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EE11**

**EDUCATION AND INTERNATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT, 1960-2000:  
Economic Studies of OECD  
Countries, Latin America, Europe,  
Africa and Asia**

**Guisan, M.C. · Aguayo, E. · Exposito, P.**

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Coordinator: María-Carmen Guisan. Professor of Econometrics, Editor of the series EE.

Autors institution: Faculty of Economics of the University of Santiago de Compostela (Spain) and Euro-American Association of Economic Development Studies.

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Webmaster: Pilar Exposito. Lecturer of Econometrics, USC

Faculty de Economics. University of Santiago de Compostela (USC), Spain.

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**EDUCATION AND INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, 1960-2000:  
ECONOMIC STUDIES OF OECD COUNTRIES, LATIN AMERICA,  
EUROPE, AFRICA AND ASIA**

GUISAN, María-Carmen  
AGUAYO, Eva  
EXPOSITO, Pilar

**Abstract:** This book, EE11, presents a summary of several international studies published by the authors on international development for the period 1960-2000.. EE11 includes 5 chapters: 1) Evolution of Gross Domestic Product and Population in the World for the 20<sup>th</sup> century and indicators of Education and Production per capita by sector in 21 areas of America, Europe, Eurasia, Africa, Asia and Pacific. in years 1980 and 1999. The chapter also includes a summary of several international models of World development estimated by our research team for the period 1960-2000. 2) International panel models of OECD countries for the 20<sup>th</sup> century: Production, Employment, Wage and Consumption. 3) Production by sector in OECD countries: Agriculture, Industry, Building and Services. 4) Studies related with economic development of Latin American countries (Education, Trade and Production per capita) for the period 1960-2000. The analyzes highlight the positive impact of Education on international development. 5) A comparison of regional development in Europe and the United States for 1960-2000. This book is scheduled to be followed by another book, EE12, with contents of our research on international development for the period 2001-2023

JEL codes: C51, O5, O51, O52, O57

Keywords: Growth and Development, OECD countries in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, European Regions, Production and Employment by Sector, Latin America in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Africa, Asia, Studies of the period 1960-2000.

\* Authors are teachers and researchers of Econometrics at the Faculty of Economics and Business Administration of the University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain. E-mail: [mcarmen.guisan@usc.es](mailto:mcarmen.guisan@usc.es)

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### *Prologue*

EE11 is a book of the Series EE, published by the AHG with the cooperation of the Euro-American Association of Economic Development Studies (EAAEDS). It includes references to econometric studies, published by our research team for 1975-2005, with samples of the period 1960-2000.

Chapter 1 analyses the evolution of World Production, Population and Production per capita for the 20<sup>th</sup> century and indicators of Education and Production by sector in 21 areas of the World in years 1980 and 1999. It also cites several international models, published by our research team, relating Education and Development for the second half of that century.

Chapter 2 presents the estimation of several equation for Gross Domestic Product per capita, real Wage and Employment with a panel of 6 OECD countries (France, Germany, Italy, Spain, UK and USA) for the period 1960-2000, and the analysis of causality between Consumption and Production per capita, with a sample of 625 observatios of 25 OECD countries in 25 years.

Chapter 3 includes references to studies of production and employment by sector in OECD countries: Agriculture, Industry, Building and Services.

Chapter 4 analyzes the results of several studies of Education and Development in Latin American countries: model by Guisan(1984), presented at the EADI Conference at Madrid, the study by Guisan, Aguayo and Neira(1997), at the EADI Conference at Paris, the model by Guisand et al(1997) on Centroamerica, and the studies by Neira et al(1997) and (1998). We also cite 3 studies on regional development in Latin American countries.

Chapter 5 includes contents related with regional development in Europe and the USA for the period 1960-2000.

Since year 2001 we have published many electronic and printed journals, books, reports and documents, on international development, which are available at Ideas.Repec and at: <https://www.usc.gal/economet/eaat.htm>

EE12 is a book scheduled to appear in year 2023 including international studies, of econometric models of development, published by our research team with samples of the period 2001-2023.

Maria-Carmen Guisan

Professor of Econometrics at the USC (Spain) for 1987-2017  
and Honorary Professor for 2017-2022

Santiago de Compostela. 15h May of 2023.

