

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910131609803321
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Titolo	La famille et son budget / / Gerald Fortin
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Chicoutimi : , : J.-M. Tremblay, , 2004
ISBN	1-55442-671-5
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (12 pages)
Collana	Classiques des sciences sociales
Disciplina	361.32
Soggetti	Social service
Lingua di pubblicazione	Francese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Introduction -- 1. Du budget au comportement total de la famille -- 2. Objectifs de l'etude de la famille canadienne-francaise -- Bibliographie.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910592991403321
Titolo	Towards a Comparative Economic History of Cinema, 1930–1970 // edited by John Sedgwick
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham : , : Springer International Publishing : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2022
ISBN	9783031057700 9783031057694
Edizione	[1st ed. 2022.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (365 pages)
Collana	Frontiers in Economic History, , 2662-978X
Disciplina	302.2343 384.8309045
Soggetti	Economic history Motion pictures - History Art - History Industries Social history Motion pictures Economic History Film and TV History Art History Sector and Industry Studies Social History Film Studies
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	Chapter 1. Introduction: 'Millions of People Every Day' – Cinema as part of the quotidian of life (John Sedgwick) -- Chapter 2. Managing Risk - Key Concepts and Methods (John Sedgwick) -- Chapter 3. How did the Department of Justice Get it so Wrong? Philadelphia 1935-36: the Stanley Warner Chain, competitive practices, and consumer welfare (Andrew Hanssen) -- Chapter 4. Comparative Film Popularity in Three English Cities - Bolton, Brighton, and Portsmouth: an exercise in POPSTAT methodology (John Sedgwick) -- Chapter 5. Popular films in

Stockholm during the 1930s: a presentation and discussion of the pioneering work of Leif Furhammar (John Sedgwick) -- Chapter 6. Dutch films in the Dutch market in the 1930s: A characteristics approach to film popularity (Clara Pafort-Overduin) -- Chapter 7. Unravelling Australia's "Infamous 'contract' system." Evidence from Adelaide, 1942-3. (Dylan Walker) -- Chapter 8. Film exhibition, distribution, and popularity in German-occupied Belgium (1940-1944): Brussels, Antwerp, and Liege (John Sedgwick) -- Chapter 9. Five Italian Cities: Comparative analysis of cinema-types, film circulation, and relative popularity in the mid-1950s (John Sedgwick) -- Chapter 10. Cinemagoers should '...learn from progressive movies, again and again.' Cinemagoing in Czechoslovakia, 1949-52 (John Sedgwick) -- Chapter 11. 'It seems to me that the most popular films in the West are very harmful to us': Film Popularity in Poland during the years of 'High Stalinism' (John Sedgwick) -- Chapter 12. Americanisation in reverse? Hollywood films, international influences, and US audiences, 1946-1965 (Peter Miskell).

Sommario/riassunto

This book examines the economic circumstances in which films were produced, distributed, exhibited, and consumed during the spoken era of film production until 1970. The periodisation covers the years between the onset of sound and the demise of the phased distribution of films. Films are generally appreciated for their aesthetic qualities. But they are also commodities. This work of economic history presents a new approach, considering consumption behaviour as significant as supply-side decision-making. Audiences' tastes are considered central, with box-office an indicator of what they liked. The POPSTAT Index of Film Popularity is used as a proxy where box office knowledge is missing. Comparative analysis is conducted through the tool RelPOP. The book comprises original case studies covering film consumption in Great Britain, the Netherlands, Sweden, and the United States during the 1930s; Australia and occupied Belgium during the Second World War; and Italy, the United States, Poland and Czechoslovakia during the Post-war. An overriding theme is how the classical American business model, which emerged during the 1910s linking production to distribution and exhibition, adapted to local circumstances, including the two countries behind the Iron Curtain during the years of 'High Stalinism'. .
