# Microa C Conomie

***This book presents a foundation for studying the micro-behavioral economics of global warming. The author develops an empirical model, named the Geographically-scaled Micro econometric model of Adapting Portfolios (G-MAP) in response to climatic changes and risks. The G-MAP model is applied to observed decisions of agricultural and natural resource enterprises in Sub-Saharan Africa and South America. The author describes the five applications of the model: the G-MAP animal species, the G-MAP agricultural systems, the G-MAP natural resource enterprises, the G-MAP climate risk, and the G-MAP public adaptations. The micro-behavioral economics of global warming and the G-MAP models are evaluated against the three alternative modeling traditions: The first is the Agro-Economic Models (AEM) based on crop simulations of selected crops under elevated CO2 conditions; The second is a family of econometric studies of grain yield changes caused by yearly weather fluctuations; The third is the Agro-Ecological Zone (AEZ) method hinged crucially on the AEZ classifications of ecosystems. The author offers a refreshing look at the traditional economics of global warming, unraveling a broad array of adaptation strategies adopted by managers of agricultural and natural resource enterprises in Sub-Saharan Africa and South America. The book demonstrates that the micro-behavioral economics dynamically integrates multiple disciplines in a cohesive way - including economics, psychology, climate science, ecosystem studies, agronomy and animal science - into the decision-making framework of an individual agent. The G-MAP models provide a guide map of adaptation strategies for the humanity's enduring journey of battling global climatic changes in this century and beyond.***

***In Sub-Sahara Africa, the sector of informal micro-enterprises (IMEs) is already employing a large share of the labour force in both urban and rural areas. This study reviews the ways in which the owners and workers of IMEs have acquired their vocational and management skills. It reviews the contributions of all the different training providers, including public sector training institutes, private sector training providers, and training centres run by NGOs and other non-profit organizations. The study finds that informal apprenticeship training is by far the most common source of various skills - in some countries it is likely to be responsible for 80-90% of all ongoing training efforts. Informal apprenticeship training presents a number of important advantages. At the same time it has a number of limitations. The study concludes that there is a major challenge to improve the transfer of relevant skills to IME operators, both through pre-employment training and skills upgrading. In view of the scope of the challenge to provide hundreds of thousands IME owners and workers, as well as large numbers of out of school youths with relevant practical and management skills, it suggests to build upon the strengths of the existing practices of informal apprenticeship training and to remedy its weaknesses by involving professional training providers in upgrading its training organization and delivery, quality and efficiency, and final training outcomes. It reviews the results of a number of innovative interventions in different African countries that are working in this direction. Finally, the study suggests that there is an interesting potential in 'business-embedded training' provided by private companies as part of their regular business operations.***

***La finance est en crise ; mais elle est indispensable à la vie des hommes en société. Cependant, il serait abusif de considérer "la finance" comme un tout homogène. En effet, loin de la finance conventionnelle qui fait la une de l'actualité, il existe une finance dite alternative qui tente de placer et de maintenir l'Homme au centre de son projet et à l'horizon de son ambition. Cet ouvrage, premier du genre, se propose de présenter sous forme d'études réalisées par des spécialistes du droit financier, les manifestations de cette finance alternative, les outils, instruments et techniques juridiques qui existent et qui permettent de concilier finance et humanisme. À travers l'analyse des critères de développement durable ou religieux appliqués à la finance, des monnaies alternatives, du microcrédit, de la notation extra-financière, du mutualisme et du coopératisme en finance, du crowdfunding, des fonds éthiques, du financement associatif, du financement alternatif de l'habitat ou du soutien des collectivités publiques aux entreprises, ce livre fait, en France comme en Espagne, au Royaume-Uni, en Grèce et au Canada, un tour d'horizon complet de ce segment du secteur financier souvent méconnu et qui offre néanmoins aux Hommes de réaliser leurs projets dans la perspective d'un mieux-être collectif. Pour rompre avec l'idée que la finance n'est que spéculation et prédation.***

***Handbook of Micro Health Insurance in Africa***
***Productivity Issues in Services at the Micro Level***
***Economie Internationale***
***Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises in Vietnam***
***Micro-Behavioral Economics of Global Warming***
***Culture, Entrepreneurial Dynamics and Regional Development***
***Training for Work in the Informal Micro-Enterprise Sector***

