

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910964388303321
Autore	Ruhashyankiko Jean-François
Titolo	Corruption and Technology-Induced Private Sector Development // Jean-François Ruhashyankiko, Etienne Yehoue
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C. : , : International Monetary Fund, , 2006
ISBN	9786613830739 9781462369980 1462369987 9781452713816 1452713812 9781283518284 1283518287 9781451992090 1451992092
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (32 p.)
Collana	IMF Working Papers
Altri autori (Persone)	YehoueEtienne
Soggetti	Corruption Political corruption Administrative Processes in Public Organizations Bureaucracy Civil service & public sector Corporate crime Criminology Exports and Imports Finance Finance, Public Foreign direct investment General issues Human Capital Income economics Innovation Intellectual Property Rights: General International Investment Investments, Foreign Labor Productivity Labor share Labor Labour

Long-term Capital Movements
Macroeconomics
Occupational Choice
Public Enterprises
Public sector
Public-Private Enterprises
Research and Development
Skills
Technological Change
Technology
Wages
Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
White-collar crime

Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	"August 2006."
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	""Contents""; ""I. INTRODUCTION""; ""II. A SIMPLE MODEL""; ""III. EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE""; ""IV. CONCLUDING REMARKS""; ""REFERENCES""
Sommario/riassunto	This paper asks whether corruption might be the outcome of a lack of outside options for public officials or civil servants. We propose an occupational choice model embedded in an agency framework to address the issue. We show that technology-induced private sector expansion leads to a decline in publicly supplied corruption as it provides outside options to public officials who might otherwise engage in corruption. We provide empirical evidence that strongly shows that technology-induced private sector development is associated with a decline in aggregate corruption. This suggests that the decline in publicly supplied corruption outweighs the potential increase in privately supplied corruption that could result from private sector expansion.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910957303203321
Titolo	Decline of the steller sea lions in Alaskan waters : untangling food webs and fishing nets // Committee on the Alaska Groundfish Fishery and Steller Sea Lions, Ocean Studies Board, Polar Research Board, Division on Earth and Life Studies, National Research Council of the National Academies
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C., : National Academies Press, c2003
ISBN	9786610209408 9780309168724 0309168724 9781280209406 1280209402 9780309512534 0309512530
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (216 p.)
Disciplina	333.95/979/7509798
Soggetti	Sea lions - Alaska Fisheries - Alaska Animal populations Food chains (Ecology) Fishing nets - Environmental aspects - Alaska
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Front Matter -- Preface -- Acknowledgments -- Contents -- Executive Summary -- 1 Introduction -- 2 The Environmental Setting -- 3 Identifying Clues and Testing Hypotheses -- 4 Review of Steller Sea Lion Biology -- 5 Fisheries -- 5 Fisheries -- 6 Steller Sea Lion Decline: Environmental Context and Compendium of Evidence -- 7 Information Needs and Recommendations -- References -- APPENDIX A Committee and Staff Biographies -- APPENDIX B Acronyms -- APPENDIX C Glossary -- APPENDIX D Early Account of Steller Sea Lions -- APPENDIX E Federal Funding Summary -- APPENDIX F Meeting Agendas -- APPENDIX G

Sommario/riassunto

For an unknown reason, the Steller sea lion population in Alaska has declined by 80% over the past three decades. In 2001, the National Research Council began a study to assess the many hypotheses proposed to explain the sea lion decline including insufficient food due to fishing or the late 1970s climate/regime shift, a disease epidemic, pollution, illegal shooting, subsistence harvest, and predation by killer whales or sharks. The report's analysis indicates that the population decline cannot be explained only by a decreased availability of food; hence other factors, such as predation and illegal shooting, deserve further study. The report recommends a management strategy that could help determine the impact of fisheries on sea lion survival -- establishing open and closed fishing areas around sea lion rookeries. This strategy would allow researchers to study sea lions in relatively controlled, contrasting environments. Experimental area closures will help fill some short-term data gaps, but long-term monitoring will be required to understand why sea lions are at a fraction of their former abundance.
