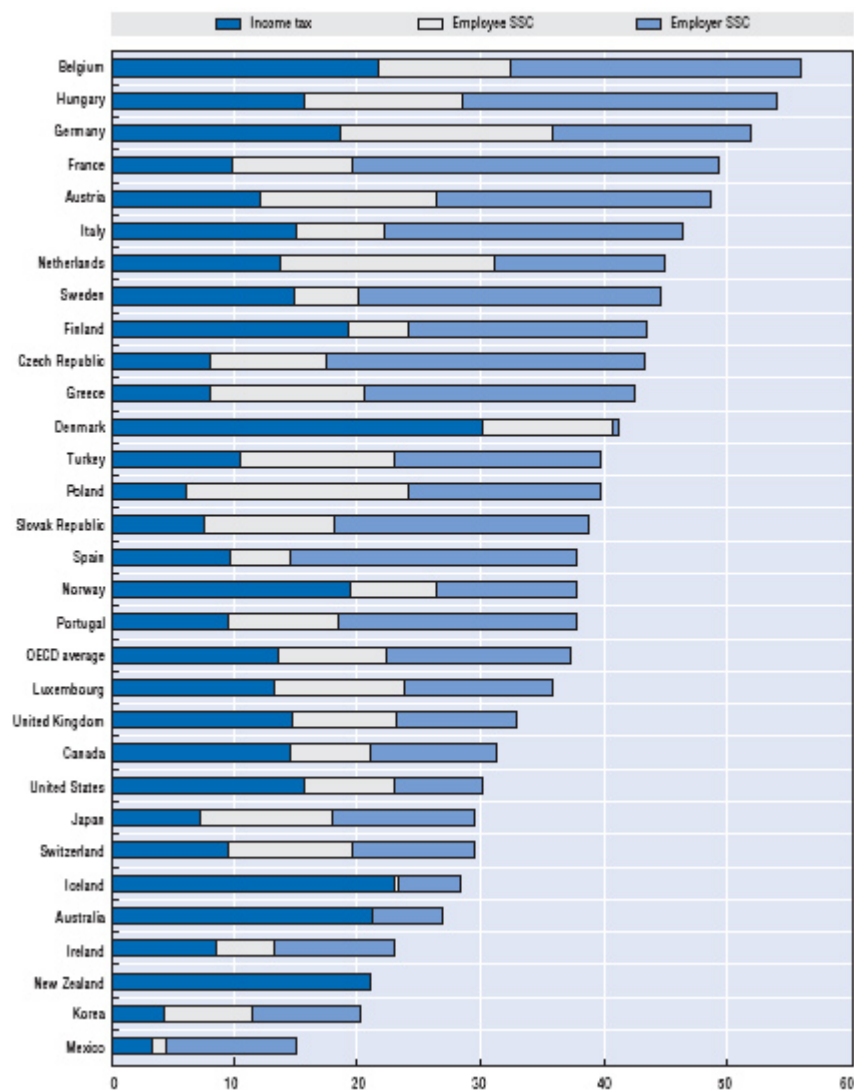


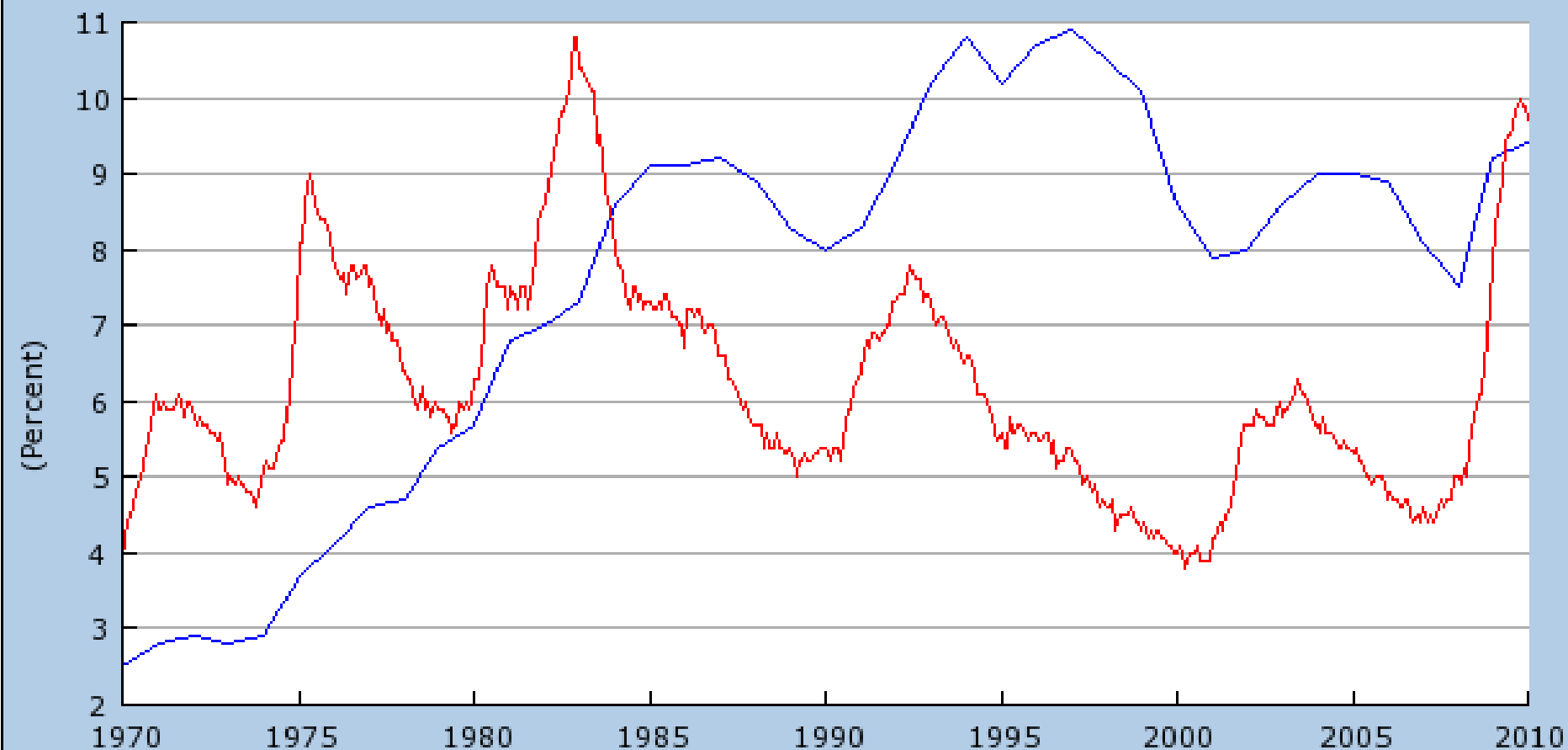
Notes for March 14

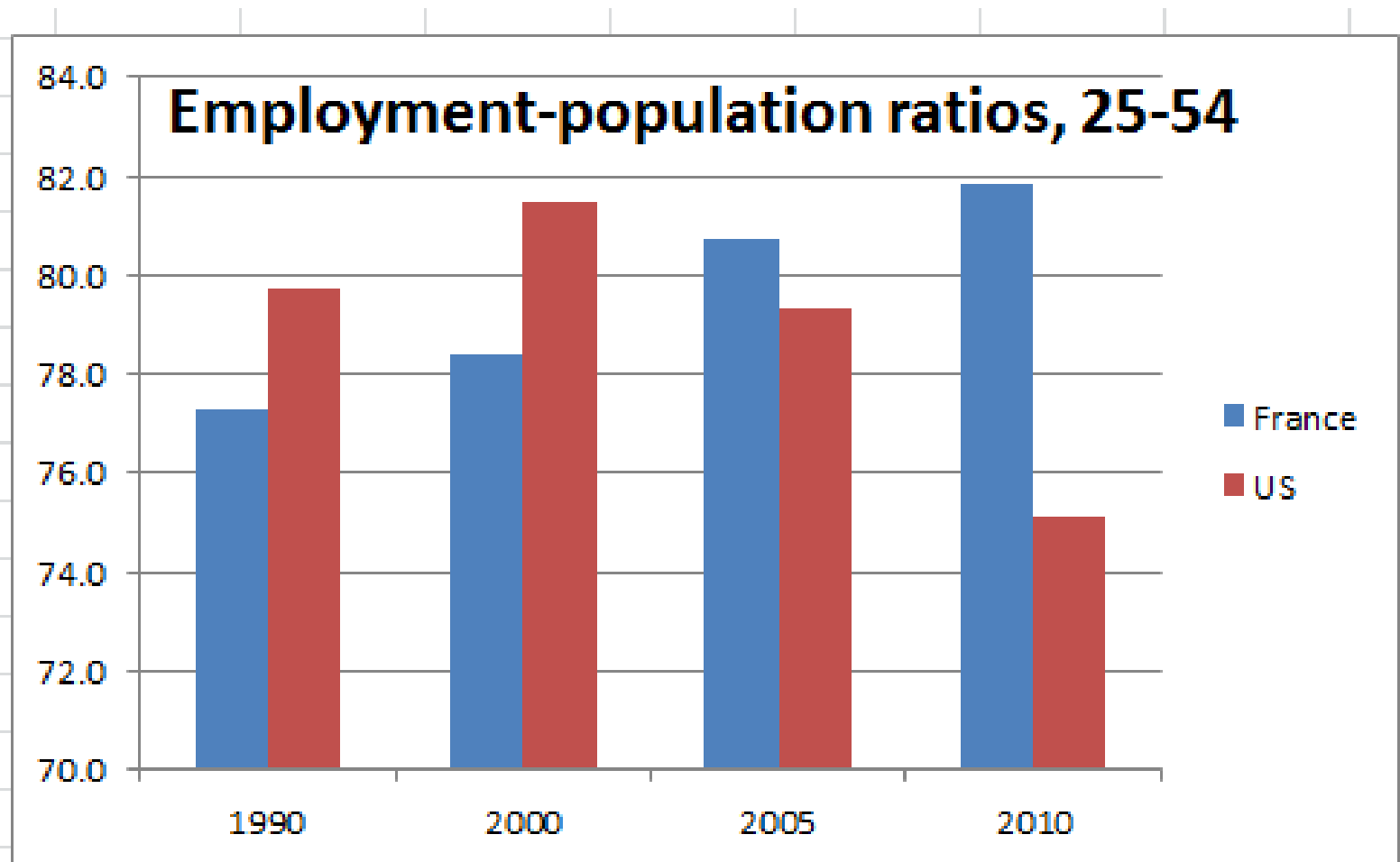
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Figure 0.1. Income tax plus employee and employer social security contributions
As % of labour costs, 2008¹



Adjusted Unemployment Rate in France (FRAURNAA)
Civilian Unemployment Rate (UNRATE)





