Figures

1.1 Gross domestic investment, Brazil and South Korea, 1973–93
1.2 Employment in manufacturing, Brazil and South Korea, 1973–93
1.3 Measures of the US high-tech economy
2.1 ‘Average’ intensities of GERD, BERD and HERD, 23 OECD countries, 1963–95
2.2 ‘Average’ per capita GDP and rates of investment across 22 OECD countries, 1950–95
3.1 Productivity and output growth, 1960–71
3.2 Productivity and output growth, 1981–90
3.3 Productivity and output growth, 1991–95
3.4 Productivity and output growth, 1995–2000
3.5 Unemployment rates
3.6 Employment ratios
3.7 Worries over job security
3.8 Productivity growth, 1980–97
3.9 Catching up, 1980–97
4.1 Industry-specific iso-employment curves
4.2 The relationship between employment and labour productivity (in levels) in different countries and in selected industries
4.3 Employment trend and trends in capital stock, capital–labour ratio, labour productivity and total factor productivity across industries in different countries
4.4 Total factor productivity and labour productivity across industries in different countries
5.1 Key links between innovation, demand and employment
5.2 A framework for investigating the impact of innovation on growth and employment
5.3 Product innovations in R&D and in sales
6.1 ICTs’ effects on the tradeability of goods and services
6.2(a) Innovation scheme in manufacturing
6.2(b) Innovation scheme in services
6.2(c) ICTs on tradeability
6.3 Employment growth in industry and services 187
6.4 Job gains and losses, by industry, OECD total 187
6.5 OECD employment trends in manufacturing and services industries 188
6.6 Employment growth, by skill level, in manufacturing and services 194
7.1 Shares in sectors I, II and III 214
7.2 Employment shares in manufacturing 216
7.3 Employment shares in services 217
7.4 Dynamics of change, sectors 1 and 3 221
7.5 Dynamics of change, sectors 6–9 222
7.6 Unemployment rates 231
7A.1 Effects of wage subsidy for low-income groups 243
7A.2 Tax burden 245
7A.3 Output and employment with biased technological progress 246
7A.4 Output with biased technological progress and redistribution 247
7A.5 Tax burden with biased technological progress 248
7B.1 Country and sector-specific dynamics of change, sectors 1 and 3 249
7B.2 Country and sector-specific dynamics of change, sectors 6–9 250
8.1 Technology, organization and skills: the black triangle 260
8.2 Organizational change, technical change: a theoretical framework 271
8.3 Organizational change, technical change and skills 284
9.1 Vocational training systems 298
9.2 The matching process 302
9.3 Equilibrium opportunity rate 309
9.4 Equilibrium unemployment rate 312
10.1 Ex ante job substitution and ex post skill substitution 321
10.2 Expected wage growth and skill switching 323
10.3 Ex ante job choices 325
10.4 Parameter estimates of the relative efficiencies 335
10.5 Parameter estimates of the learning costs 336
10.6 Unemployment change due to an increase in low-level jobs 340
10.7 Unemployment change due to an increase in high-level jobs 340
10.8 An increase in low-level jobs 341
10.9 An increase in high-level jobs 342
10.10 Unemployment change due to a decrease in low-skilled wage costs 344
10.11 Employment effects due to a decrease in low-skilled wage costs 345
12.1 Labour market specialization regimes 397
Figures

12.2 Parameter constellations and labour market regimes 399
13.1 Average annual changes in total working time, average working time and employment 407
13.2 Estimated contribution of part-time and full-time working to changes in average annual hours of employees, 1983–93 416
14.1 Why institutions shape the growth regime 427
15.1 Long-term implications of the US strategy 471
15.2 Long-term implications of the Nordic strategy 477
15.3 Long-term implications of the continental type 485
16.1 Three interdependent structural changes 524
16.2 Employment and growth: the main issues 536