

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910455920103321
Autore	Dworkin Shari L
Titolo	Body panic [[electronic resource]] : gender, health, and the selling of fitness // Shari L. Dworkin and Faye Linda Wachs
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York, : New York University Press, c2009
ISBN	0-8147-8525-5 0-8147-2074-9
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (236 p.)
Altri autori (Persone)	WachsFaye Linda
Disciplina	306.4/613
Soggetti	Body image - United States Advertising, Magazine - United States Culture - United States Gender identity - United States Physical fitness - United States Exercise - Psychological aspects 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 (p. 201-217) and index.
Nota di contenuto	The nature of body panic culture -- What kinds of subjects and objects? Gender, consumer culture, and convergence -- Size matters : male body panic and the third wave "crisis of masculinity" -- "Getting your body back" : postindustrial fit motherhood and the merger of the second (household labor/child care) and third (fitness) shifts -- From Women's sports & fitness to Self : third wave feminism and the consumption conundrum -- Emancipatory potential, social justice, and the consumptive imperative.
Sommario/riassunto	Are you ripped? Do you need to work on your abs? Do you know your ideal body weight? Your body fat index? Increasingly, Americans are being sold on a fitness ideal - not just thin but toned, not just muscular but cut - that is harder and harder to reach. In Body Panic, Shari L. Dworkin and Faye Linda Wachs ask why. How did these particular body types come to be "fit"? And how is it that having an unfit, or "bad," body gets conflated with being an unfit, or "bad," citizen?Dworkin and Wachs head to the newsstand for this study,

examining ten years worth of men's and women's health and fitness magazines to determine the ways in which bodies are "made" in today's culture. They dissect the images, the workouts, and the ideology being sold, as well as the contemporary links among health, morality, citizenship, and identity that can be read on these pages. While women and body image are often studied together, Body Panic considers both women's and men's bodies side-by-side and over time in order to offer a more in-depth understanding of this pervasive cultural trend.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910779593603321
Autore	Lee Il
Titolo	Is China Over-Investing and Does it Matter? // Il Lee, Murtaza Syed, Liu Xueyan
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C. : , : International Monetary Fund, , 2012
ISBN	1-61635-791-6 1-4755-9471-2 1-283-94781-1
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (23 p.)
Collana	IMF Working Papers IMF working paper ; ; WP/12/277
Altri autori (Persone)	SyedMurtaza XueyanLiu
Soggetti	Investments, Chinese - Econometric models Economic development - China - Econometric models Banks and Banking Finance: General Macroeconomics Money and Monetary Policy Industries: Financial Services Investment Capital Intangible Capital Capacity Welfare Economics: General Intertemporal Consumer Choice Life Cycle Models and Saving Banks Depository Institutions Micro Finance Institutions Mortgages

Macroeconomics: Consumption
 Saving
 Wealth
 General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
 Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
 Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit:
 General
 Financial Institutions and Services: General
 Finance
 Monetary economics
 Consumption
 Emerging and frontier financial markets
 Real interest rates
 Credit
 Financial sector
 Financial markets
 National accounts
 Financial services
 Money
 Economic sectors
 Financial services industry
 Economics
 Interest rates
 China, People's Republic of

Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	"November 2012" -- verso of t.p. At head of title: Asia and Pacific Department -- verso of t.p.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Cover; Contents; I. Introduction; Figure; Figure 1. Gross Capital Formation, in percent GDP; II. Investment in China: Literature Review; III. Neoclassical Model Approach; Figure 2. Capital- and Investment-to-Output Ratio; Figure 3a. Growth and Capital-to-Output Ratio; Figure 3b. Growth and Investment-to-Output Ratio; IV. A Theoretical Framework of Optimal Investment; Figure 4a. Capital- and Investment-to-Output Ratio; Figure 4b. Capital- and Investment-to-Output Ratio; Figure 5a. Contribution of Investment to GDP growth; Figure 5b. Contribution to Growth (in percent of total) Figure 6. Production Function V. What Can Aggregate Cross-Country Data Tell Us?; Table; Table 1. Investment Equations 1/ 2/; Figure 7. China: Investment-to-GDP; Table 2. Probit: Probability of crisis; Table 3. Evolution of variables in the lead-up to crisis (5-years); VI. Estimating the Hidden Costs of China's Investment; Figure 9. Profit Margin and Credit allocation between LCs and SMEs; Figure 10. Resource transfers and dead weight loss; Figure 11. Estimated Amount of Resource Transfer from Households to Large Corporate (In percent of GDP); VII. Conclusion; Data Appendix; References
Sommario/riassunto	Now close to 50 percent of GDP, this paper assesses the

appropriateness of China's current investment levels. It finds that China's capital-to-output ratio is within the range of other emerging markets, but its economic growth rates stand out, partly due to a surge in investment over the last decade. Moreover, its investment is significantly higher than suggested by cross-country panel estimation. This deviation has been accumulating over the last decade, and at nearly 10 percent of GDP is now larger and more persistent than experienced by other Asian economies leading up to the Asian crisis. However, because its investment is predominantly financed by domestic savings, a crisis appears unlikely when assessed against dependency on external funding. But this does not mean that the cost is absent. Rather, it is distributed to other sectors of the economy through a hidden transfer of resources, estimated at an average of 4 percent of GDP per year.