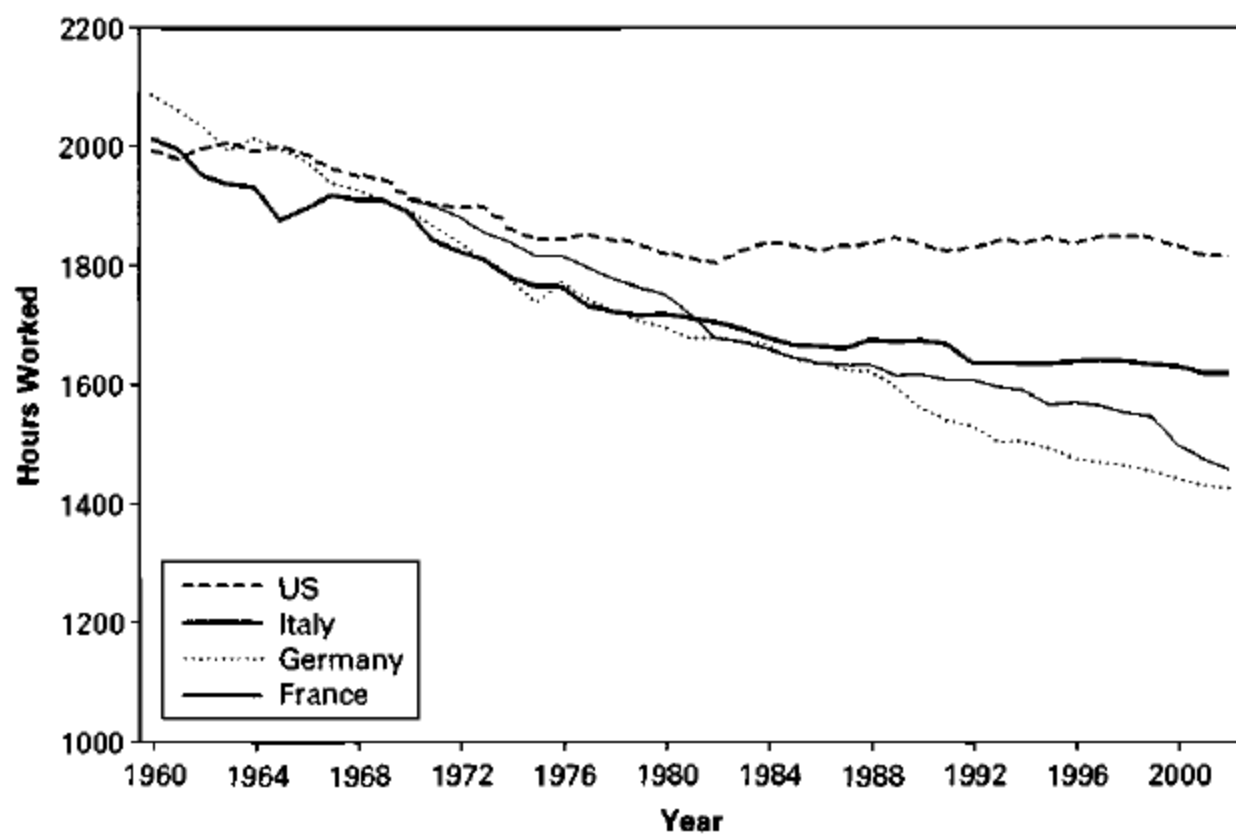


Figure 1.1

Annual Hours Worked over Time

Source: OECD data. Annual hours per employed person. Annual hours are equivalent to

Table 1.1Hours per Person per Week and Employment Ratios, by Country^a

Country	Weekly Hours per Person	Employment/ Pop	Weeks per Year (Employed)	Usual Weekly Hours (Employed)
Belgium	17.92	0.643	40.0	36.29
Denmark	20.63	0.761	38.9	36.27
Finland	19.73	0.688	38.5	38.75
France	17.95	0.636	40.5	36.21
Germany	18.68	0.656	40.6	36.48
Greece	20.10	0.576	44.6	40.71
Ireland	20.10	0.659	43.7	36.29
Italy	16.68	0.565	41.0	37.42
Netherlands	17.25	0.734	38.4	31.79
Norway	19.94	0.774	36.0	37.25
Portugal	16.98	0.523	41.8	40.37
Spain	18.14	0.576	42.2	38.85
Sweden	19.06	0.735	35.4	38.10
United Kingdom	21.42	0.721	40.5	38.19
United States	25.13	0.719	46.2	39.39

Breakdown of 52 Weeks into Weeks Worked, Holiday and Vacation Weeks, and Other Leave^a

	Annual Weeks Worked	Holidays and Vacation Weeks	Full-Week Absences Due to Non- holiday Reasons	Part-Week Absences Due to Non- holiday Reasons	Absences Due to Sickness and Maternity
Austria	39.5	7.3	2.6	0.4	2.3
Belgium	40.3	7.1	2.2	0.5	2.0
Denmark	39.4	7.4	2.2	1.0	1.9
Germany	40.6	7.8	1.8	0.3	1.5
Finland	38.9	7.1	2.4	1.5	2.1
France	40.7	7.0	2.0	0.4	1.8
Greece	44.6	6.7	0.3	0.2	0.2
Hungary	43.9	6.3	0.9	0.1	0.8
Ireland	43.9	5.7	1.2	0.2	0.9
Italy	41.1	7.9	1.7	0.3	0.9
Luxembourg	41.9	7.5	1.3	0.1	1.1
Netherlands	39.6	7.6	2.0	0.8	2.0
Norway	37.0	6.5	4.0	1.1	3.5
Poland	43.5	6.2	1.2	0.3	0.9
Portugal	41.9	7.3	1.4	0.2	1.2
Spain	42.1	7.0	1.3	0.4	1.2
Sweden	36.0	6.9	3.8	1.7	3.7
Switzerland	42.6	6.1	1.5	0.7	1.1
United Kingdom	40.8	6.6	1.5	1.5	1.6
United States	46.2	3.9	.94		.96

