Figures

2.1 GDP, 1991–2000
2.2 Employment 1981–98
2.3 Real GDP per Capita 1991–2000
2.4 Convergence and divergence relative to the United States
2.5 Knowledge and physical investment in 1995
2.6 ICT expenditures in 1997
2.7a BERD, 1981–2000
2.7b BERD US-EU-12 1981–2000
2.8a GOVERD 1981–2000
2.8b GOVERD US-EU-12 1981–2000
4.1 Unemployment by highest educational/training attainment: EU Member States
4.2 Relative income according to educational attainment, EU Member States
5.1 The post-World War Two capital–labour accord shaped most other socioeconomic institutions
5.2 The euro implies a new hierarchy and architecture of each national socioeconomic regime
5.3 European Union: a potential economic giant . . . but a lot of coordination problems
5.4 What strategy against European unemployment?
5.5 European Union: the same macroeconomic environment but contrasted unemployment rate evolutions
5.6 Good news: the new hierarchy among institutional forms is taken into account by the structure of European treaties and subsequent decisions
5.7 Strategy one: use the dividend of faster growth to lower the tax and remove welfare-related barriers to job creation and launch the macroeconomic dialogue
5.8 Strategy two: convert the information and communication technologies (ICT) into the basis for a knowledge-based economy (KBE)
5.9 Strategy three: gender equality and responses to ageing as the source of a new service-led growth
5.10 Strategy four: riding the financial globalisation
6.1 A schematic model of the NSI benchmarking process