

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910462959903321
Autore	Schneider Friedrich
Titolo	The shadow economy : an international survey // Friedrich Schneider, Dominik H. Enste [[electronic resource]]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cambridge : , : Cambridge University Press, , 2013
ISBN	1107301912 1107305969 1107307007 1139542281 1107309204 1107312558 129900914X 1107314755
Edizione	[Second edition.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (216 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 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-economy 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. This

second edition uses new data to reassess currency demand and the model approach to estimate the size of the shadow economy in 151 developing, transition, and OECD countries. This updated edition argues that during the 2000s the average size of the shadow economy varied from 19 per cent of GDP for OECD countries, to 30 per cent for transition countries, to 45 per cent for developing countries. It examines the causes and consequences of this development using an integrated approach to explain deviant behaviour that combines findings from economic, sociological, and psychological research. The authors suggest that increasing taxation and social security contributions, rising state regulatory activities, and the decline of the tax morale are all driving forces behind this growth, and they propose a reform of state public institutions in order to improve the dynamics of the official economy.
