

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910466398303321
Autore	Davidson Herbert A (Herbert Alan), <1932-2021>
Titolo	Maimonides the rationalist / / Herbert A. Davidson
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Oxford : , : The Littman Library of Jewish Civilization, , 2020
ISBN	1-80034-007-9 1-909821-03-9
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (335 pages)
Collana	Liverpool scholarship online
Disciplina	296.181
Soggetti	Jewish philosophy Philosophy, Medieval
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Previously issued in print: 2011.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Sommario/riassunto	In his own estimation, Maimonides was neither exclusively a dedicated philosopher nor exclusively a devoted rabbinist: he saw philosophy and the Written and Oral Torahs as a single, harmonious domain, and he believed that this view was similarly fundamental to the lives of the prophets and rabbis of old. In this text, Herbert Davidson examines Maimonides' efforts to reconstitute this all-embracing, rationalist worldview that he felt had been lost during the millennium-long exile.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910961120503321
Autore	Swiston Andrew
Titolo	A U.S. Financial Conditions Index : : Putting Credit Where Credit is Due // Andrew Swiston
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C. : , : International Monetary Fund, , 2008
ISBN	9786612841125 9781462343690 1462343694 9781452722849 1452722846 9781451870190 1451870191 9781282841123 1282841122
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (37 p.)
Collana	IMF Working Papers IMF working paper ; ; WP/08/161
Disciplina	354.2799273
Soggetti	Loans - United States - Econometric models Credit - United States - Econometric models Bank credit Banks and Banking Credit Diffusion Processes Dynamic Quantile Regressions Dynamic Treatment Effect Models Econometrics & economic statistics Econometrics Finance Financial Instruments Institutional Investors Interest rates Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects Investment & securities Investments: Stocks Monetary economics Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General Money and Monetary Policy

Non-bank Financial Institutions
Pension Funds
Short term interest rates
Stocks
Time-Series Models
Vector autoregression
United States Economic conditions Econometric models
United States

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	Contents; I. Introduction and Literature Review; II. Building a Better Financial Conditions Index; A. Why VAR and IRF?; B. Whose Lending? Which Standards?; Figures; 1. Lending Standards and GDP Growth; Tables; 1. Lending Standards and Real Activity: Correlations; 2. Lending Standards and Financial Variables: Correlations; 2. Response of GDP to Lending Standards; C. Which Other Variables Enter the Mix?; 3. Response of GDP to Risk-Free Interest Rates; 4. Response of GDP to Default Risk and Volatility; 5. Response of GDP to Asset Prices; 6. Lending Standards and the High Yield Spread III. Financial Conditions and GrowthA. What are the Guts of the FCI?; B. Which Financial Conditions Matter?; 7. Response of GDP to Financial Shocks; 8. Response of Financial Conditions to Lending Standards; C. What Role for Credit Aggregates?; 9. Credit Availability and the Impact of Monetary Policy on Growth; 10. Response of GDP to Credit Aggregates; D. What is the FCI's Contribution to Growth?; 3. Financial Conditions and Real Activity: Correlations and Variance Decompositions; 11. Financial Conditions Index; 12. Financial Shocks and Contributions to the FCI E. Where Do Financial Conditions Hit Hardest?13. Individual Contributions to the FCI; 14. Response of Components of Demand to Financial Shocks; F. Can the FCI See Into the Future?; 15. Leading Financial Conditions Index; IV. Conclusions; References
Sommario/riassunto	This paper uses vector autoregressions and impulse-response functions to construct a U.S. financial conditions index (FCI). Credit availability—proxied by survey results on lending standards—is an important driver of the business cycle, accounting for over 20 percent of the typical contribution of financial factors to growth. A net tightening in lending standards of 20 percentage points reduces economic activity by $\frac{3}{4}$ percent after one year and $1\frac{1}{4}$ percent after two years. Much of the impact of monetary policy on the economy also works through its effects on credit supply, which is evidence supporting the existence of a credit channel of monetary policy. Shocks to corporate bond yields, equity prices, and real exchange rates also contribute to fluctuations in the FCI. This FCI is an accurate predictor of real GDP growth, anticipating turning points in activity with a lead time of six to nine months. 15B.