

Figures

1.1	Entry effects near and far from the technological frontier	<i>page</i> 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	115
3.2	Past trends in total fertility rates, 1960–2012: selected EU countries	115
3.3	Life expectancy at birth in the EU28: past trends and projections	116
3.4	Health care and long-term care spending as percentage of GDP – EU28 projections	117
3.5	Net migration flows, 1965–2013	118
3.6	Estimated outmigration rates by host region	126
8.1	Geographical distribution of the GDP per capita per NUTS 3 region in the EU	330
9.1	The distribution of GDP per capita within EU countries	369
12.1	The two routes for aggregating welfares in a multidimensional setting	517
12.2	Comparing gains and losses around the status quo	521
12.3	Stylized trends in the economic literature about inequality	523
12.4	Stylized trends in the economics literature: comparison causality and equality	524
12.5	Estimated Gini coefficients and the Inequality Possibility Frontier	526
12.6	UK and US historical inequality extraction ratios	527
12.7	Republican–Democrat distance on Liberal–Conservative Dimension for the US House of Representatives, 1879–2012	529
12.8	Income inequality: Europe and the US	533
12.9	Wealth inequality: Europe and the US	535
12.10	The supply of college graduates and the US college/high school premium, 1963–2012	537
12.11	Convergence in Europe of the redistributive power of the state	539
12.12	The Great Gatsby curve: More inequality is associated with less intergenerational mobility	541
12.13	The decomposition of inequality of opportunity	542
12.14	Distribution of chances to get an annual earning (male) according to three different parental educations (primary, secondary and tertiary education)	543
12.15	College attendance rates vs parent income rank by cohort	545
12.16	Beliefs in the role of luck, effort and social injustice in bad economic outcomes	547
12.17	Hedonic and eudemonic well-being across Europe by country	549
13.1	Typical organization of micro data linking (MDL) projects	583
13.2	The rising use of nonpublicly available data in economic research	600