<https://www.usc.gal/economet/ahg.htm>

<https://www.usc.gal/economet/guisan2.htm>

**CHAPTER 3**  
**PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR IN OECD**  
**COUNTRIES. 1960-2000,**  
 GUISAN, Maria-Carmen\*  
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**3.1. Production by sector in 23 OECD countries in year 1999.**

Table 3.1 presents the Production per capita in the sectors of Agriculture (A), Industry and Building (I&B) and Services (S) in 23 OECD countries.

Table 3.1. Production per capita by sector, year 1999. (Dollars at 1999 PPPs)

Country	Agriculture	Industry and Building	Services	Total
Australia	733	6349	17338	24419
Austria	519	8049	17396	25964
Belgium	260	7291	16695	26040
Canada	781	8328	16916	26025
Denmark	537	9663	16642	26843
Finland	921	7371	14743	23036
France	462	6000	16616	23078
Germany	242	7253	16682	24176
Greece	1266	3638	10915	15819
Ireland	986	8871	14786	24642
Italy	675	6972	14844	22490
Japan	519	9611	15845	25975
Mexico	417	2251	5670	8338
Netherlands	733	6353	17347	24433
New Zealand	1358	5238	12803	19399
Norway	553	8851	18255	27659
Portugal	627	4706	10354	15687
Spain	528	5987	11094	17609
Sweden	441	6395	15216	22053
Switzerland	851	9080	18444	28375
Turkey	1002	1870	3807	6678
UK	219	6340	15305	21864
USA	638	8297	22977	31912

Source: Elaborated by Guisan and Exposito, from OECD statistics

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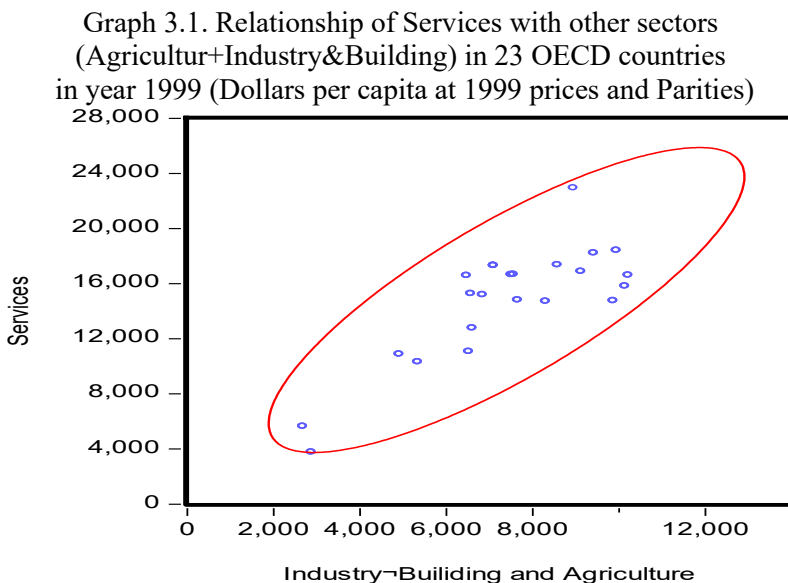
Maria-Carmen Guisan and Pilar Exposito. *Econometrics*. USC, Spain

*Agriculture:* The lowest values correspond to the United Kingdom (219), Germany (242) and Belgium (260) while the highest values, in table 3.1, correspond to New Zealand (1358), Greece (1266) and Turkey (1002). The difference between the maximum and the minimum was 1139.

*Industry&Building:* The lowest values correspond to Turkey (1870), Mexico (2251) and Greece (3638), while the highest values correspond to Denmark (9663), Japan (9611) and Switzerland (9080). The difference between the maximum and the minimum was 7793.

*Services:* The lowest values, in table 3.1, correspond to Turkey (3807), Mexico (5670) and the highest ones to the United States (22977), Switzerland (18444) and Norway (18255). The difference between the maximum and the minimum was 19170.

Graphs 3.1 shows the positive relationship between production of Services and the sum of production in Agriculture, Industry and Building.



Source: Elaborated by authors from table 3.1.

The correlation coefficient of Production per capita in Services with the sum of the Sectors Industry&Building and Agriculture, is as high as 80.98%.

### 3.2. Agriculture in 4 OECD countries, 1965-1999

Tables 3.2 to 3.5 show the evolution of the following variables in the sector of Agriculture (which includes Agriculture and Fishing), for the period 1965-1999 in 4 OECD countries:

It is important to differentiate between *real value of production* and *real value of income*, when the sectoral index of prices is very different of the general index of prices of private consumption.