**This book proposes, from a cross-disciplinary perspective, an original reading of current work on residential choice and the decisions associated with it. Geographers, social-psychologists, economists, sociologists, neurologists and linguists have worked together in the context of collective research into evaluation, choice and decision-making in the use of urban and periurban spaces. A synthetic outlook has been constructed from these complimentary scientific references. The book, which is designed as a handbook, also provides the opportunity to set out the different approaches to deal with the models which have been developed in this field.**

**THIS WORK HAS BEEN REALIZED IN LYON WHICH IS THE SECOND LARGEST HOSPITAL STRUCTURE IN FRANCE IN TWO DEPARTMENTS OF ABDOMINAL SURGERY FOR ONE YEAR AND IN PROSPECTIVE. 15,4 PER CENT OF THE SICK HAVE BEEN INFECTED AND THE COST OF THIS INFECTION AMOUNTS TO 16.994 FRENCH FRANCS ON AVERAGE PER PATIENT 1978, THAT IS AN 80 PER CENT RATE OF INCREASE (37.138 20.144) FOR INFECTED SICK PATIENTS AS COMPARED WITH NON INFECTED ONES. THE MICROECONOMIC INFECTION COST INCLUDES NOT ONLY INVOICED POSTOPERATIVE HOSPITAL COST (STAY, EXAMINATIONS, MEDICAL TREATMENT) BUT ALSO THE POST HOSPITAL COST, VALUED FROM THE STUDIED MEDICAL CONSUMPTION ANGLE DURING THE SIX MONTHS AFTER COMING OUT OF HOSPITAL (NEW HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS, CARE, EXAMINATIONS, PHARMACY, CONVALESCENCE HOME). ANOTHER TYPE OF NON INVOICED POST OPERATIVE MEDICAL HOSPITAL COST VALUED FROM A DIFFERENCE IN INTENSITY OF CARE BETWEEN INFECTED SICK PATIENTS AND NON INFECTED SICK ONES : THIS TYPE OF COST COMES IN ADDITION TO INVOICED COST. THE INVOICED SOCIAL COST WORKED OUT FROM WAGES PAID COMPLETES THE MICROECONOMICAL INFECTION COST NOTION. IN RELATION TO PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED INTERNATIONAL STUDIES, THIS WORK PRESENTS A PARTICULARITY IN THE APPROACH OF INVOICED MEDICAL POSTOPERATIVE HOSPITAL COST AND NON INVOICED MEDICAL POSTOPERATIVE COST.**

**Ce manuel est une synthèse des méthodes traditionnelles et des techniques récentes de la microéconomie. Il s'adresse à tous ceux qui s'intéressent aux phénomènes économiques mais n'ont ni le goût ni les aptitudes pour suivre des développements mathématiques trop abstraits. De nombreux exemples et une cinquantaine d'exercices (avec les réponses) facilitent la compréhension et l'utilisation de l'analyse microéconomique moderne. Pages de début Avant-propos Introduction Théorie du consommateur Théorie de la production Théorie des marchés Équilibre général Optimum économique Effets externes et biens publics Economies temporelles Économie de l'information Références bibliographiques Rappels de mathématiques Réponsesaux exercices Index Pages de fin.**

**The Contemporary Arab Contribution to World Culture**
**Micromotives and Macrobehavior**
**Essai sur la mesure des quantités économiques**
**Food Resources in Eastern Massachusetts**
**University of Milan - Papers and Proceedings of the VIII Round Table of Costantino Bresciani Turroni Foundation**
**Micro and Macroeconomic Effects of Financial Innovation**
**A Budapesti Közgazdaságtudományi Egyetem Folyóirata**

This insightful overview adds to the body of knowledge on self-employment programmes by looking specifically at whether and how micro-finance can help bridge the credit gap. It presents results of 45 surveys and studies carried out in 1999 and 2000 as well as the outcome of an international conference in 2000 in Bonn. The report identifies the factors that make good self-employment promotion.

Micro health insurance is an emerging concept to reduce poverty and social exclusion and improve health care access. The Handbook of Micro Health Insurance in Africa gives an overview of the challenges and needs in the field of micro health insurance. Focusing on Sub-Saharan Africa, where universal social health protection still has a way to go, the Handbook provides an introduction to the relatively new and promising approach of micro insurance as a risk management tool for low-income households, between the market, self-help, and the state. This book is an output of the project Pro MHI Africa, which is funded by the European Union and directed by the University of Cologne in cooperation with the University of Botswana, the University of Ghana, and the University of Malawi. (Series: Social Protection in Health. Challenges, Needs and Solutions in International Health Care Financing - Vol. 1)

In industrial countries there is a strong interest in the international comparison of business data regarding productivity efficiency and competitiveness. This volume presents methods for the statistical analysis of micro- and macrodata of firms and for an international comparison of the aggregates. Case studies referring to specific countries play an important role for the development of economic hypotheses that should be tested at the international level.

