 76
2D.1. Results of ECM panel data regressions, abstracted 77
3.1. Labour market characteristics in Europe, the USA and Japan 92
3.2. ‘Good’ jobs and ‘bad’ jobs, by sector and country 94
3.3. Three interdependent structural changes 99
3.4. The three structural changes show up at various levels 103
4.1. Ratios of services to manufacturing in the institutional division and in the final product concept 116
Table

4.2 OLS estimates of the effects of structural dynamics of demand on employment and final product employment 118
4.3 Share of intermediate goods and own value added in gross output 119
4.4 Productivity and employment changes (both final product and industry concepts), USA, 1972–90 122
4.5 Productivity and employment changes (both final product and industry concepts), Germany, 1978–90 123
4.6 Productivity and employment changes (both final product and industry concepts), Japan, 1970–90 124
4.7 Productivity and employment changes (both final product and industry concepts), France, 1972–90 125
5.1 Main variables from the European Community Innovation Survey, country averages 152
5.2 Regression estimates 155
5.3 Performance of product and process innovation-based industries 159
6.1 Tertiarization: the rise of business services in recent decades 184
6.2 Employment ratios by NACE sectors 189
7.1 ISIC classification 212
7.2 Results of spline regressions, sector 3 226
7.3 Results of spline regressions, sector 9 228
7.4 Summary of spline regressions 230
7.5 Sectoral growth and unemployment (single regressions) 233
7.6 Sectoral growth and unemployment (joint regressions) 234
7A.1 Equilibrium structure of output and employment 241
7A.2 Equilibrium structure of output and employment with redistribution 244
7A.3 Effects of technical change and redistribution 247
7B.1 Country and sector-specific dynamics of change 252
9.1 A parametric characterization of the MoOs 305
11.1 Sectors with correct expected signs 364
11.2 Relative importance of explanatory variables in explaining per country wage growth 364
11.3a Growth rates of explanatory and dependent variables over the estimation period given by sample (SMPL) 365
11.3b Growth rates of explanatory and dependent variables over the estimation period given by SMPL, 1980s onwards 366
11.4a Relative importance of dependent and explanatory variables in explaining per sector wage growth 367
11.4b Relative importance of dependent and explanatory variables in explaining per sector wage growth, 1980s onwards 368
11.5 Sectors with correct expected signs when the roles of labour and wages are interchanged 368
11.6 Relative importance of explanatory variables in explaining per country wage growth 369
11.7a Growth rates of explanatory and dependent variables over the estimation period given by SMPL 370
11.7b Growth rates of explanatory and dependent variables over the estimation period given by SMPL, 1980s onwards 370
11.8a Relative importance of dependent and explanatory variables in explaining per sector labour growth 371
11.8b Relative importance of dependent and explanatory variables in explaining per sector labour growth, 1980s onwards 371
11.9a Growth rates of explanatory and dependent variables over the estimation period given by SMPL 374
11.9b Growth rates of explanatory and dependent variables over the estimation period given by SMPL, 1980s onwards 374
11.10a Relative importance of dependent and explanatory variables in explaining per sector wage growth 374
11.10b Relative importance of dependent and explanatory variables in explaining per sector wage growth, 1980s onwards 374
11.11a Growth rates of explanatory and dependent variables over the estimation period given by SMPL 375
11.11b Growth rates of explanatory and dependent variables over the estimation period given by SMPL, 1980s onwards 376
11.12a Relative importance of dependent and explanatory variables in explaining per sector labour growth 376
11.12b Relative importance of dependent and explanatory variables in explaining per sector labour growth, 1980s onwards 376
11.13 Sectors that have adverse effects from trade and decreasing wage growth 378
11A.1 Sector classification and abbreviations 386
11A.2 Country codes 386
13.1 Long-run changes in total working time, average working time and employment 408
13.2 Average annual changes in hourly productivity and in average working time, 1960–95 412
13.3 Distribution of the average annual growth rate in hourly wage between wage per employed person and average working time, 1960–95 413
13.4 Overtime hours and part-time working, 1983–94 417
13.5 Percentage of full-time dependent employees working most frequent usual weekly hours (mode), 1985 and 1995 418
13.6 Patterns of changes in working time 420
14.1 Institutions and organizations influencing endogenous growth 430
14.2 Institutional analyses of innovation and production systems: 434
   a long way from the ‘social capability’ approach
15.1 The West European unemployment experience 452
15.2 Historical background to Western Europe’s present 456
   challenges
15.3 Growing life expectancy in selected European countries, 19th 464
   and 20th centuries
15.4 The new risk structure 467
15.5 The three welfare models in the post-Golden Age period 473
15.6 Basic labour market indicators, 1983 and 1996 475
15.7 Comparative tax structures 479
15.8 Service sector employment disaggregated, mid-1990s 480
15.9 Retirement age 485
16.1 Key issues in the institutional changes of the 1980s and 516
   1990s
16.2 GDP growth and productivity growth 526
16.3 Diversified demographic structures in European countries, 534
   1995

Tables

13.6 Patterns of changes in working time 420
14.1 Institutions and organizations influencing endogenous growth 430
14.2 Institutional analyses of innovation and production systems: 434
   a long way from the ‘social capability’ approach
15.1 The West European unemployment experience 452
15.2 Historical background to Western Europe’s present 456
   challenges
15.3 Growing life expectancy in selected European countries, 19th 464
   and 20th centuries
15.4 The new risk structure 467
15.5 The three welfare models in the post-Golden Age period 473
15.6 Basic labour market indicators, 1983 and 1996 475
15.7 Comparative tax structures 479
15.8 Service sector employment disaggregated, mid-1990s 480
15.9 Retirement age 485
16.1 Key issues in the institutional changes of the 1980s and 516
   1990s
16.2 GDP growth and productivity growth 526
16.3 Diversified demographic structures in European countries, 534
   1995