

Figures

| | | |
|------|--|-----|
| 2.1 | GDP, 1991–2000 | 31 |
| 2.2 | Employment 1981–98 | 32 |
| 2.3 | Real GDP per Capita 1991–2000 | 32 |
| 2.4 | Convergence and divergence relative to the United States | 33 |
| 2.5 | Knowledge and physical investment in 1995 | 41 |
| 2.6 | ICT expenditures in 1997 | 42 |
| 2.7a | BERD, 1981–2000 | 42 |
| 2.7b | BERD US-EU-12 1981–2000 | 43 |
| 2.8a | GOVERD 1981–2000 | 43 |
| 2.8b | GOVERD US-EU-12 1981–2000 | 44 |
| 4.1 | Unemployment by highest educational/training attainment: EU Member States | 122 |
| 4.2 | Relative income according to educational attainment, EU Member States | 124 |
| 5.1 | The post-World War Two capital–labour accord shaped most other socioeconomic institutions | 149 |
| 5.2 | The euro implies a new hierarchy and architecture of each national socioeconomic regime | 150 |
| 5.3 | European Union: a potential economic giant . . . but a lot of coordination problems | 153 |
| 5.4 | What strategy against European unemployment? | 170 |
| 5.5 | European Union: the same macroeconomic environment but contrasted unemployment rate evolutions | 178 |
| 5.6 | Good news: the new hierarchy among institutional forms is taken into account by the structure of European treaties and subsequent decisions | 187 |
| 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 | 188 |
| 5.8 | Strategy two: convert the information and communication technologies (ICT) into the basis for a knowledge-based economy (KBE) | 191 |
| 5.9 | Strategy three: gender equality and responses to ageing as the source of a new service-led growth | 194 |
| 5.10 | Strategy four: riding the financial globalisation | 196 |
| 6.1 | A schematic model of the NSI benchmarking process | 220 |