Real Value-Added in *production approach* represents the produced quantity and real Value-Added in *income approach* represents the purchasing capacity of the incomes generated in each sector.

For each country, we have calculated real values of Producción of Agriculture (QA) in local currency, at constant prices of year 1990, by dividing VA (Value-Added of Agriculture at current prices in local currency) by IPA (Index of Prices of Agriculture in the country, being IPA equal to 1 in year 1990)

We also have calculated Real Income of Agriculture (RA) by dividing VA by the Index of Prices of Private Consumption (IPC=1 in year 1990)

The increase of QA indicates a higher production, while an increase in RIA indicates a higher power to purchase general goods and services.

The real values of QA and RA in local currencies at 1990 prices are:

*Real production of Agriculture in local currency:*  $QA(\text{local}) = VA / IPA$

*Real Income of Agriculture in local currency:*  $RA(\text{local}) = VA / IPC$

Relative Price Index of Agriculture:  $IPRA = IPA / IPC$

*Relation between Real Production and Real Income:*  $RA = QA \cdot IPRA$

Finally we have divided the values of QA(local) and RA(local) by the Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) of local currency to Dollar in year 1990, and get the values QA90 and RA90, expressed in Dollars at 1990 prices and PPPs.

Table 3.2. Agriculture in France, 1965-1999:  
QA90 and RA90 (Dollars at 1990 prices and  
PPPs), Employment (th), Indexes of prices

Year	QA90	RA90	LA	IPA	IPC	IPRA
1965	20.851	44.196	3473	0.285	0.163	1.746
1970	22.497	45.279	2753	0.340	0.205	1.658
1975	22.467	41.647	2156	0.493	0.323	1.527
1980	25.444	38.771	1854	0.672	0.535	1.255
1985	31.188	39.298	1582	0.884	0.852	1.038
1990	33.565	40.746	1262	1.000	1.000	1.000
1995	33.097	29.698	1039	0.832	1.125	0.739
1999	37.543	29.623	959	0.764	1.175	0.650

Source: Calculated by authors from OECD National Accounts. Real Value Added (production and income approaches), Employment and Prices. Published in Guisan and Exposito(2004).

Table 3.3. Agriculture in Spain, 1965-1999:  
QA90 and RA90 (Dollars at 1990 prices and  
PPPs), Employment (thousand), Indexes of prices

Year	QA90	RA	LA	IPA	IPC	IPRA
1965	13.216	26.108	3586	0.152	0.077	1.975
1970	14.598	25.340	3310	0.175	0.101	1.736
1975	17.817	29.495	2745	0.293	0.177	1.655
1980	19.752	24.021	2228	0.497	0.409	1.216
1985	20.948	20.735	1950	0.718	0.725	0.990
1990	21.120	21.120	1486	1.000	1.000	1.000
1995	16.566	14.387	1107	1.140	1.313	0.868
1999	19.698	13.853	1015	1.024	1.456	0.703

Source: Calculated by authors from OECD National Accounts. Real Value Added (production and income approaches), Employment and Prices. Published in Guisan and Exposito(2004).

We may notice that real Value-Added *income approach* (RA) increased less than real Value-Added *production approach* (QA), due to the diminution of the relative prices of Agriculture (IPRA).

Table 3.4. Agriculture in Japan, 1965-1999 QA90 and RA90 (Dollars at 1990 prices and PPPs), Employment (th), Indexes of prices

Year	QA90	RA90	LA	IP	IPCU	IPRA
1965	56.462	84.596	4476	0.394	0.263	1.498
1970	59.209	85.330	3567	0.454	0.315	1.441
1975	63.880	116.965	3507	0.785	0.429	1.831
1980	68.688	107.393	3529	0.980	0.627	1.563
1985	91.307	105.140	3338	0.941	0.817	1.152
1990	110.300	110.300	3394	1.000	1.000	1.000
1995	120.799	98.524	3592	0.940	1.152	0.816
1999	142.004	87.896	3416	0.761	1.230	0.619

Source: Source: Calculated by authors from Guisan and Exposito(2001) and OECD National Accounts. Real Value Added (production and income approaches), Employment and Prices. Published by Guisan and Exposito(2004).