Self-determination and Statehood
Report of the Director-general
Annales d'économie et de statistique
Journal of Economic Literature
Les paradoxes de l'économie du savoir
Droit de la finance alternative
periodical of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences

This edited book provides a comprehensive analytic contribution to the study of micro, small, and medium enterprise (SMEs). It brings together nine up-to-date studies on SME development in Vietnam, combining a unique primary source of panel data with the best analytical tools available.

The origin of this work is to be found in the cyclostyled course on 'The optimal allocation of resources in the firm and in the Nation' taught by Mr Boiteux at the Centre d'Etudes des Programmes Economiques (C. E. P. E. ), Paris from 1957 to 1960. Of course, several successive later rewritings and a great many additions have profoundly altered the initial version: starting from a remarkably clear and concise exposition of eco nomic theory, we have ended with a book that is several hundred pages long. It is not at all certain that Mr Boiteux would recognise this intellec tual sponsorship. Nor is it certain that the gain in information justifies such an increase in size. However that may be, the initial plan has survived. Without Mr Boiteux this book would never have been undertaken: it is a pleasant duty for us respectfully to acknowledge our debt to him here. Microeconomic analysis, that is to say that analysis which results from the study of the behaviour and activities of individual decision-units, was for a long time the main concern of the neo-classicists. Quite recently the introduction of macroeconomic theory, dealing with aggregate quan tities, seemed to relegate it to second place. But this is not where it belongs: we tend to agree with Mr Raymond Barre that there are "two different scales of analysis that complement rather than contrast with one another".

What is the role of culture in the innovation dynamic of small firms within the context of their territorial environments? How do shared values, beliefs and practices underpin the knowledge production process that leads to innovation? In what way do symbolic aspects of social life shape European SMEs' innovation processes? This volume gives an extensive insight into the complex links between culture and innovation in one of the key agents of economic life: SMEs and micro firms. The chapters employ different analytical and methodological strategies in regions of Europe to identify dimensions of culture, especially values, norms, skills and institutions, and to scrutinize which specific components of culture are relevant to firm innovation and to the more general dynamics of regional innovation. The original research presented shows how small firms learn, interact, compete and collaborate with other key agents of the innovation system. Taken as a whole, the volume points the way towards a more comprehensive framework for understanding the nature of innovation in SMEs and micro firms. The chapters in this book were originally published as a special issue of European Planning Studies.

Micro-geographies of the Western City, c.1750–1900
Systems of Innovation and Development
Hearing Before the Subcommittee on International Monetary Policy and Trade of the Committee on Financial Services, U.S. House of Representatives, One Hundred Eleventh Congress, Second Session, April 28, 2010
Promoting Small and Micro Enterprise in Haiti
Financial, Macro and Micro Econometrics Using R
Bibliography of Culinary History
Micro- and Macrodata of Firms

First published in 1968. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Financial, Macro and Micro Econometrics Using R, Volume 42, provides state-of-the-art information on important topics in econometrics, including multivariate GARCH, stochastic frontiers, fractional responses, specification testing and model selection, exogeneity testing, causal analysis and forecasting, GMM models, asset bubbles and crises, corporate investments, classification, forecasting, nonstandard problems, cointegration, financial market jumps and co-jumps, among other topics. Presents chapters authored by distinguished, honored researchers who have received awards from the Journal of Econometrics or the Econometric Society Includes descriptions and links to resources and free open source R Gives readers what they need to jumpstart their understanding on the state-of-the-art

Companies operating in countries with volatile economies face an environment subject to turbulence. It is important to understand how these companies can overcome adversity, establish competitive advantage, and achieve superior performance. The selection of competitive drivers can help to improve the ability to capture, process, and manage information that can generate knowledge and innovation in products and processes, as well as increase strategic capacity and organizational performance. Strategy and Superior Performance of Micro and Small Businesses in Volatile Economies focuses on the ways that organizations capture information and disseminate it in their work teams, transforming this knowledge into innovative products and services that establish competitive advantage. It will improve the understanding of the role of strategy, innovation, entrepreneurship, and the effort to reduce poverty levels in societies with volatile economies and which are subject to serious social disparities. Highlighting topics such as economic development, market performance, and network economy, this publication is designed for managers, entrepreneurs, business professionals, academicians, researchers, and students.

