

1. Record Nr.	UNISALENTO991003477709707536
Titolo	L'adozione degli IAS/IFRS in Italia : le attività immateriali e l'Impairment test / a cura di Claudio Teodori
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Torino : Giappichelli, c2006
ISBN	9788834873175
Descrizione fisica	ix, 197 p. ; 24 cm
Collana	Determinazione e comunicazione del valore nelle aziende. Serie ricerche ; 4
Altri autori (Persone)	Teodori, Claudio
Disciplina	657.0218
Soggetti	Beni immateriali - Contabilità - Standardizzazione - Italia - Inchieste Ammortamento - Contabilità
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Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
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2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910155014203321
Autore	Dias Daniel
Titolo	A Tale of Two Sectors : : Why is Misallocation Higher in Services than in Manufacturing? // Daniel Dias, Christine Richmond, Carlos Robalo Marques
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C. : , : International Monetary Fund, , 2016
ISBN	9781475554069 1475554060 9781475554120 1475554125
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (50 pages) : illustrations (some color), tables
Collana	IMF Working Papers
Altri autori (Persone)	RichmondChristine Robalo MarquesCarlos
Disciplina	338.4
Soggetti	Service industries - Portugal Manufacturing industries - Portugal Macroeconomics Industries: Manufacturing Industries: Service Production and Operations Management Production Cost Capital and Total Factor Productivity Capacity Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models Measurement of Economic Growth Aggregate Productivity Cross-Country Output Convergence Industry Studies: Services: General Macroeconomics: Production Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General Labor Economics: General Manufacturing industries Labour income economics Services sector Total factor productivity Productivity

Manufacturing
Labor
Economic sectors
Service industries
Industrial productivity
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Income economics
Portugal

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Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Sommario/riassunto	<p>Recent empirical studies document that the level of resource misallocation in the service sector is significantly higher than in the manufacturing sector. We quantify the importance of this difference and study its sources. Conservative estimates for Portugal (2008) show that closing this gap, by reducing misallocation in the service sector to manufacturing levels, would boost aggregate gross output by around 12 percent and aggregate value added by around 31 percent. Differences in the effect and size of productivity shocks explain most of the gap in misallocation between manufacturing and services, while the remainder is explained by differences in firm productivity and age distribution. We interpret these results as stemming mainly from higher output price rigidity, greater labor adjustment costs and more informality in the service sector.</p>