Table 1.4

Breakdown of Days off into Holidays, Federally Mandated Days of Vacation, Additional Days of Vacation^a

	Holiday and Vacation Days Total (From OECD)	Holidays (Authors Compilation)	Federally Mandated Vacation (EIRO Data)	Additional Vacation Days
Germany	39	16	20	3
France	35	16	25	-6
Italy	39.5	16	20	3.5
United States	19.5	12	0	7.5

Figure 1

Total Economy GDP per Hour Worked and GDP per Capita in EU-15, 1960–2006
(relative to the United States)

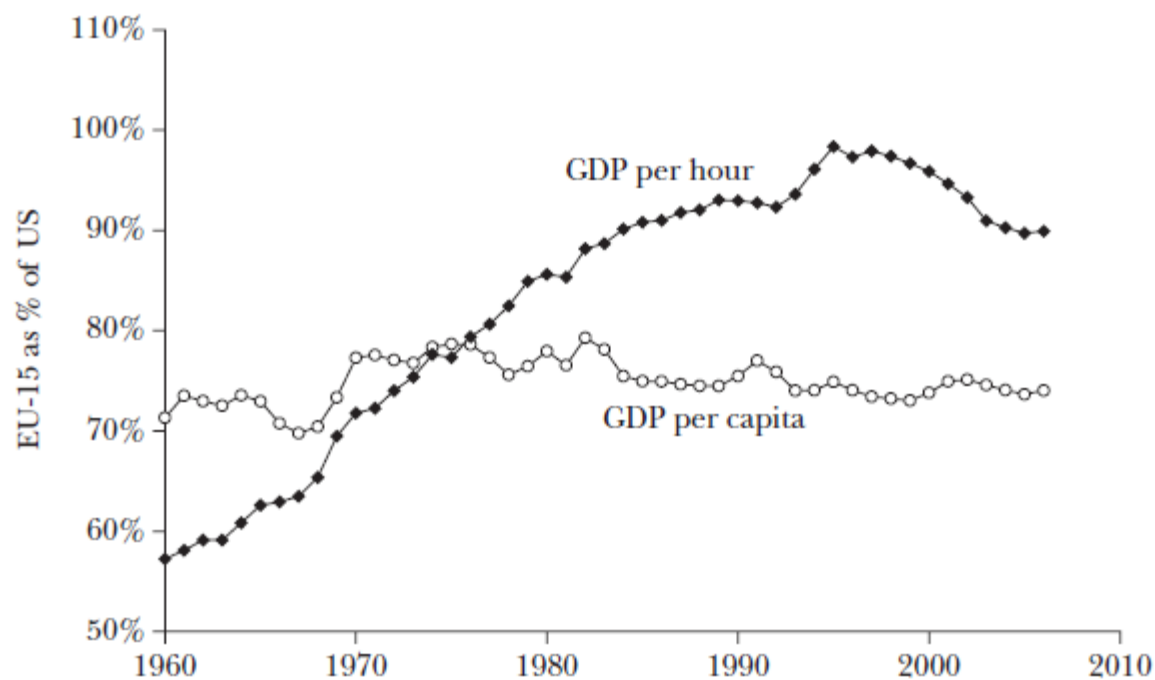


Table 2
Levels of EU-15 Relative to the United States
(in percent)

	<i>1950</i>	<i>1973</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2004</i>
GDP per capita	45.5	76.8	74.9	74.1
Hours worked per capita	115.2	101.9	76.2	82.1
GDP per hour worked	39.5	75.4	98.3	90.3
Capital input per hour worked*		82.3	97.0	90.0

Source: Calculations based on the Groningen Growth and Development Center Total Economy Growth Accounting Database (June 2005) as described in Timmer and van Ark (2005). Output and capital levels are converted by GDP purchasing power parities for 2002.

* Measured as capital services per hour worked. Entry for 1973 refers to 1980.

Table 3

Contributions to Growth of Real Output in the Market Economy, European Union and the United States, 1980–2004

(annual average growth rates, in percentage points)

		<i>European Union</i>		<i>United States</i>	
		<i>1980–1995</i>	<i>1995–2004</i>	<i>1980–1995</i>	<i>1995–2004</i>
1	Market economy output (2) + (3)	1.8	2.2	3.0	3.7
2	Hours worked	−0.6	0.7	1.4	0.6
3	Labor productivity (4) + (5) + (8)	2.4	1.5	1.5	3.0
Contributions from					
4	Labor composition	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
5	Capital services per hour (6) + (7)	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.3
6	ICT capital per hour	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.8
7	Non-ICT capital per hour	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.4
8	Multifactor productivity	0.9	0.3	0.5	1.4
	Contribution of the knowledge economy to labor productivity (4) + (6) + (8)	1.6	1.1	1.3	2.6

