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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

1.10 Informal Workers Who Say That They Belong to Groups Suffering Discrimination 1.11 Are Those Working Informally More Likely to Belong to a Native Ethnic Minority?; 1.12 Share of Immigrants without the Right to Work because of Nationality in Formal and Informal Employment; 1.13 Share of Natives with Immigrant Background and Immigrants with the Right to Work because of Nationality in Formal and Informal Employment; The Economic Cycle and Movement across the Labor Market; 1.14 Informal Workers Who Have Experienced Long-Term Unemployment

1.15 In Most of Europe, Informal Employment Falls as Unemployment Rises 1.16 Probability of Informal Work in Poland Grew in the High-Growth Years; 1.17 In Romania Movement from Unemployment into Informal Work Was Greater and Faster than into Formal Work; 1.18 The Share of the Labor Force in Informal Work Was Relatively Stable in the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic; 1.19 The Probability of Moving from Formal Employment and Informal Employment to Unemployment Was Similar in the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic; Notes;

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
