1. Record Nr. UNINA990009611670403321

Autore	Algranati, Gina <1890-1960>
Titolo	Basilicata e Calabria / Gina Algranati
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Torino : Unione Tipografico-Editrice torinese, 1929
Descrizione fisica	358 p., [8] p. di tav., [2] c. geogr. : ill. ; 27 cm
Collana	La Patria : geografia d'Italia : monografie regionali illustrate ; 15
Locazione	FARBC
Collocazione	URB.LE B 2479
Lingua di pubblicazione	Italiano
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia

2. Record Nr. UNINA9910155014203321

Autore	Dias Daniel
Titolo	A Tale of Two Sectors : : Why is Misallocation Higher in Services than in Manufacturing? / / Daniel Dias, Christine Richmond, Carlos Robalo Marques
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C. : , : International Monetary Fund, , 2016
ISBN	9781475554069 1475554060 9781475554120 1475554125
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (50 pages) : illustrations (some color), tables
Collana	IMF Working Papers
Altri autori (Persone)	RichmondChristine Robalo MarquesCarlos
Disciplina	338.4
Soggetti	Service industries - Portugal Manufacturing industries - Portugal Macroeconomics Industries: Manufacturing Industries: Service Production and Operations Management Production Cost Capital and Total Factor Productivity Capacity

Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
Measurement of Economic Growth
Aggregate Productivity
Cross-Country Output Convergence
Industry Studies: Services: General
Macroeconomics: Production
Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
Labor Economics: General
Manufacturing industries
Labour
income economics
Services sector
Total factor productivity
Productivity
Manufacturing
Labor
Economic sectors
Service industries
Industrial productivity
Labor economics
Income economics
Portugal

Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Sommario/riassunto	Recent empirical studies document that the level of resource misallocation in the service sector is significantly higher than in the manufacturing sector. We quantify the importance of this difference and study its sources. Conservative estimates for Portugal (2008) show that closing this gap, by reducing misallocation in the service sector to manufacturing levels, would boost aggregate gross output by around 12 percent and aggregate value added by around 31 percent. Differences in the effect and size of productivity shocks explain most of the gap in misallocation between manufacturing and services, while the remainder is explained by differences in firm productivity and age distribution. We interpret these results as stemming mainly from higher output price rigidity, greater labor adjustment costs and more informality in the service sector.