Table 6

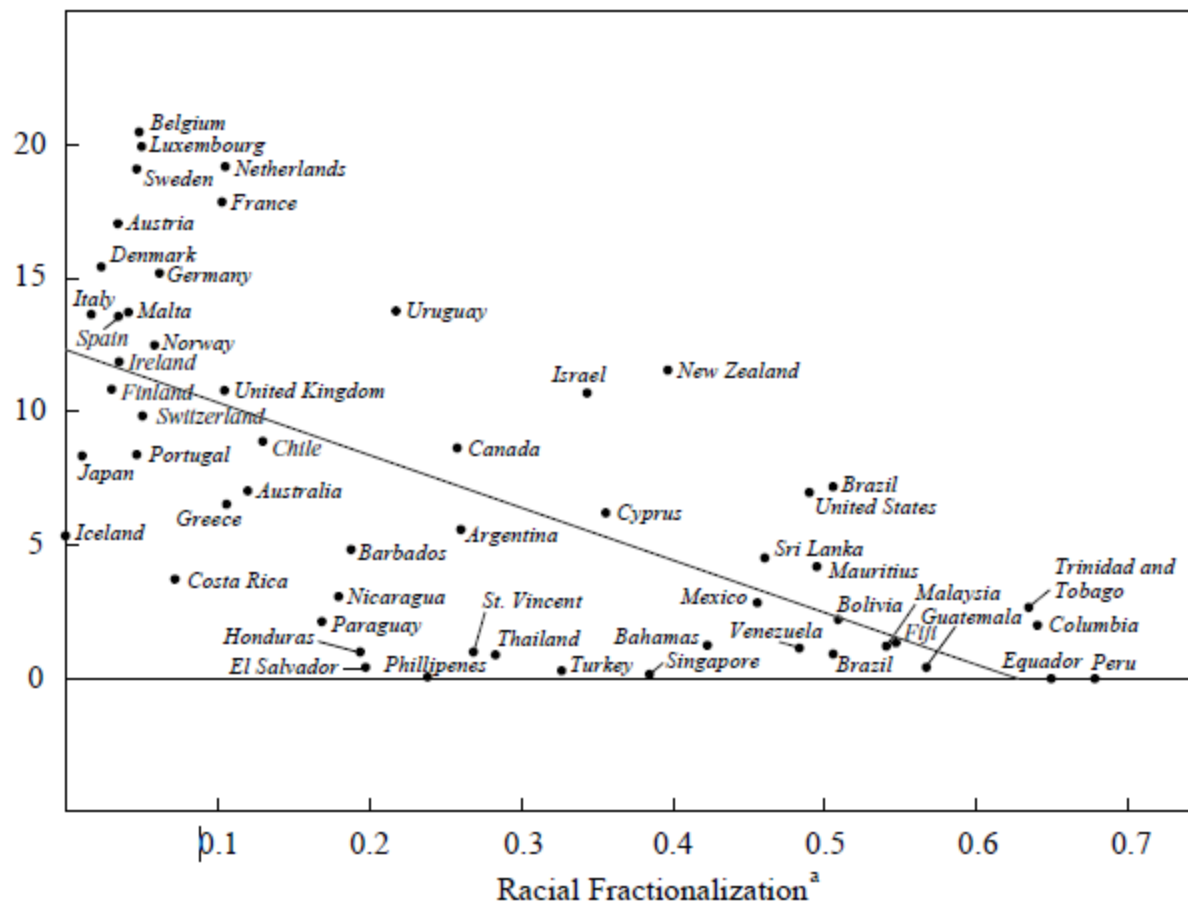
Contributions of Sectors to Average Annual Labor Productivity Growth in Market Services, 1980–2004

(in percentage points)

	<i>European Union</i>		<i>United States</i>	
	<i>1980–1995</i>	<i>1995–2004</i>	<i>1980–1995</i>	<i>1995–2004</i>
Market services labor productivity	1.6	0.9	1.5	3.2
Distribution services contribution	1.1	0.6	1.1	1.6
from factor intensity growth	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
from multifactor productivity growth	0.6	0.2	0.6	1.0
Finance and Business services contribution	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.2
from factor intensity growth	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.8
from multifactor productivity growth	−0.3	−0.5	−0.1	0.4
Personal services contribution	0.0	−0.1	0.0	0.2
from factor intensity growth	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
from multifactor productivity growth	−0.2	−0.2	0.0	0.0
Contribution from labor reallocation	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2

Figure 4. Relationship between Social Spending and Racial Fractionalization

Social spending (percent of GDP)



