

1. Record Nr.	UNINA990001177740403321
Autore	Friedman, Avner <1932- >
Titolo	Partial differential equations of parabolic type / Avner Friedman
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Englewood Cliffs [N.J.] : Prentice-Hall, 1964
Descrizione fisica	XIV, 347 p. ; 25 cm
Disciplina	519 517.37
Locazione	MAS MA1 FI1
Collocazione	MX-B-79 4-F-24 4-F-25 15-063
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910131049803321
Autore	Kivy Peter
Titolo	Once-told tales : an essay in literary aesthetics / / Peter Kivy
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Chichester, West Sussex ; ; Malden, MA, : Wiley-Blackwell, 2011
ISBN	1-283-40865-1 9786613408655 1-4443-9764-8 1-4443-9766-4
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (212 p.)
Collana	New directions in aesthetics ; ; 11
Classificazione	PHI001000
Disciplina	801.93 801/.93
Soggetti	Literature - Aesthetics Aesthetics Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Once-Told Tales: An Essay in Literary Aesthetics; Contents; Preface; 1. What It's All About; 2. The Aesthetics of Literature: A Neglected Topic; 3. The Aesthetic Property: Its Kinds and Its Kind; 4. The Ethical, the Aesthetic, and the Artistic; 5. Structure Aesthetics and Novelistic Structure; 6. Continuous Time and Interrupted Time; 7. Seeing is Believing; 8. Reading is Believing; 9. Twice-Told Tales and More; Appendix: Paraphrasing Poetry; References; Index
Sommario/riassunto	Drawing comparisons with other art forms, this book examines the role of aesthetic features in silent reading, such as narrative structure, and the core experience of reading a novel as a story rather than a scholarly exercise. Focuses on the experience of the art form known as the novelUses the more common perspective of a reader who reads to be told a story, rather than for scholarly or critical analysisDraws comparisons with experience of the other arts, music in particularExplores the different effects of a range of narrative approaches

3. Record Nr.	UNINA9910786481903321
Autore	Steinberg Chad
Titolo	Can Women Save Japan? // Chad Steinberg, Masato Nakane
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C. : , : International Monetary Fund, , 2012
ISBN	1-4755-1307-0 1-4755-1291-0
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (52 p.)
Collana	IMF Working Papers
Altri autori (Persone)	NakaneMasato
Soggetti	Women - Employment - Japan Women - Japan Labor Macroeconomics Women's Studies' Employment Unemployment Wages Intergenerational Income Distribution Aggregate Human Capital Aggregate Labor Productivity Labor Economics Policies Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure Time Allocation and Labor Supply Labor Discrimination Economics of Gender Non-labor Discrimination Labor Economics: General Education: General Demand and Supply of Labor: General Gender studies women & girls Labour income economics Education Women Labor markets Gender Labor force Labor economics

Labor market
Economic theory
Japan

Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	<p>Cover; Contents; I. Introduction; Figures; 1. Demographic Change (1980-2040); 2. Working-age Population Change (1950-2050); 3. Immigration and Female Labor Participation; 4. Real GDP: Policy Scenario with Higher Female Participation; II. Explaining Differences in FLP Rates across OECD Countries; 5. FLP Distribution Across 22 Countries; 6. Difference by Gender in Prime-age Labor Participation Rate; A. Empirical Results: The Role of Demographics; Tables; 1. Gap between FLP and MLP, and Demographic Variables; 7. Demographic Variables and FLP Changes (1970-2007)</p> <p>B. Empirical Results Continued: The Role of Policies2. Change Over Time in Number of Children and Education Effects; 8. Ratio of Demographic Variables SDs in 2005 to 1980 SDs; 3. Effects on FLP by One S.D. Change of Each Variable; 9. Marginal Effects of Family Allowance and Tax Wedge; III. Why Is Japan Different?; 10. FLP-MLP Gap vs. Childcare per Child; 11.1 FLP vs. Children per Woman (1980); 11.2 FLP vs. Children per Woman (2008); 12. Children per Woman vs. Childcare per Child (2007); IV. Women to the Rescue: Policies to Raise FLP in Japan; A. Hurdle 1: Employment and Promotion Policies 13. Female Managers (2009)14. Female Sogoshoku Workers in 2000 and 2008; 15. Gender Gap in Median Wages (2009); B. Hurdle 2: Balancing Family Responsibilities with Work; 16. Female Labor Participation Rate by Age Group (2009); 17. Take-up Rate of Parental Leave (1996-2011); 18. New Mothers' Maternity Leave (2008); 19. Enrollment of Small Children in Formal Childcare (2008); 20. Daycare Capacity and Waitlisted Children (2002-2010); 4. Reasons for Stay Out of Labor Market among Female Labor Force, 2010; 21. Time Dedicated to Childcare by Men; 22. Public Expenditure on Child Support (2005)</p> <p>C. Special Issues for Low-Income Households23.1 Institutional Advantages for Spouses by Annual Income; 23.2 Distribution of Female Annual Wage (2007); V. Conclusions; 24. Relative Poverty Rate for Single-Parent Household; Boxes; 1. The Netherlands' Part-Time Economy; 25. Female Labor Participation in Japan and the Netherlands; 26. Female Part-time Employment (2010); 2. Family-Friendly Sweden; 27. Parental and Maternity Leave vs. Compensation (2008); Appendix I. Additional Tables and Figures; 5. Number of Observations in the Dataset (1960-2008); 6. Latest Data Available</p> <p>7. Correlation among All Variables8. Gap between FLP and MLP, and Demographic and Policy Variables; 9. Gap between FLP and MLP, and Demographic and Policy Variables including Marriage Rate; 10. Regression of FLP on Demographic and Policy Variables; 11. Effects on FLP by One S.D. Change of Ten-year Average Variables; 28. Scatter Plots of Each Variable in Levels; 29. Scatter Plots of Each Variable in Changes; 30. Scatter Plots of Each Ten-year Mean Variable at Level; 31. Within Variable Explanation; 32. Cross-section Explanation; 33. Cross-section Explanation using Ten-year Average</p>

Sommario/riassunto

Japan's potential growth rate is steadily falling with the aging of its population. This paper explores the extent to which raising female labor participation can help slow this trend. Using a cross-country database we find that smaller families, higher female education, and lower marriage rates are associated with much of the rise in women's aggregate participation rates within countries over time, but that policies are likely increasingly important for explaining differences across countries. Raising female participation could provide an important boost to growth, but women face two hurdles in participating in the workforce in Japan. First, few working women start out in career-track positions, and second, many women drop out of the workforce following childbirth. To increase women's attachment to work Japan should consider policies to reduce the gender gap in career positions and to provide better support for working mothers.
