

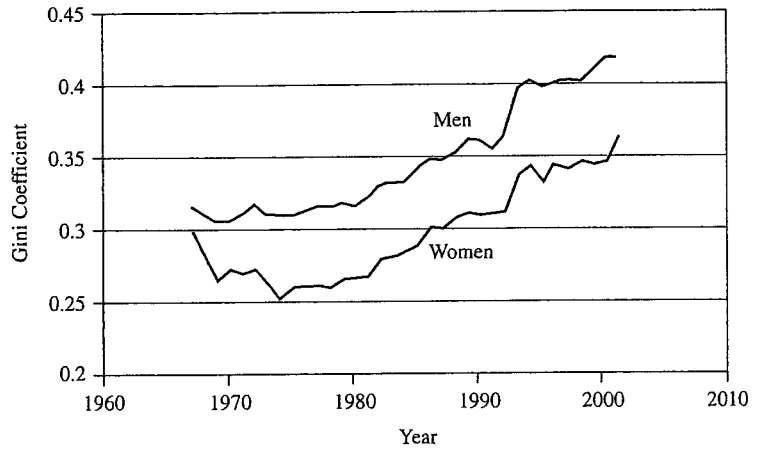
STYLIZED FACTS 1:

ARE EUROPEAN LAZY OR  
AMERICANS CRAZY?

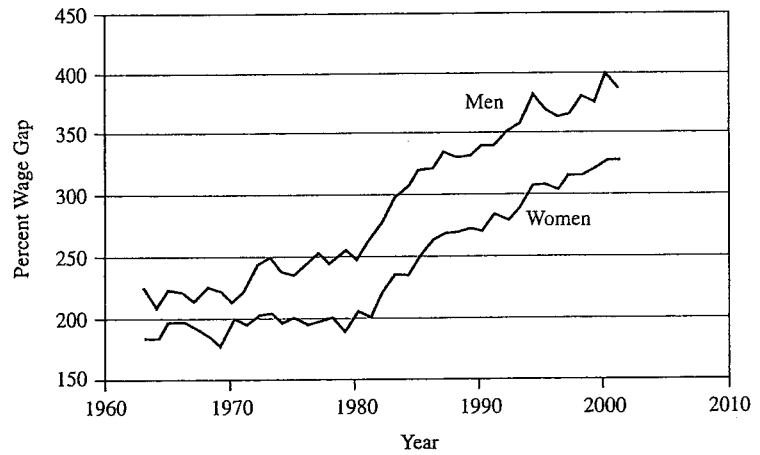
**FIGURE 8.4**  
**Earnings inequality for full-time, year-round workers, 1963-2001**

Sources: The data for the Gini coefficient are available at U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Historical Income Inequality Tables*, Table IE-2: [landview.census.gov/hhes/income/histinc/ineqto.html](http://landview.census.gov/hhes/income/histinc/ineqto.html). The data for the 90-10 and 50-10 differentials are drawn from David H. Autor, Lawrence F. Katz, and Melissa S. Schettini, "Inequality in the 1990s: Revising the Revisionists," Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 2003.

