Figures

1.1 Entry effects near and far from the technological frontier page 36
1.2 Long-term growth effects of $1000 per person spending on education, US states 44
1.3 Average growth rate and proximity to the frontier for the bank-based (left) and market-based (right) countries 44
1.4 Evolution of the top 1 per cent income share and of the total patent per capita in the US 49
1.5 Evolution of the top 1 per cent income share and of the total patent per capita in Sweden 49
1.6 Delayed productivity growth waves in other countries 53
1.7 Productivity breaks: country-specific shocks (Sweden) 53
1.8 Productivity breaks: country-specific shocks (Japan) 54
2.1 Time trends in EPL for permanent and temporary jobs, 1990–2008 77
2.2 Probability of upgrading a TC to a PC 78
2.3 TFP in some OECD countries 79
2.4 Unit labour costs in some EU countries, 1970–2008 81
2.5 Fertility rates in OECD countries 83
2.6 Immigration inflows in some OECD countries (2000–2007) 84
2.7 Shifts in Beveridge curves in some EU countries 85
2.8 Share of temporary work in EU countries 86
2.9 Standard deviation of cyclical employment (Spain and US) 87
2.10 Share of temporary work in OECD countries 88
2.11 NEET rates in OECD countries 89
2.12 Ratio of youth to adult unemployment rates in EU countries 89
2.13 Severance pay in Spain 94
2.14 Severance pay in Spain (2008) and optimal SOEC 98
2.15 Job destruction rate during transition 99
2.16 Job finding rate during transition 99
2.17 Jobs Act Single Contract in Italy 102
3.1 Working age population in the EU28 – past trends and projections  
3.2 Past trends in total fertility rates, 1960–2012: selected EU countries  
3.3 Life expectancy at birth in the EU28: past trends and projections  
3.4 Health care and long-term care spending as percentage of GDP – EU28 projections  
3.5 Net migration flows, 1965–2013  
3.6 Estimated outmigration rates by host region  
8.1 Geographical distribution of the GDP per capita per NUTS 3 region in the EU  
9.1 The distribution of GDP per capita within EU countries  
12.1 The two routes for aggregating welfares in a multidimensional setting  
12.2 Comparing gains and losses around the status quo  
12.3 Stylized trends in the economic literature about inequality  
12.4 Stylized trends in the economics literature: comparison causality and equality  
12.5 Estimated Gini coefficients and the Inequality Possibility Frontier  
12.6 UK and US historical inequality extraction ratios  
12.7 Republican–Democrat distance on Liberal–Conservative Dimension for the US House of Representatives, 1879–2012  
12.8 Income inequality: Europe and the US  
12.9 Wealth inequality: Europe and the US  
12.10 The supply of college graduates and the US college/high school premium, 1963–2012  
12.11 Convergence in Europe of the redistributive power of the state  
12.12 The Great Gatsby curve: More inequality is associated with less intergenerational mobility  
12.13 The decomposition of inequality of opportunity  
12.14 Distribution of chances to get an annual earning (male) according to three different parental educations (primary, secondary and tertiary education)  
12.15 College attendance rates vs parent income rank by cohort  
12.16 Beliefs in the role of luck, effort and social injustice in bad economic outcomes  
12.17 Hedonic and eudemonic well-being across Europe by country  
13.1 Typical organization of micro data linking (MDL) projects  
13.2 The rising use of nonpublicly available data in economic research