

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910450553503321
Autore	Schneider Friedrich
Titolo	The shadow economy : an international survey // Friedrich Schneider, Dominik H. Enste [[electronic resource]]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cambridge : , : Cambridge University Press, , 2002
ISBN	1-107-13351-3 1-280-15968-5 0-511-12055-9 0-511-04246-9 0-511-14885-2 0-511-49359-2 0-511-30604-0 0-511-04559-X
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xiii, 222 pages) : digital, PDF file(s)
Disciplina	330
Soggetti	Informal sector (Economics) Business enterprises - Corrupt practices Commercial crimes Tax evasion Noncitizens Welfare fraud Fraud
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 05 Oct 2015).
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 194-214) and index.
Nota di contenuto	The shadow economy: a challenge for economic and social policy -- Defining the shadow economy -- Methods to estimate the size of the shadow economy -- Size of shadow economies around the world -- The size of the shadow economic labour force -- An integrated approach to explain deviant behaviour -- Analysing the causes and measures of economic policy -- Effects of the increasing shadow economy -- The two-pillar strategy -- Conclusion and outlook.
Sommario/riassunto	Illicit work, social security fraud, economic crime and other shadow economy activities are fast becoming an international problem.

Friedrich Schneider and Dominik H. Enste use currency demand, physical input (electricity) method, and the model approach to estimate the size of the shadow economy in 76 developing, transition and OECD-countries. They argue that during the 1990s the average size of a shadow economy varied from 12 per cent of GDP for OECD, to 23 per cent for transition and to 39% for developing countries. They examine the causes and consequences of this development using an integrated approach explaining deviant behaviour, which combines the findings of economic, sociological and psychological research. The authors suggest that increasing taxation, social security contributions, rising state regulatory activities and the decline of the tax morale, are all driving forces behind this growth, especially in OECD-countries. They propose a reform of state institutions to improve the dynamics of the official economy.

---