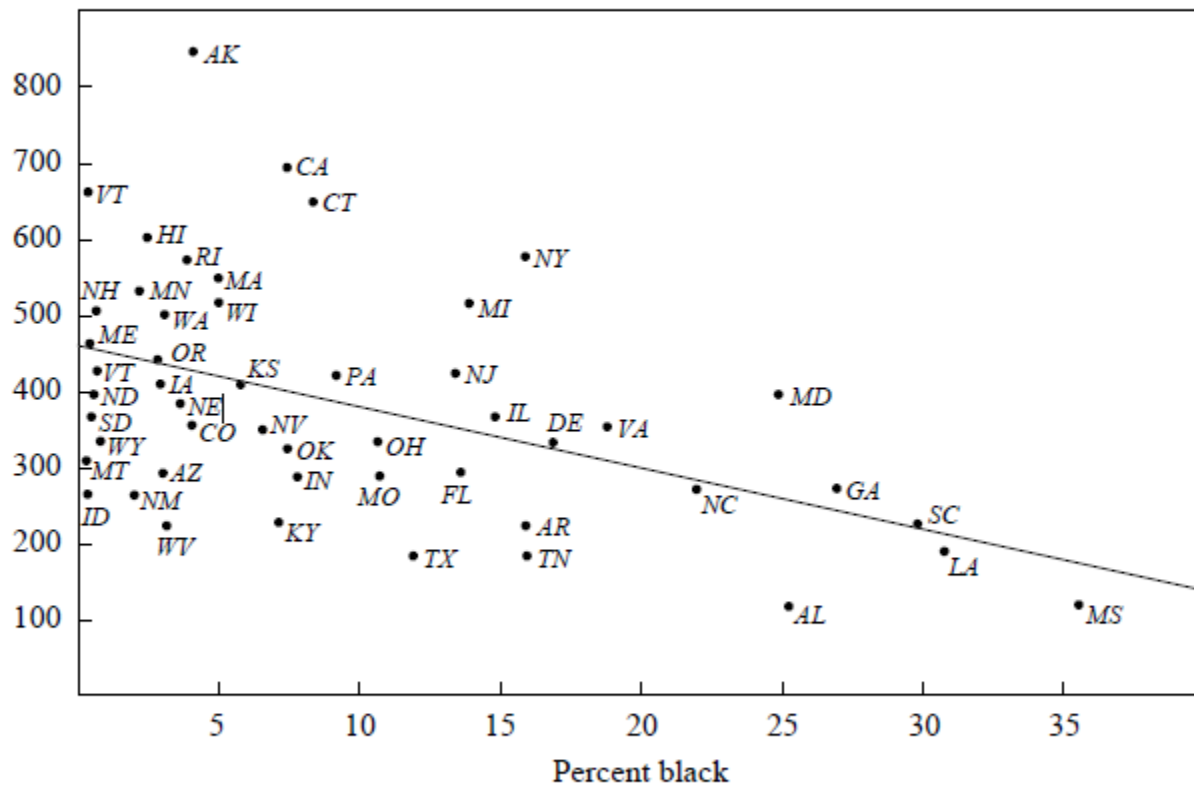
Source: Authors' calculations based on data from Persson and Tabellini (2000).

a. Average for 1960-98.

b. Probability that two randomly selected individuals from a population are of different races. Measured over 1990-98.

Figure 5. Relationship between Welfare Benefit and the Black Population Share, by State, 1990

Welfare benefit (dollars)^a

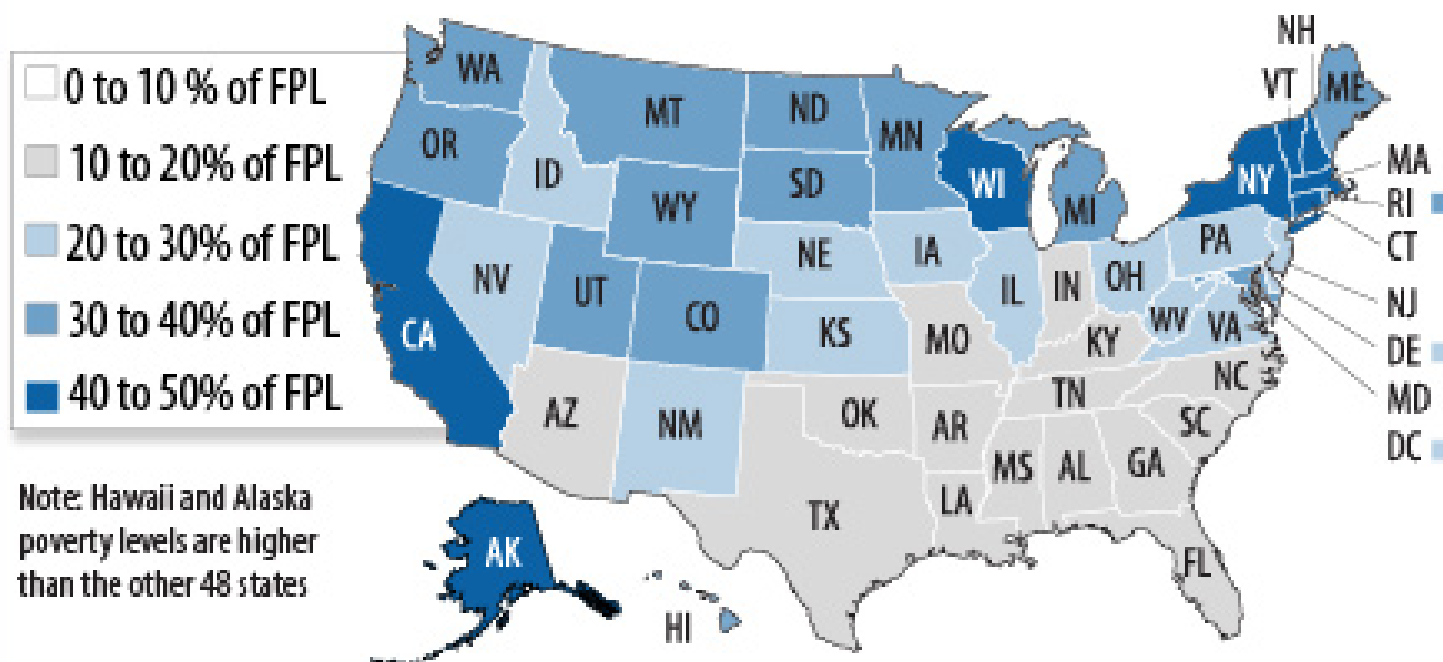


Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the *General Social Survey* (see appendix B for details) and U.S. GPO, 1998 *Green Book*.

a. Maximum monthly AFDC benefit for a family of three.

Figure 2

Maximum TANF Benefits Leave Families Well Below Federal Poverty Level (FPL) (For Family of Three)



Source: Calculated from 2011 HHS Poverty Guidelines and CBPP-compiled data on July 2011 benefit levels.

