

1.	Record Nr.	UNISA990001211100203316
	Titolo	Trickster lives : culture and myth in American fiction / edited by Jeanne Campbell Reesman
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Athens : University of Georgia, copyr. 2001
	ISBN	0-8203-2277-6
	Descrizione fisica	XXXI, 222 p. ; 23 cm.
	Disciplina	813
	Collocazione	II.8.B.136
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Non definito
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia
2.	Record Nr.	UNINA9910972477103321
	Autore	Estevão Marcelo
	Titolo	Are the French Happy with the 35-Hour Workweek? / / Marcelo Estevão, Filipa Sa
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C. : , : International Monetary Fund, , 2006
	ISBN	9786613828378 9781462338696 1462338690 9781452756189 145275618X 9781283515924 128351592X 9781451909647 1451909640
	Edizione	[1st ed.]
	Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (26 p.)
	Collana	IMF Working Papers
	Altri autori (Persone)	SaFilipa
	Soggetti	Hours of labor - France - Econometric models Workweek - France - Econometric models Aggregate Factor Income Distribution Aggregate Human Capital Aggregate Labor Productivity Economic theory Employment

Income economics
 Income
 Intergenerational Income Distribution
 Labor economics
 Labor Economics: General
 Labor
 Labour
 Macroeconomics
 National accounts
 Single Equation Models
 Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models
 Spatial Models
 Time Allocation and Labor Supply
 Treatment Effect Models
 Unemployment
 Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
 Wages
 Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
 France

Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	"November 2006."
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 24).
Nota di contenuto	""Contents""; ""I. INTRODUCTION""; ""II. INSTITUTIONAL BACKGROUND AND PREVIOUS RESEARCH""; ""III. CONSEQUENCES OF HOURS RESTRICTIONS: THEORY""; ""IV. DATA AND IDENTIFICATION STRATEGY""; ""V. RESULTS""; ""VI. CONCLUSIONS""; ""REFERENCES""
Sommario/riassunto	<p>Legally mandated reductions in the workweek can be either a constraint on individuals' choice or a tool to coordinate individuals' preferences for lower work hours. We confront these two hypotheses by studying the consequences of the workweek reduction in France from 39 to 35 hours, which was first applied to large firms in 2000. Using the timing difference by firm size to set up a quasi-experiment and data from the French labor force survey, we show that the law constrained the choice of a significant number of individuals: dual-job holdings increased, some workers in large firms went to small firms where hours were not constrained, and others were replaced by cheaper, unemployed individuals as relative hourly wages increased in large firms. Employment of persons directly affected by the law declined, although the net effect on aggregate employment was not significant.</p>