Table 3.5. Agriculture in the United States, 1965-1999: QA90 and RA90 (Dollars at 1990 prices and PPPs), Employment (thousand), Indexes of prices: IPA (Agriculture), IPC (Consumption), IPRA=IPA/IPC

Year	QA90	RA90	LA	IPA	IPC	IPRA
1965	47.037	55.608	11130	0.325	0.275	1.182
1970	51.236	65.205	8860	0.447	0.351	1.273
1975	57.950	70.189	6610	0.719	0.594	1.211
1980	52.369	55.713	5770	0.869	0.817	1.064
1985	53.774	55.722	5090	0.974	0.940	1.036
1990	56.005	55.979	4510	1.000	1.000	1.000
1995	49.184	45.300	3670	0.974	1.058	0.921
1999	46.341	38.806	3350	0.896	1.071	0.837

Source: Source: Calculated by authors from Guisan and Exposito(2001) and OECD National Accounts. Note: Real Value Added (production and income approaches), Employment and Prices.

We have calculated the mean values per worker of QA90 and RA90:

Mean productivity per worker:  $PMA90 = QA90/LA$

Mean real income per worker:  $RMA90 = RA90/LA$ .

We may notice an increase of real production and a diminution of real income, due to the diminution of the relative price of Agriculture (IPRA). The price of Agriculture has experienced low increase in comparison with the general price of Private Consumption.

Table 3.6 shows the evolution of PMA90 and RMA90, for 1965-1999.

Table 3.6. Real Mean Productivity (PM) and Real Mean Income per worker (RM) of Agriculture, 1965-1999 (th Dollars at 1990 prices and Parities)

Country	Mean Productivity (PMA)		Mean Real Income (RMA)	
	1965	1999	1965	1999
France	6.0	39.1	12.7	30.9
Spain	3.7	19.4	7.3	13.6
Japan	4.2	13.8	5.0	11.6
USA	12.6	41.6	18.9	25.7

Source: Elaborated from tables 3.2 to 3.5.

The increase of productivity per worker ( $PMA = QA/LA$ ) has compensated the diminution of the relative price index (IPRA) and the mean real income per worker ( $RMA = RA/LA$ ) has increased for the period 1965-1999, from 12.7 to 30.9 in France, from 7.3 to 13.6 in Spain, from 5.0 to 11.6 in Japan and from 18.9 to 25.7 in the United States.

### 3.3. Industry in 4 OECD countries, 1960-2000

#### *Evolution for the period 1965-1990 in 4 OECD countries*

Table 3.7 shows the evolution of real Value-Added per capita in Manufacturing for the period 1965-1990 in Germany West, Spain, Japan and the United States.

We may notice an important increase in the 4 countries, particularly in Japan. This country had the lowest value of this group of countries in year 1965 (768) and got the highest one in 1990, with an increase of almost 4000 Dollars per capita. The USA had an increase of more than 1300 Dollars per capita, Germany of almost 2000 and Spain of almost 1400.

Table 3.7. Manufacturing Production per capita  
(\$ per inhabitant at 1985 prices)

Country	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
USA	2347	2461	2570	2956	3332	3695
Japan	768	1572	1841	2795	3580	4638
Germany West	2687	3362	3467	4109	4292	4647
Spain	1048	1498	2023	2070	2028	2440

Source: Elaborated by Guisan(1995) from OECD statistics.

Table 3.8 shows the evolution of the Stock of Industrial Capital per capita in 11 OECD countries for the period 1975-1990

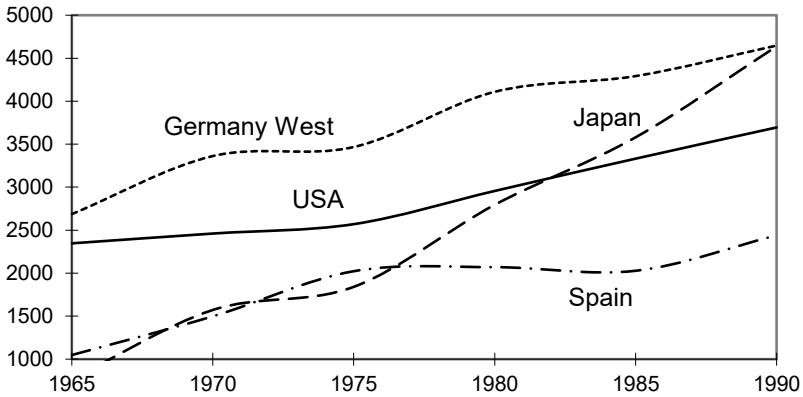
Table 3.8. Stock of Capital per capita in Industry  
(thousand Dollars at 1990 prices)