Fresh Evidence from Sub-Sahara Africa

Modeling Adaptation Strategies in Agricultural and Natural Resource Enterprises
Optimal Decision-Making by Private Firms and Public Authorities
Statistical Analysis and International Comparison
Économie et histoire
Dix ans d'avancées en économie de la santé

***This book examines the overlapping spaces in modern Western cities to explore the small-scale processes that shaped these cities between c.1750 and 1900. It highlights the ways in which time and space matter, framing individual actions and practices and their impact on larger urban processes. It draws on the original and detailed studies of cities in Europe and North America through a micro-geographical approach to unravel urban practices, experiences and representations at three different scales: the dwelling, the street and the neighbourhood. Part I explores the changing spatiality of housing, examining the complex and contingent relationship between public and private, and commercial and domestic, as well as the relationship between representations and lived experiences. Part II delves into the street as a thoroughfare, connecting the city, but also as a site of contestation over the control and character of urban spaces. Part III draws attention to the neighbourhood as a residential grouping and as a series of spaces connecting flows of people integrating the urban space. Drawing on a range of methodologies, from space syntax and axial analysis to detailed descriptions of individual buildings, this book blends spatial theory and ideas of place with micro-history. With its fresh perspectives on the Western city created through the built environment and the everyday actions of city dwellers, the book will interest historical geographers, urban historians and architects involved in planning of cities across Europe and North America.***

***La méthode TLM (Transmission Line Matrix) permet de résoudre un problème d'électromagnétisme et d'analyser le comportement de certains milieux. Il s'agit d'un outil performant qui bénéficie d'un développement important. Sa capacité à simuler avec précision des situations variées incluant des matériaux complexes est démontrée. Cet ouvrage en expose les bases théoriques et les principaux développements. La méthode historique en deux et trois dimensions et les dernières évolutions y sont détaillées pour aboutir aux noeuds sophistiqués les plus utilisés. Les simulations des milieux fermés et ouverts sont traitées et en particulier les frontières absorbantes (PML) pour les milieux ouverts. L'introduction d'éléments passifs ou actifs, la simulation de fils minces, la simulation des milieux dispersifs comme les plasmas ou les ferrites par l'utilisation de la transformée en Z sont étudiées.***

***This paper presents a survey of the evidence and debate on the social determinants of productivity in the context of the Canadian productivity debate. The purpose of the paper is to try to make sense of the seemingly contradictory pieces of theory and evidence linking social policy to economic growth. Essentially the paper looks at 4 areas of research: the growth and inequality debate; the small but growing literature on the policy determinants of economic growth; an examination of 2 specific social policies (education and health); the literature on major technological change, wage inequality and the new economy. To provide the context for this discussion, the paper also includes some background material on economic growth, productivity, and social policy in OECD countries.***

***La Revue Du CEPII.***
***Reproductive Decision-Making in a Macro-Micro Perspective***
***Transforming the Rural Nonfarm Economy***
***Micro-insurance and Health Care in Developing Countries An International Picture***
***Manuel de micro-économie***
***actes des XIXes Journées des économistes de la santé français***
***Economics 1966***

En 10 ans, des progrès marquants ont été réalisés dans la connaissance et l'interprétation du fonctionnement des systèmes de santé observés sous l'angle économique. Au cours de cette dernière décennie, on a en effet assisté à un renouvellement des approches théoriques en économie de la santé, notamment grâce à la application à ce domaine d'avancées obtenues dans d'autres champs de l'économie. Qu'il suffise d'évoquer l'introduction de nouveaux référents : théorie de l'agence, des coûts de transaction, des conventions ; le renouvellement dans le traitement du risque et de l'incertitude ou encore de l'innovation en mesure des états de santé et des résultats des actions de santé (QALY, HYEs, estimation de la production et de l'efficience hospitalière). L'objectif de cet ouvrage est de faire le point sur l'ensemble de ces avancées au cours de la dernière décennie. Ce travail est le fruit d'un colloque organisé par le Groupe Français des Economistes de la Santé, créé en 1986, et qui fêtait, à cette occasion, son dixième anniversaire. Destiné à un public large souhaitant connaître les derniers développements sur l'économie de la santé, cet ouvrage est particulièrement bienvenu au moment où sont mises en œuvres des réformes profondes devraient modifier le comportement des agents ainsi que les performances du système et nécessiter des travaux d'évaluation des transformations ainsi opérées.

