

Hot Articles

“July|2017”

Business & Economics



Title: [Karl Popper and the methodologists of economics](#)
Author: Rod Thomas
Journal: Cambridge Journal of Economics
Volume: 41 **Issue:** 4 **Page:** 1143-1160
Doi: 10.1093/cje/bew045

Abstract

This article chronicles the difficulties that methodologists of economics have had in introducing Karl Popper's philosophy to their fellow economists. It presents some general reasons for the problem before specifically examining the proposition that a sound appreciation of Popper's doctrines cannot be attained from simply studying the doctrines themselves. What it also requires is an understanding of the problem situation that the doctrines sought to address. This is illustrated through an examination of the way methodologists have grasped, or failed to grasp, the development of Popper's own thought about the problem of demarcating empirical science from non-science and the related problem of whether the limits of empirical science coincide with the limits of arguability. The article demonstrates that a neglect of these considerations has produced confusion in the literature, both in the way that Popper's philosophy has been presented and in the way in which its contemporary relevance has been assessed.

Database

Oxford Journals Online

Title: [Rich transitional dynamics, physical capital, and technology intensity](#)

Author: Pedro Mazedo Gil, Andre Almeida and Sofia B.S.D. Castro

Journal: Oxford Economic Papers

Volume: 69 **Issue:** 3 **Page:** 678-706

Doi: 10.1093/oep/gpw045

Abstract

This paper develops a non-scale growth model with physical capital and two types of R&D under a lab-equipment specification, where both the intensive and extensive growth margins are fully endogenous. We study analytically the long-run equilibrium and transitional dynamics properties of the model, and establish meaningful sufficient conditions for saddle-path stability. We relate the different combinations of initial conditions of the dynamical system with the observation of monotonic versus non-monotonic transitional dynamics. Our model is able to predict monotonic, hump-shaped, and inverted hump-shaped trajectories, therefore encompassing the diverse convergence behaviour observed in the empirical data on modern growth experiences.

Database

Oxford Journals Online

Title: [Rethinking potential output: embedding information about the financial cycle](#)

Author: Claudio Borio, Piti Disyatat and Mikael Juselius

Journal: Oxford Economic Papers

Volume: 69 **Issue:** 3 **Page:** 655-677

Doi: 10.1093/oep/gpw063

Abstract

This paper argues that information about the financial cycle should be incorporated in measures of potential output. Identifying potential output with non-inflationary output is too restrictive given that growing financial imbalances can place output on an unsustainable path even if inflation is low and stable. We propose a simple and transparent framework to accommodate information about the financial cycle in constructing output gap estimates. Applied to US data, our approach yields measures of potential output that are not only estimated more precisely, but also much more robust in real time. Inflation, by comparison, carries very little information that can be exploited to infer potential output.

Database

Oxford Journals Online

Title: [Sharing economies: moving beyond binaries in a digital age](#)
Author: Anna R. Davies, Betsy Donald, Mia Gray and Janelle Knox-Hayes
Journal: Cambridge Journal of Regions, Economy and Society
Volume: 10 **Issue:** 2 **Page:** 209-230.
Doi: 10.1093/cjres/rsx005

Abstract

In periods of turbulence, the tendency to simplify messages and polarise debates is nothing new. In our hyper-mediated world of online technologies, where it seems that even national policy can be forged in the 140 characters of Twitter, it is more important than ever to retain spaces for in-depth debate of emergent phenomena that have disruptive and transformative potential. In this article, we follow this logic and argue that to fully understand the diverse range of practices and potential consequences of activities uncomfortably corralled under the ambiguous term ‘the sharing economy’ requires not a simplification of arguments, but an opening out of horizons to explore the many ways in which these phenomena have emerged and are evolving. It is argued that this will require attention to multiple terrains, from diverse intellectual traditions across many disciplines to the thus far largely reactive responses of government and regulation, and from the world of techno-innovation start-ups to the optics of media (including social media) reporting on what it means to ‘share’ in the 21st century. Building on this, we make the case for viewing ‘the sharing economy’ as a matrix of diverse economies with clear links to past practices. We propose that to build a grammar for understanding these diverse sharing economies requires further attention to: (1) The etymology of sharing and sharing economies; (2) The differentiated geographies to which sharing economies contribute; (3) What it means to labour, work and be employed in sharing economies; (4) The role of the state and others in governing, regulating and shaping the organisation and practice of sharing economies; and (5) the impacts of sharing economies. In conclusion, we suggest that while media interest may fade as their presence in everyday lives becomes less novel, understanding sharing economies remains an urgent activity if we are to ensure that the new ways of living and labouring, to which sharing economies are contributing, work to promote sustainable and inclusive development in this world that ultimately we all share.

Database

Oxford Journals Online

Title: [Sharing as a postwork style: digital work and the co-working office](#)

Author: Lizzie Richardson

Journal: Cambridge Journal of Regions, Economy and Society

Volume: 10 **Issue:** 2 **Page:** 297-310.