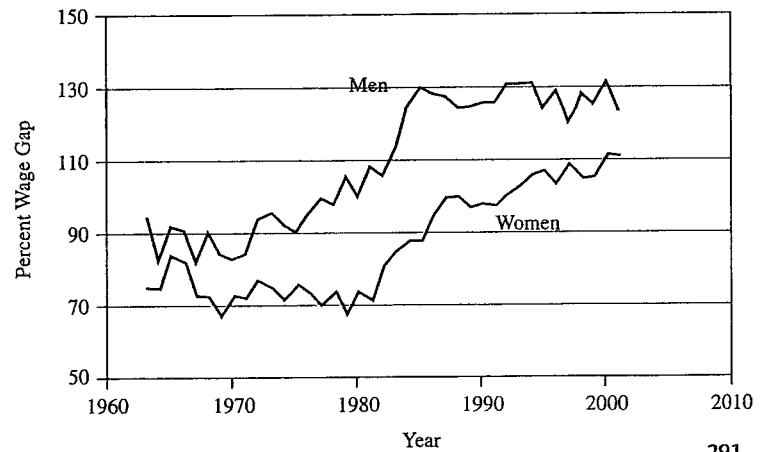
(a) Gini Coefficient



(b) 90-10 Wage Gap



(c) 50-10 Wage Gap

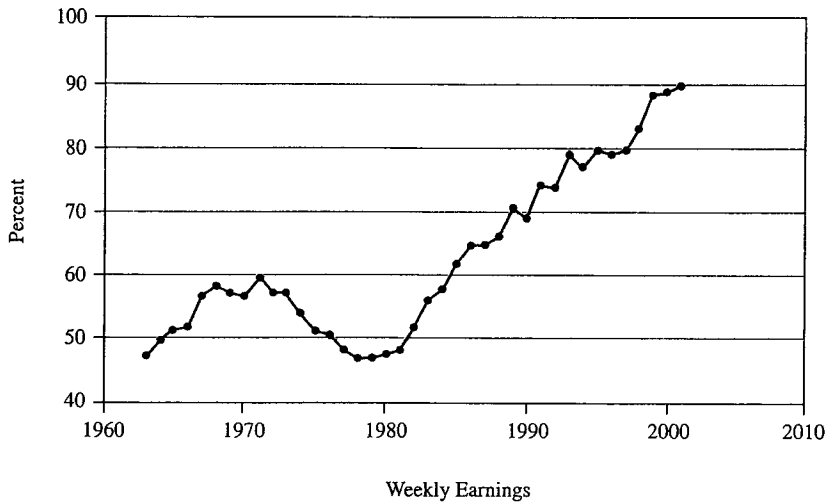


STYLIZED FACTS 2:

WAGE EARNINGS INEQUALITY

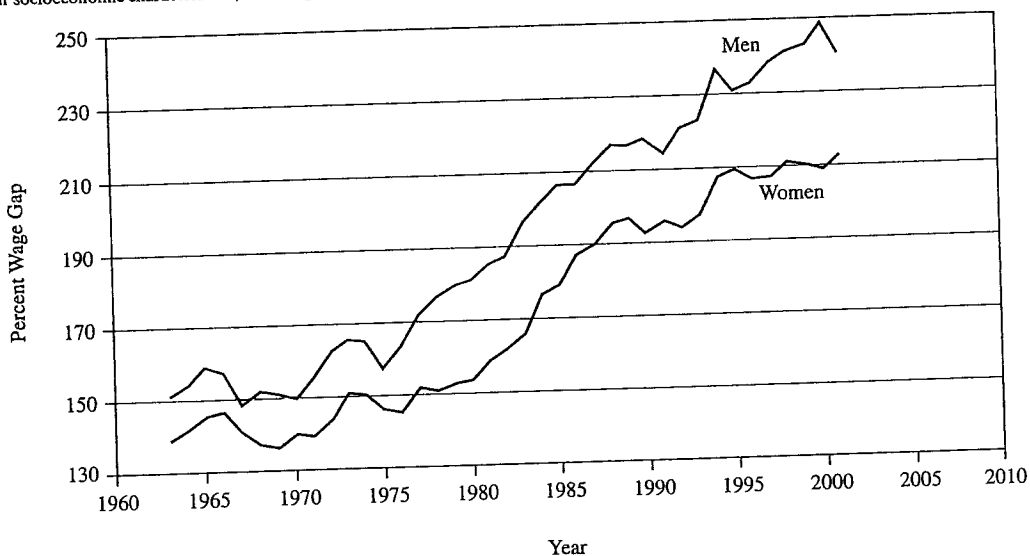
**FIGURE 8.5 Wage differential between college graduates and high school graduates, 1963–2001**

Source: David H. Autor, Lawrence F. Katz, and Melissa S. Schettini, "Inequality in the 1990s: Revising the Revisionists," Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 2003. The percent wage differentials give the differences in weekly earnings for full-time, full-year workers who are 18 to 65 years old.