Cet ouvrage traite de la micro-finance en la resituant dans la problématique de l'action collective de type coopératif. Avant de traiter de la micro-finance proprement dite, l'on se préoccupe d'abord de l'émergence des institutions de micro-finance dans une économie de marché. Cette façon de concevoir la micro-finance, permet de comprendre ses spécificités comme entreprise poursuivant une fonction objectif de satisfaction du plus grand nombre au moindre coût en lieu et place de celle de maximisation d'un profit d'entreprise ; il apparaît ainsi que l'entreprise de micro-finance n'est pas une entreprise quelconque, crée par économique quelconque poursuivant un objectif classique de maximisation du profit d'entreprise. La problématique de l'action collective de type coopératif se fonde dans sa conception originelle pure, sur l'existence, d'un « instinct de survie socio-économique » capable d'animer un groupe homogène d'agent socioéconomique, menacé dans son existence et son identité. L' « instinct de survie socioéconomique» lui donne les aptitudes pour créer une entreprise spécifique et l'animer selon des règles (de partage et de solidarité) qui sont propres à l'économie sociale

7 take advantage of the panel structure of their data to control for possible errors of specifica tion in their models. It is interesting to note that the econometric and DEA methods may be closer than some of their respective advocates seem to believe. Several of the studies show that the former as well as the latter can be effectively used to assess the relative effi ciency of groups of firms or individual firms, and one of them explicitly compare results arising from both (Fecher et al.). Econometric techniques can also be nonparametric and applied to estimating cost or production frontiers (and not only "average" functions), while amenable to statistical inference. Perhaps the most valuable feature of all the analyses is their care and ingenuity in putting together the data, measuring variables, and pulling out relevant information. Many of them are not content with an overall output measure, but endeavor to manage with less aggregated measures. Nearly all also include in the estimated models a number of auxiliary variables intended to control for specific attributes of outputs, inputs, or production techniques, and other characteristics of firms.

Micro-finance in Industrialized Countries
Helping the Unemployed to Start a Business
Micro économie de l'infection nosocomiale - Robert Meynet
Politique Sociale Et Croissance de la Productivité
A Special Issue of the Journal of Productivity Analysis
Strategy and Superior Performance of Micro and Small Businesses in Volatile Economies
Deciding Where to Live

SOMMARIO: G. Goisis - P. Parravicini, Introduction – 1. M. Bagella - R. Ciciretti, Financial markets and the post-crisis scenario – 2. G. Goisis, Micro and macroeconomic effects of financial innovation in a domestic and international perspective – 3. G. Goisis - M. L. Giorgetti - P. Parravicini - F. Salsano - G. Tagliabue, Economies of scale and scope in the European banking sector – 4. G. Goisis - P. Parravicini, Balance of payment deficits and the international financial downturn: a few alternative assumptions – 5. E. Lancellotti, The impact of financial innovation – 6. A. Montesano, Risk allocation and uncertainty: some unpleasant outcomes of financial innovation – 7. G. Palmerio, Some thoughts of financial innovation and financial crisis – 8. P. Porta, Great Depression n. 2: finance and the real world – 9. L. Prosperetti, Some regulatory lessons to be drawn from the financial crisis – 10. B. Rossignoli - F. Arnaboldi, Financial innovation: theoretical issues and empirical evidence in Europe – 11. G. Tagliabue, The role of controls in the international financial crisis – 12. S. Zamagni, The lesson and warning of a crisis foretold: a political economy approach.

La connaissance joue un rôle fondamental dans l'évolution des sociétés contemporaines, les mécanismes de production, d'appropriation et de dissémination des connaissances se heurtent aujourd'hui aux contraintes de la globalisation. Les fondements et les mécanismes de fonctionnement d'une économie immatérielle se trouvent ainsi remis en cause dans de nombreux domaines (stratégies R&D et d'innovation des agents économiques, gestion de l'environnement, dispositifs de formation, analyse macroéconomique des économies, etc.). Cette remise en cause, dont la lecture se fait à travers l'analyse des stratégies et des comportements des acteurs économiques, suscite la formation de paradoxes, voire de contradictions. Après avoir mis en évidence les repères, les trajectoires et les promesses que dessine l'économie du savoir, cet ouvrage propose d'explorer les singularités de la production et l'usage des connaissances, les processus de qualification et de gestion des ressources cognitives, mais également ceux qui ont trait au fonctionnement des économies.