Center on Budget and Policy Priorities | cbpp.org

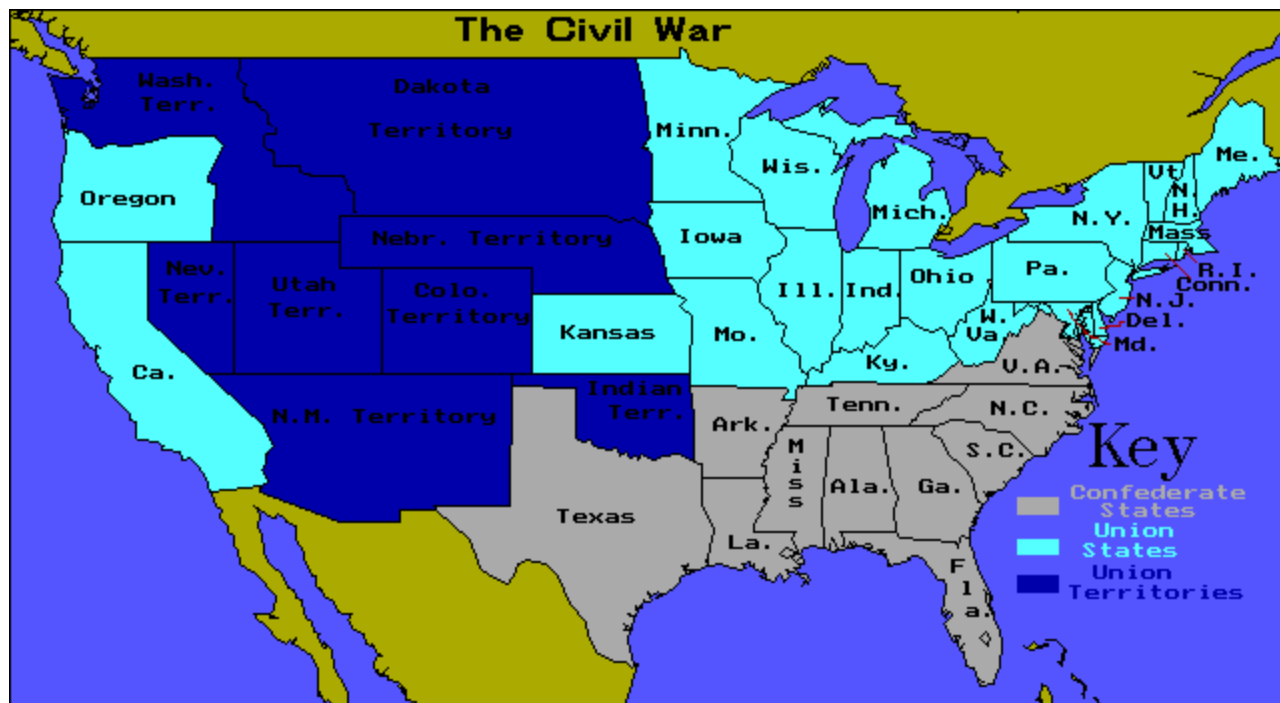
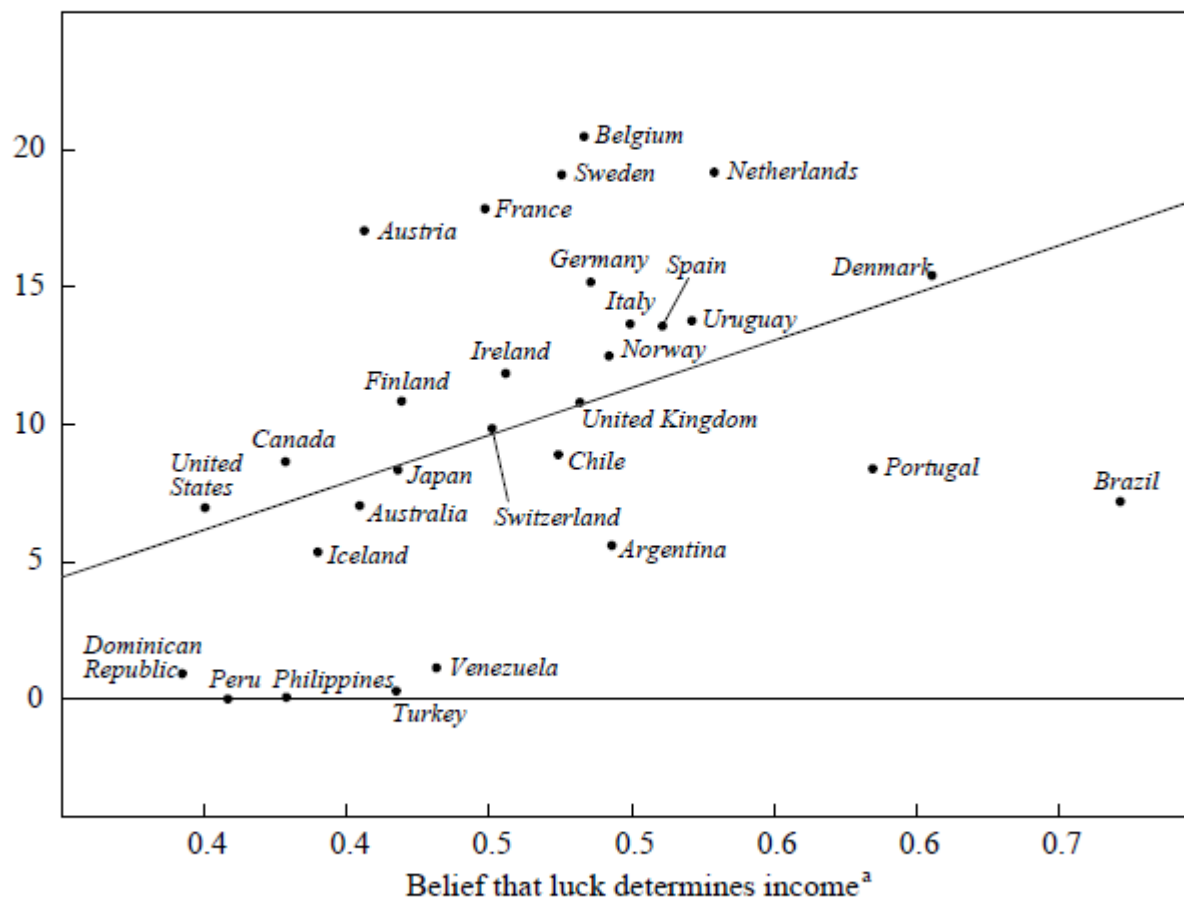


