

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910790963403321
Autore	Rehm Rush
Titolo	Radical theatre : Greek tragedy and the modern world // Rush Rehm
Pubbl/distr/stampa	London, England ; ; New York, New York : , : Bloomsbury, , 2003 ©2003
ISBN	1-4725-0234-5 1-4725-0233-7
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (175 p.)
Collana	Classical inter/faces
Disciplina	882/.0109
Soggetti	Greek drama (Tragedy) - History and criticism Greek drama (Tragedy) - Appreciation - Foreign countries Greek drama - Modern presentation
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	Cover; Contents; A Note to the Reader; Introduction: Timely Thoughts; 1. Theatre, Artifice, Environment; 2. Tragedy and Fear; 3. The Fate of Agency, the Agency of Fate; 4. Tragedy and Ideology; 5. Tragedy and Time; Epilogue: Progress and Survival; Notes; Bibliography; Index; A; B; C; D; E; F; G; H; I; K; L; M; N; O; P; R; S; T; U; W; Y
Sommario/riassunto	Why should Greek tragedy matter now? This book opens a dialogue between the tragic theatre in ancient Athens and the multiple performances of the modern world. In five interconnected essays, Rush Rehm engages tragedy on its own terms, using our oldest theatre as inspiration for how we might shape the theatre of the future. 'Theatre, Artifice, Environment' explores the difference between the outdoor theatre of Athens and the artificial interiors of modern performance. 'Theatre and Fear' compares the terrors confronted in Greek tragedy with our own, seemingly distant fears (environmental destruc

2. 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	<p>Women - Employment - Japan</p> <p>Women - Japan</p> <p>Labor</p> <p>Macroeconomics</p> <p>Women's Studies'</p> <p>Employment</p> <p>Unemployment</p> <p>Wages</p> <p>Intergenerational Income Distribution</p> <p>Aggregate Human Capital</p> <p>Aggregate Labor Productivity</p> <p>Labor Economics Policies</p> <p>Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure</p> <p>Time Allocation and Labor Supply</p> <p>Labor Discrimination</p> <p>Economics of Gender</p> <p>Non-labor Discrimination</p> <p>Labor Economics: General</p> <p>Education: General</p> <p>Demand and Supply of Labor: General</p> <p>Gender studies</p> <p>women & girls</p> <p>Labour</p> <p>income economics</p> <p>Education</p> <p>Women</p> <p>Labor markets</p> <p>Gender</p> <p>Labor force</p> <p>Labor economics</p>

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 Policies</p> <p>2. 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</p> <p>13. Female Managers (2009)</p> <p>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 Households</p> <p>23.1 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 Variables</p> <p>8. 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.