Country	1975	1980	1985	1990
Germany West	8.13	8.18	9.04	10.35
Belgium&L (*)	4.27	4.99	5.90	7.66
Denmark	6.41	7.20	7.56	8.65
Span	3.35	3.97	3.90	3.82
France	6.36	7.56	8.18	8.77
UK	5.01	5.51	5.47	5.68
Netherlands	7.40	7.95	8.20	8.60
Italy	6.16	6.60	7.87	9.10
Portugal	2.45	2.83	3.47	4.24
Japan	6.90	7.94	9.51	11.30
USA	5.05	5.39	5.85	6.15

Source: Published in Cancelo and Guisan(1998), DEA12, and elaborated by Cancelo (1996) from OECD, Eurostat and Mas et al.

Note: (\*) Data of Belgium&L includes Belgium and Luxembourg.

Graph 3.2. Manufacturing real Value-Added per capita (Dollars of 1985 prices per inhabitant)

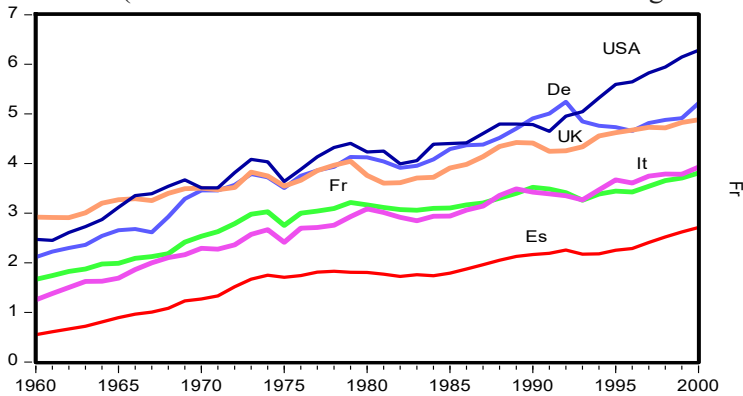


Source: Elaborated by authors from OECD statistics

The high increase of the Stock of Capital per capita in industrial sectors has been very important not only to increase industrial production per capita but also to foster development of production, and productivity in other sectors.

*Industrial development 1960-2000 in 7 OECD countries*

Graph 3.2. Evolution of QHI in these 6 OECD countries, 1960-2000 (thousand Dollars at 2000 Prices and Exchange Rates)



Source: Elaborated by M.C.Guisan in this book EE11, from OECD National Accounts. Thousand Dollars per capita at 2000 prices and exchange rates

### 3.4. Building and Services in 4 OECD countries, 1965-1999

In several studies we have estimated econometric models of Employment by sector and have analyzed the evolution of the rates of Employment per one thousand people.

Here we present selected data from those studies, elaborated from OECD Labour Force Statistics, based in Guisan(1995), EcoDev1 and Asepelt Congress held at Valladlid, for the period 1965-1990 and have added new data for 1999.

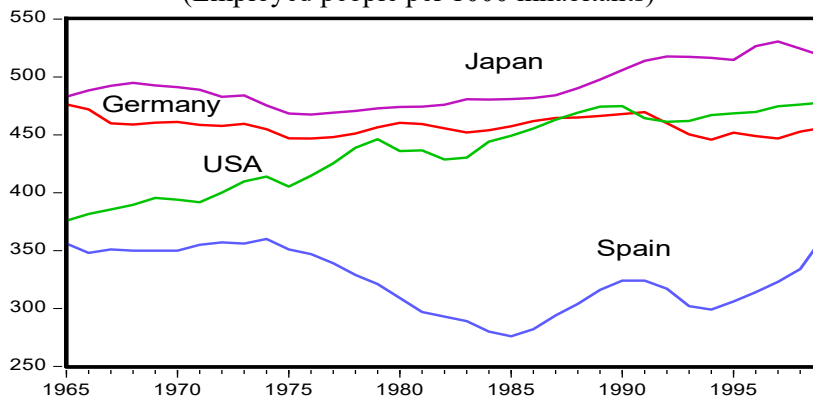
Table 3.9. Rates of Total Employment in 4 OECD countries, 1965-1999  
(Employed people per 1000 inhabitants)

Country	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1999
USA	366	383	386	422	433	461	478
Japan	483	515	493	502	505	532	518
Germany	469	450	428	438	434	450	456
Spain	375	361	350	309	276	323	361

Source: Elaborated from Guisan(1995) and OECD Labour Force Statistics.  
Note: Data of Germany correspond to West Germany, for the period 1965-1990, and to the united Germany (former West and East) in year 1999.

