1. Record Nr. UNISALENTO991001981619707536

Autore	Durandeaux, Jacques
Titolo	L'éternité dans la vie quotidienne : essai sur les sources et la structùre du concept d'éternité
Pubbl/distr/stampa	[Paris] : Desclée de Brouwer, c1964
Descrizione fisica	231 p. ; 22 cm
Collana	Textes et études philosophiques
Disciplina	111.1
Soggetti	Eternità - Concezione filosofica
Lingua di pubblicazione	Francese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia

2. Record Nr. UNINA9910786482103321

Autore	Rebei Nooman
Titolo	What (Really) Accounts for the Fall in Hours After a Technology Shock? / / Nooman Rebei
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C. : , : International Monetary Fund, , 2012
ISBN	1-4755-2415-3 1-4755-5236-X
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (42 p.)
Collana	IMF Working Papers
Soggetti	Labor supply - Effect of technological innovations on - Mathematical models Hours of labor - Effect of technological innovations on - Econometric models Econometrics Labor Macroeconomics Innovation Research and Development Technological Change Intellectual Property Rights: General Labor Economics: General Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General Time-Series Models

	Dynamic Quantile Regressions Dynamic Treatment Effect Models Diffusion Processes State Space Models Price Level Inflation Deflation Labour income economics Technology general issues Econometrics & economic statistics Real wages Structural vector autoregression Sticky prices Econometric analysis Prices Labor economics Wages United States
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
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Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Cover; Contents; I. Introduction; II. Stylized facts and the RBC model; A. Stylized facts; Figures; 1. SVAR IRFs following a technology shock; B. The benchmark RBC model; 1. Representative household's and firm's problems; 2. Impulse-response functions; III. Alternative models; A. The sticky price (SP) model; 2. Impulse-response functions: SVAR versus the standard RBC model; B. The entry-exit (EE) model; 3. Impulse-response functions: SVAR versus the SP model; C. The habit in consumption (HC) model; 4. Impulse-response functions: SVAR versus the EE model 5. Impulse-response functions: SVAR versus the HC modelD. The persistent technology shock (PT) model; E. The labor friction (LF) model; 6. Impulse-response functions: SVAR versus the PT model; F. The Leontief production (LP) model; 7. Impulse-response functions: SVAR versus the LF model; IV. Full information estimation and model comparison; 8. Impulse-response functions: SVAR versus the LP model; A. Priors and data; Tables; 1. Prior distributions of parameters; B. Estimation results and model comparison; 2. Parameter Estimation Results; C. Impulse-response functions 9. IRFs of the Alternative Estimated ModelsD. Autocorrelation functions; 10. Autocorrelations of the Alternative Models; 3. Autocorrelation statistics; V. Robustness; 4. Estimation results with sticky wages; 11. Autocorrelations: SP versus HC model; VI. Conclusion; References
Sommario/riassunto	The paper asks how state of the art DSGE models that account for the conditional response of hours following a positive neutral technology shock compare in a marginal likelihood race. To that end we construct

and estimate several competing small-scale DSGE models that extend the standard real business cycle model. In particular, we identify from the literature six different hypotheses that generate the empirically observed decline in worked hours after a positive technology shock. These models alternatively exhibit (i) sticky prices; (ii) firm entry and exit with time to build; (iii) habit in consumption and costly adjustment of investment; (iv) persistence in the permanent technology shocks; (v) labor market friction with procyclical hiring costs; and (vi) Leontief production function with labor-saving technology shocks. In terms of model posterior probabilities, impulse responses, and autocorrelations, the model favored is the one that exhibits habit formation in consumption and investment adjustment costs. A robustness test shows that the sticky price model becomes as competitive as the habit formation and costly adjustment of investment model when sticky wages are included.