Analysis of micro-states and self-determination in international law.
An Arab-Western Dialogue
An Interdisciplinary Approach to Residential Choice in its Social Context
Micro-Economics
Társadalom És Gazdaság Közép- És Kelet-Európában
Activities of the ILO
Fragmentation and the International Relations of Micro-states
Evidence from Brazil

This book represents a significant contribution to the debates surrounding globalization and local systems of innovation. The diverse perspectives on global and local processes combined with original insights on developing countries should be of value to scholars and students of economics, social science, political science and business administration. The book should also be of interest to policymakers in governmental and non-governmental bodies, particularly international development agencies.

This book comprises a selection of papers delivered at a research meeting of the International Association of Intercultural Studies (IAIS) which took place on the premises of UNESCO in Paris in March, 2009. As suggested by its title, it addresses prejudices prevailing not only in Western societies, but also in marginalized ones, especially among their Western-oriented intelligentsia. It is often claimed that there exists no 'serious' contribution to world culture that is not based on the Western models that prevail worldwide, especially in the aftermath of globalization. This book challenges the projected image of a dominant West serving as a necessary and indispensable model for a dependent, receptive 'rest of the world.' It can be read as a necessary decolonization of today's human knowledge in all disciplines by taking as an example recent Arab contributions in various areas of human knowledge, from the natural sciences to the political economy, architecture and comparative literary discourse. Other marginalized socio-cultures worldwide, like those of India, Thailand, Persia, and Ireland, should follow suit in presenting an alternative to the extant globalization of Western norms, by offering a truly equal open exchange of human inventions on a world scale.

Before Freakonomics and The Tipping Point there was this classic by the 2005 Nobel Laureate in Economics. "Schelling here offers an early analysis of 'tipping' in social situations involving a large number of individuals." —official citation for the 2005 Nobel Prize Micromotives and Macrobehavior was originally published over twenty-five years ago, yet the stories it tells feel just as fresh today. And the subject of these stories—how small and seemingly meaningless decisions and actions by individuals often lead to significant unintended consequences for a large group—is more important than ever. In one famous example, Thomas C. Schelling shows that a slight-but-not-malicious preference to have neighbors of the same race eventually leads to completely segregated populations. The updated edition of this landmark book contains a new preface and the author's Nobel Prize acceptance speech.

Analyse numérique en électromagnétisme : la méthode TLM (Collection Micro et nanoélectronique micro et nanosystèmes)
Innovation in SMEs and Micro Firms
Acta oeconomica
Opportunities and Threats in the Developing World
Micro-finance, pauvreté et développement

*Contrary to conventional wisdom that equates rural economies with agriculture, rural residents in developing countries often rely heavily on activities other than farming for their income. Indeed, nonfarm work accounts for between one-third and one-half of rural incomes in the developing world. In recent years, accelerating globalization, increasing competition from large businesses, expanding urban markets for rural goods and services, and greater availability of information and communication technology have combined to expose rural nonfarm businesses to new opportunities as well as new risks. By examining these rapid changes in the rural nonfarm economy, international experts explore how the rural nonfarm economy can contribute to overall economic growth in developing countries and how the poor can participate in this rapidly evolving segment of the economy. The authors review an array of recent studies of the rural nonfarm economy in order to summarize existing empirical evidence, explore policy implications, and identify future research priorities. They examine the varied scale, structure, and composition of the rural nonfarm economy, as well as its relationship with agricultural and urban enterprises. And they address key questions about the role of public intervention in the rural nonfarm economy and how the rural poor can participate in and navigate the rapid transition underway in rural areas. The contributors offer new insights to specialists in rural development and to others interested in overall economic development.*

*This book provides new insights into the significant gap that currently exists between desired and actual fertility in Europe. It examines how people make decisions about having children and demonstrates how the macro-level environment affects micro-level decision-making. Written by an international team of leading demographers and psychologists, the book presents the theoretical and methodological developments of a three-year, European Commission-funded project named REPRO (Reproductive Decision-Making in a Macro-Micro Perspective). It also provides an overview of the research conducted by REPRO researchers both during and after the project. The book examines fertility intentions from quantitative and qualitative perspectives, demonstrates how the macro-level environment affects micro-level decision-making, and offers a multi-level analysis of fertility-related norms across Europe. Overall, this book offers insight into how people make decisions to have children, when they are most likely to act on their decisions, and how different social and policy settings affect their decisions and actions. It will appeal to researchers, graduate students, and policy advisors with an interest in fertility, demography, and life-course decision making.*