Graph 3.3 shows the evolution of the rate of Employment in countries of table 3.9, with annual data for the period 1985-1999.

Graph 3.3. Rate of Total Employment in 4 OECD countries, 1965-1999  
(Employed people per 1000 inhabitants)



Source: Elaborated by Guisan, in this book EE11, from OECD statistics.

In Spain, for 1975-1999, the rate of Non-Agrarian Employment increased 72 points (from 263 to 365 employments per thousand population), while the rate of Agrarian Employment diminished by 106 points. These changes were accompanied by an increase of income per worker, both in Agriculture and in the other sectors of the economy.

Table 3.10. Rates of Employment in Agriculture :4 OECD countries  
(Employed people per 1000 inhabitants)

Country	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1999
USA	23	20	18	14	12	12	8
Japan	114	103	77	65	55	49	26
Germany	49	37	29	23	20	16	13
Spain	132	109	77	59	50	38	26

Source: Elaborated by authors from Guisan(1995) from OECD Labour Force Statistics. Note: Data for Germany: only West Germany for 1965-1990.

Table 3.11. Rates of Employment in Industry: 4 OECD countries  
(Employed people per 1000 inhabitants)

Country	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1999
USA	116	119	105	114	106	103	87
Japan	123	137	125	121	124	125	110
Germany	177	173	155	154	145	147	115
Spain	97	99	96	83	67	77	69

Source: Elaborated by authors, from Guisan(1995) and OECD Labour Force Statistics. Note: Data for Germany: Only West Germany until 1990

Table 3.12. Rates of Employment in Building: 4 OECD countries  
(Employed people per 1000 inhabitants)

Country	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1999
USA	24	21	21	24	25	26	23
Japan	33	42	48	51	45	49	52
Germany	42	38	32	35	31	30	35
Spain	29	32	35	28	20	31	39

Source: Elaborated by authors from Guisan(1995) and OECD Labour Force Statistics. Note: Data for Germany: Only West Germany until 1990.

Table 3.13 shows the evolution of the rates of Employment in Services for the period 1965-1999. There was an important increase for 1965-1999. The highest rates in 1999 corresponded to the United States (364) and Japan (330).

Table 3.13. Rates of Employment in Services  
(Employed people per 1000 inhabitants)

Country	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1999
USA	213	234	260	287	309	337	364
Japan	213	230	241	257	271	297	330
Germany W	191	196	208	228	238	272	-
Germany	199	203	216	235	246	260	294
Spain	118	122	142	136	138	176	227

Source: Elaborated by authors from OECD Labour Force Statistics. Note: There are 2 rows for Germany for 1965-1990: Germany W, provided by OECD, and our estimation for united Germany.

Table 3.14. Rates of Employment in Commercial Services and Hospitality

Country	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
USA	77	81	91	98	105
Japan	85	84	89	91	95
Germany W.	67	66	69	69	73
Spain	51	60	54	51	65

Source: Elaborated from Guisan(1995) and OECD Labour Force Statistics. Note Germany for 1970-1990, only West Germany.

Table 3.15. Rates of Employment in Social Services: Private and Public

Country	1970			1980			1990		
	Priv.	Pub.	Total	Priv.	Pub.	Total	Priv.	Pub.	Total
USA	46	64	110	58	65	123	73	67	140
Japan	66	30	96	81	33	114	112	32	144
Germany W	34	49	83	40	64	104	55	68	123
Spain	23	30	53	20	36	56	25	50	75

Source: Elaborated from Guisan(1995) and OECD Labour Force Statistics.  
Note: Data of Germany for the period 1970-1990: Only West Germany.

Table 3.14 shows an increase in the rates of Employment in Commercial Services, for the period 1970-90, from 77 to 105 in the USA, 85 to 95 in Japan, 67 to 73 in West Germany and 51 to 65 in Spain. Table 3.15 shows increase in the rates of Employment in Social Services (both public and private), with an evolution from 110 to 140 in the USA, 96 to 144 in Japan, 83 to 123 in West Germany and 53 to 75 in Spain

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