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Nota di contenuto	Contents; Acknowledgments; About the Authors; Abbreviations; Overview; What Is the Shadow Economy?; Why Does It Matter?; Figures; O.1 The Shadow Economy as a Percentage of Recorded GDP, Various Countries, 2007; O.2 Informal Work as a Percentage of the Labor Force; Who Is Working Informally in Europe's Shadow Economy?; Boxes; O.1 The Shadow Economy and Informal Employment: Terms Used in This Book; Structural Incentives Are Important, Particularly Taxation; Formal Work Should "Pay" for Low-Wage Earners; Labor Market Regulation Should Promote Formal Job Creation Building Institutional Credibility and Trust in the State Is CriticalNotes; References; Chapter 1 Informal Employment in Europe's Shadow Economy; Europe's Informal Employment in Context; 1.1 Estimates of the Size of the Shadow Economy as a Percentage of GDP; 1.1 Grasping at Shadows? The Shadow Economy as a Percentage of GDP; 1.2 Percentage of the Labor Force in Informal Employment: Firm Size Criterion for Dependent Employed; 1.3 Percentage of the Labor Force in Informal Employment: Social Insurance Criterion for Dependent

Employed; Tables

1.1 Informality Rates across Different Groups in Six New Member States, 2008 (percent) 1.4 Extent of Informal Work by Contract Criterion; Profile of People Working Informally; 1.5 Informal Work in Europe Is Mainly Taken Up by Men; 1.6 Age Profile of People in Formal and Informal Employment; 1.7 Educational Attainment of People in Formal and Informal Employment; 1.8 Distribution of the Formally and Informally Employed across Skilled and Nonskilled, Manual and Nonmanual Work; 1.9 Distribution of Formally and Informally Employed across Economic Sectors

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References

Chapter 2 Conceptual Framework: More than Structural Incentives

Sommario/riassunto

What to do about the extent of unregulated informal employment and the size of the shadow economy is a dilemma that has been gaining urgency, particularly in Europe's periphery. The forces that accompany globalization put a premium on mobility and skill-renewal. Rapid population ageing will require that people work longer and be far more productive. To achieve this, social and economic institutions have to be more pro-employment, encouraging greater participation in the formal economy. And looking ahead, public financial resources will be increasingly scarce, giving urgency to measures that ca