**FIGURE 8.6 Trend in the "residual" 90–10 wage gap, 1963–2001**

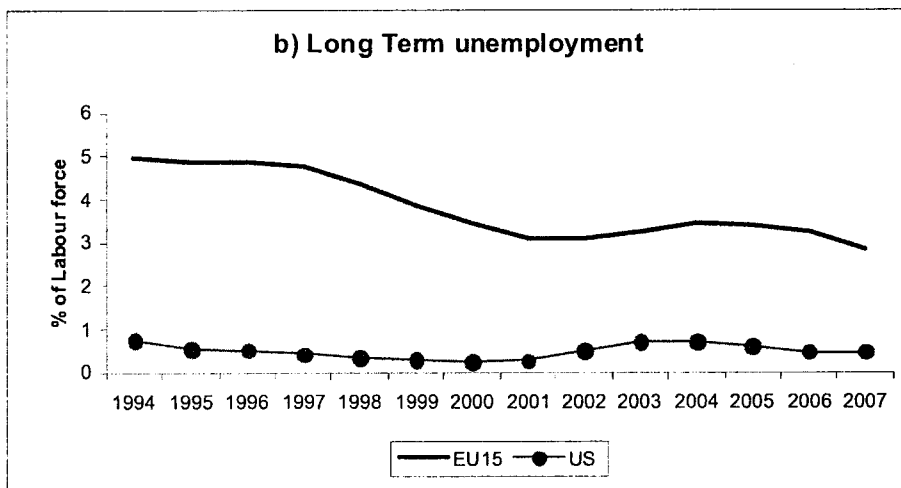
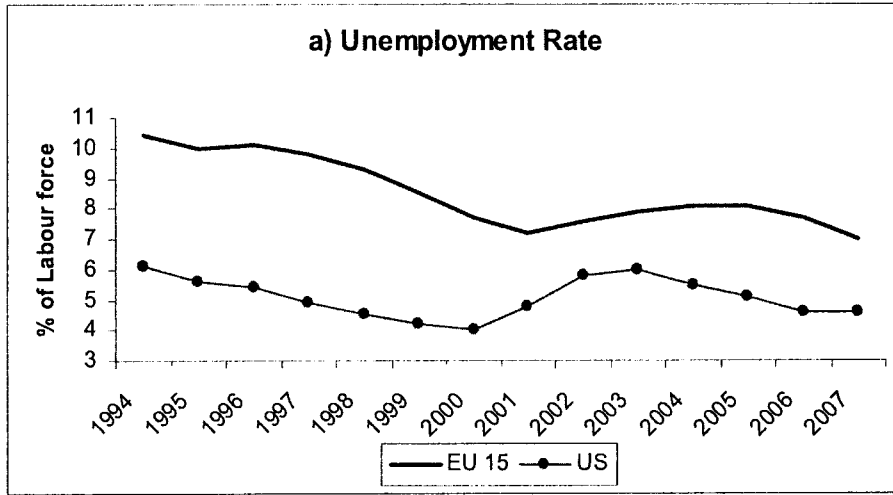
Source: David H. Autor, Lawrence F. Katz, and Melissa S. Schettini, "Inequality in the 1990s: Revising the Revisionists," Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 2003. The wage differentials give the differences in weekly earnings for full-time, full-year workers who are 18 to 65 years old and have similar socioeconomic characteristics, including education, age, and race.



STYLIZED FACTS 2:

WAGE EARNINGS INEQUALITY

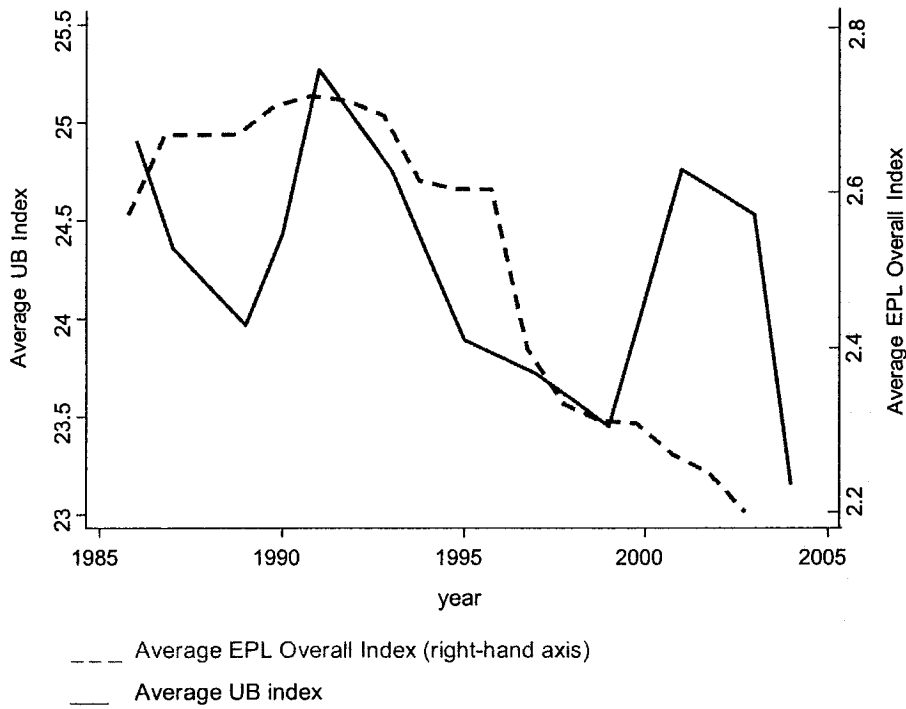
Figure 1 – Evolution of unemployment and long-term unemployment in the EU15 and in the US  
(as a fraction of the labour force)



Source: Eurostat. <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu>

STYLIZED FACTS 3:  
EUROSCLEROSIS AND BEYOND

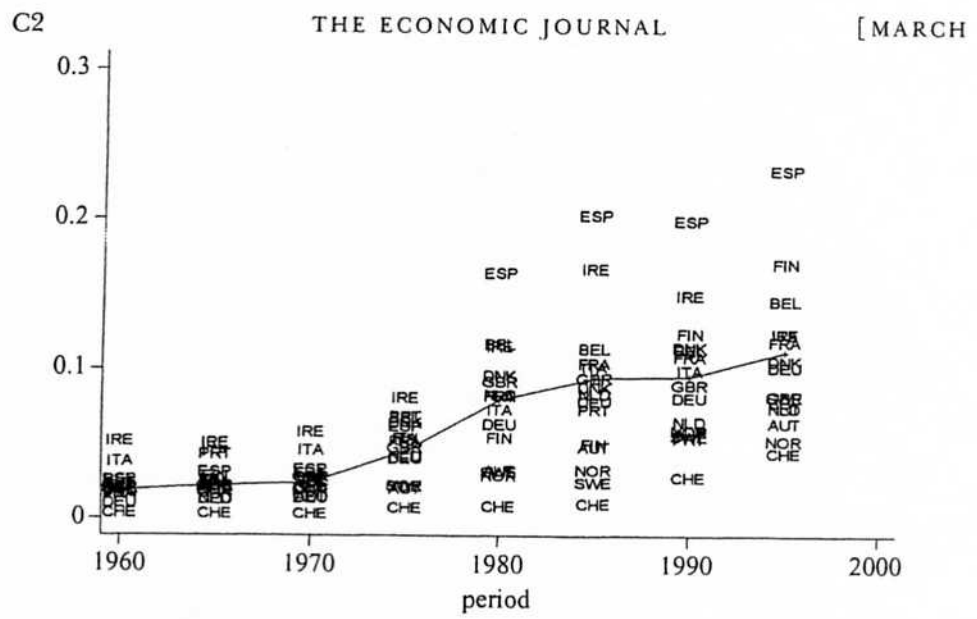
Figure 8 – Evolution of the average UB and EPL indexes



Source: OECD. [www.oecd.org](http://www.oecd.org)

Notes: (1) The average UB index is defined as the weighted average of the gross unemployment benefit replacement rates for the only countries for which data are available: Austria, Finland, Germany, Sweden and United Kingdom. For further details, see OECD, "Benefits and wages: gross replacement rates". (2) The average Overall EPL strictness index is defined as the weighted average of the summary measures for regular and temporary contract workers of EU15. (3) Weights are based on total national population.

# STYLED FACTS 3: EUROSCLEROSIS AND BEYOND



Note: line links average unemployment rate for the E15. Mnemonics are listed in footnote 1.

Fig. 1. Unemployment Rate, E15

STYLIZED FACTS 3:  
 EUROSCLEROSIS AND BEYOND