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Autore	Decressin Jörg
Titolo	Current Accounts in a Currency Union / / Jörg Decressin, Emil Stavrev
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Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (25 p.)
Collana	IMF Working Papers
Altri autori (Persone)	StavrevEmil
Disciplina	332.4566
Soggetti	Foreign exchange rates - European Union countries Foreign exchange - European Union countries Balance of payments Currency Current Account Adjustment Current account balance Current account Exchange rates Exports and Imports Foreign Exchange Foreign exchange International economics Real effective exchange rates Real exchange rates Short-term Capital Movements Germany
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; II. The Literature; III. The Data; IV. Current Account Divergences and Dynamics; Figures; 1. Current Account Dispersions; 2. Adjustment to Country-Specific Current Account Shocks 1/; V. The Role of the Exchange Rate and Other Factors; 3. Real Exchange Rate Dispersions; Tables; 1. Estimates of Speed of Adjustment of Current Accounts; 4a: EMU and Other Countries: Impulse Responses of the Current Account; 4b: EMU and Other Countries: Impulse Responses of the Real Exchange Rate; 2. Current Account and Real Exchange Rate Persistence 5. EMU and Other Countries: Correlation Between Current Account3. Estimates of the Current Account Equation; 4. EMU Countries: Current Account Dispersions and NFA; 6. EMU Countries: Fundamental Current Account Dispersions; VI. Conclusion; 7. EMU Countries: Dispersions of Determinants of Current Accounts; Appendix; 8: EMU Countries: Testing for Structural Breaks; References
Sommario/riassunto	A fear about EMU was that in the absence of national currencies, country-specific shocks would result in greater current account divergences between member states. This paper finds that divergences across euro-area countries are smaller and have not risen relative to those across 13 other advanced economies with more flexible exchange rates. Also, the size of country-specific current account shocks in EMU countries is smaller and their persistence is greater than in the other advanced economies. However, these differences in current account dynamics do not appear related to different exchange rate dynamics.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9911089944803321
Autore	Reeves Joshua
Titolo	Citizen Spies : The Long Rise of America's Surveillance Society / / Joshua Reeves
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York, NY : , : New York University Press, , [2017] ©2017
ISBN	1-4798-7698-4
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (viii, 229 pages) : illustrations
Disciplina	364.4/30973
Soggetti	Privacy Crime prevention - United States - Citizen participation Public safety - United States
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Contents -- Acknowledgments -- Introduction -- 1. The Power of the Crowd -- 2. Citizen Equipment -- 3. Neighborhood Watching -- 4. Recognize, Resist, Report -- 5. Terror Citizenship -- Conclusion -- Notes -- References -- Index -- About the Author
Sommario/riassunto	The history of recruiting citizens to spy on each other in the United States. Ever since the revelations of whistleblower Edward Snowden, we think about surveillance as the data-tracking digital technologies used by the likes of Google, the National Security Administration, and the military. But in reality, the state and allied institutions have a much longer history of using everyday citizens to spy and inform on their peers. Citizen Spies shows how "If You See Something, Say Something" is more than just a new homeland security program; it has been an essential civic responsibility throughout the history of the United States. From the town crier of Colonial America to the recruitment of youth through "junior police," to the rise of Neighborhood Watch, AMBER Alerts, and Emergency 9-1-1, Joshua Reeves explores how ordinary citizens have been taught to carry out surveillance on their peers. Emphasizing the role humans play as "seeing" and "saying" subjects, he demonstrates how American society has continuously fostered cultures of vigilance, suspicion, meddling, snooping, and

snitching. Tracing the evolution of police crowd-sourcing from “Hue and Cry” posters and America’s Most Wanted to police-affiliated social media, as well as the U.S.’s recurrent anxieties about political dissidents and ethnic minorities from the Red Scare to the War on Terror, Reeves teases out how vigilance toward neighbors has long been aligned with American ideals of patriotic and moral duty. Taking the long view of the history of the citizen spy, this book offers a much-needed perspective for those interested in how we arrived at our current moment in surveillance culture and contextualizes contemporary trends in policing. The history of recruiting citizens to spy on each other in the United States. Ever since the revelations of whistleblower Edward Snowden, we think about surveillance as the data-tracking digital technologies used by the likes of Google, the National Security Administration, and the military. But in reality, the state and allied institutions have a much longer history of using everyday citizens to spy and inform on their peers. Citizen Spies shows how “If You See Something, Say Something” is more than just a new homeland security program; it has been an essential civic responsibility throughout the history of the United States. From the town crier of Colonial America to the recruitment of youth through “junior police,” to the rise of Neighborhood Watch, AMBER Alerts, and Emergency 9-1-1, Joshua Reeves explores how ordinary citizens have been taught to carry out surveillance on their peers. Emphasizing the role humans play as “seeing” and “saying” subjects, he demonstrates how American society has continuously fostered cultures of vigilance, suspicion, meddling, snooping, and snitching. Tracing the evolution of police crowd-sourcing from “Hue and Cry” posters and America’s Most Wanted to police-affiliated social media, as well as the U.S.’s recurrent anxieties about political dissidents and ethnic minorities from the Red Scare to the War on Terror, Reeves teases out how vigilance toward neighbors has long been aligned with American ideals of patriotic and moral duty. Taking the long view of the history of the citizen spy, this book offers a much-needed perspective for those interested in how we arrived at our current moment in surveillance culture and contextualizes contemporary trends in policing.