Figure 6. Relationship between Social Spending and Belief that Luck Determines Income, 19XX-XX

Social spending (percent of GDP)^a

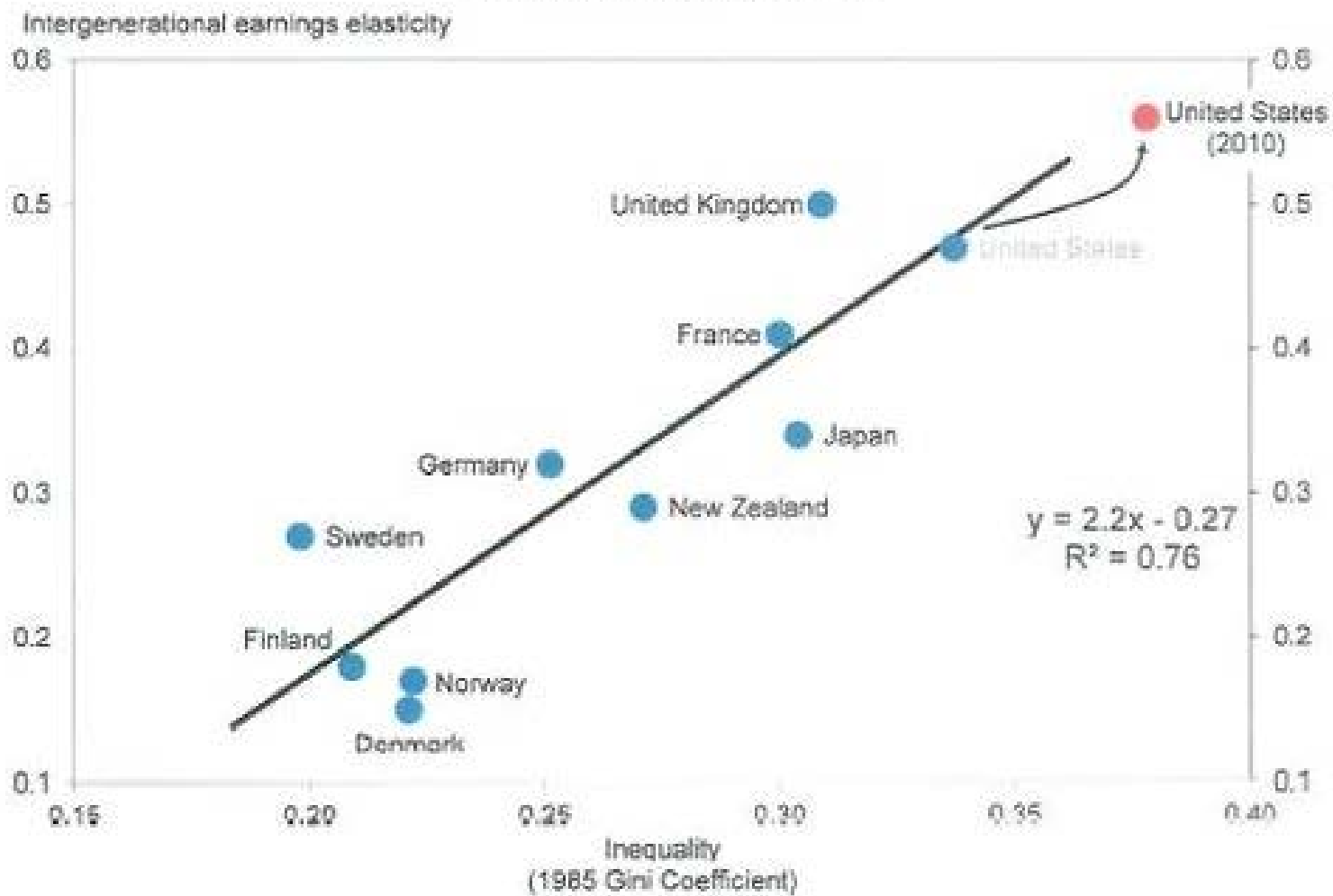


Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the *World Values Survey*.

a. Average for 1960-98.

b. An index ranging from 1 to 10 (with 10 the highest) that captures the mean belief that luck determines income for each country. Data for 1981-97.

The Great Gatsby Curve



Estimated Baccalaureate Degree Attainment
by Age 24 by Family Income Quartile
1970 to 2009