Doi: 10.1093/cjres/rsx002

Abstract

Evocations of the 'sharing economy' claim disruptions through digital technology. Style is put forward to focus on subtle changes to the form and content of work through digital sharing. Digital sharing is a postwork style with ambiguous implications for worker identity and expression. Digital technologies share work through distributing the workplace beyond a fixed location and by enrolling individuals as workers through processes of communication circulation. These styles of sharing challenge fixed spaces and times of work with utopian and dystopian postwork possibilities. This argument is supported through practices of shared digital work constituting co-working offices in Manchester, Cambridge and London.

Database

Oxford Journals Online

Title: [A fast estimation procedure for discrete choice random coefficients demand model](#)

Author: Dong-Hyuk Kim, Yong Song and Huaxin Xu

Journal: Applied Economics

Published Online: 10 July 2017

Doi: 10.1080/00036846.2017.1349289

Abstract

We document speed-up gains of graphical processing unit (GPU) computing over central processing unit (CPU) for the estimation of discrete choice random coefficient demand model. When we use a moderate-sized GPU, the computation is six to twenty times faster, where the smallest speed-up factor, six, is obtained from a comparison with the parallel computing over sixteen CPU cores.

Database

Taylor & Francis Online

Title: [Managing collaborative space in multi-partner projects](#)

Author: Anne Kokkonen ORCID Icon and Anne Live Vaagaasar

Journal: Construction Management and Economics

Published Online: 10 July 2017

Doi: 10.1080/01446193.2017.1347268

Abstract

Collaboration across company borders in multi-partner construction projects has proven to be challenging. An increasing number of projects aim to strengthen such collaboration by collocating project members from different companies in the same physical space. Yet we know little about the management practices required for taking advantage of such a collaborative space. To begin to remedy this shortcoming, we present an in-depth case study of a hospital construction project that applied a collaborative space and focus on the management practices influencing this space. With the help of affordance theory, we identified two types of management practices and show how they transform across project phases. These management practices included designing the physical elements of the collaborative space, and creating shared collaboration practices for the space. We contribute to the construction management literature by taking the first step in conceptualizing the connections between space, management and collaboration practices in the context of multi-partner projects. We suggest managers to consider carefully what kind of collaboration practices the space is expected to enhance and plan the physical and social space to support it.

Database

Taylor & Francis Online

Title: [Two-Level Supply Chain of a Seasonal Deteriorating Item with Time, Price, and Promotional Cost Dependent Demand Under Finite Time Horizon](#)

Author: Nilesh Pakhira, Manas Kumar Maiti and Manoranjan Maiti

Journal: American Journal of Mathematical and Management Sciences

Published Online: 10 July 2017

Doi: 10.1080/01966324.2017.1334605

Abstract

In this research article, a wholesaler-retailer supply chain model is developed for a seasonal deteriorating item where demand of the item increases with time at the beginning of season, reaches a maximum level, and then decreases gradually to normal demand at the end of the season. A retailer introduces some promotional cost to boost the base demand of the item. The demand of the item also depends on the unit selling price. In the case of any shortages, the demand is partially backlogged. It is found that if a wholesaler contributes a portion of promotional cost, then joint profit, as well as individual profit, increases. The supply chain model is also analyzed in an imprecise environment when different inventory parameters are fuzzy in nature. In this case, individual and channel profits become fuzzy in nature. As optimization of a fuzzy objective is not well defined, following the credibility measure of the fuzzy event, an approach is proposed for a comparison of fuzzy objectives and a particle swarm optimization (PSO) algorithm is used to identify marketing decisions. Models are illustrated with numerical examples.

Database

Taylor & Francis Online

Title: [Why Finance Should Care about Ecology](#)
Author: Bert Scholtens
Journal: Trends in Ecology & Evolution
Volume: 32 **Issue:** 7 **Page:** 500–505
Doi: 10.1016/j.tree.2017.03.013

Abstract

Finance ignores ecosystems, which has resulted in a growing list of environmental and social problems. In this article, the importance of ecology for finance is assessed. We suggest The piece also suggests that the financial intermediation perspective can align finance and ecology for the benefit of society. This requires that financial institutions account for information about the impact of finance on the environment and vice versa, and that they are held accountable by their supervisors in this domain.

Database

ScienceDirect

Title: [New insights into health financing: First results of the international data collection under the System of Health Accounts 2011 framework](#)

Author: Michael Mueller and David Morgan

Journal: Health Policy

Volume: 121 **Issue:** 7 **Page:** 764–769

Doi: 10.1016/j.healthpol.2017.04.008

Abstract

International comparisons of health spending and financing are most frequently carried out using datasets of international organisations based on the System of Health Accounts (SHA). This accounting framework has recently been updated and 2016 saw the first international data collection under the new SHA 2011 guidelines. In addition to reaching better comparability of health spending figures and greater country coverage, the updated framework has seen changes in the dimension of health financing leading to important consequences when analysing health financing data. This article presents the first results of health spending and financing data collected under this new framework and highlights the areas where SHA 2011 has become a more useful tool for policy analysis, by complementing data on expenditure of health financing schemes with information about their revenue streams. It describes the major conceptual changes in the scope of health financing and highlights why comprehensive analyses based on SHA 2011 can provide for a more complete description and comparison of health financing across countries, facilitate a more meaningful discussion of fiscal sustainability of health spending by also analysing the revenues of compulsory public schemes and help to clarify the role of governments in financing health care – which is generally much bigger than previously documented.

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