

Which Economic Impact Did The Crusades Have On Medieval Europe

Parenthood

Britain and the Economic Problem of the Cold War

The Social and Economic Impact of Covid-19: Rapid Transformation of the 21st Century Society

Multinationals in Canada: Theory, Performance and Economic Impact

The cost of COVID-19 on the Indonesian economy: A Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) multiplier approach

Planning and Socioeconomic Applications

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Dilemmas of Development

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MORENO STEWART

Parenthood World Bank Publications

Written in the aftermath of World War I, this book presents a detailed analysis of the economic impact of the war on women and children in Great Britain. The author examines how the war affected their employment opportunities, cost of living, and the availability of housing and social services. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work is in the "public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

[Britain and the Economic Problem of the Cold War](#) Russell Sage Foundation

Research Paper (postgraduate) from the year 2018 in the subject Business economics - Business Management, Corporate Governance, grade: A, University of Bedfordshire, language: English, abstract: Most petroleum-producing countries have enacted local legislation and content to regulate international Oil and Gas companies. However, there is a dearth of literature focusing on local content policies. Due to the gap in the literature, the research focused on exploring the contents and the impacts of the LCP implementation in Norway and Ghana. These two petro-states have been chosen because they emphasize the contrast between a developing country which initially did not have the means to develop a regulatory framework for local content (Ghana) and a developed country which did (Norway). The aim of the study was to determine the economic impact of the implementation of local content policies in Oil and Gas producing countries, using Ghana and Norway as examples. There are a number of major conclusions from the research. First, very high minimum targets for local employment can lead to the creation of skill gaps in some areas while only achieving increases in some job categories; mostly the semi-skilled and the unskilled positions. Secondly, considering the unemployment, there appears to be no relationship between the unemployment percentage and the quality of the local content policies. Third, where National Oil Company takes the lead in the fostering of local content policies, better results are achieved in terms of skills transfer, increased local sourcing and better training programs. Moreover, mandatory cooperation through JVs and partnerships leads to greater technology spill over from the foreign companies to the local companies. Coupled with the above, higher government spending by there would be an increase in the local supply of both non-specialised and specialised products to the oil and gas industry. Finally, the successful LCPs require the provision of fiscal

[The Social and Economic Impact of Covid-19: Rapid Transformation of the 21st Century Society](#) Gower Publishing, Ltd.

First Published in 1998. This text explores how economists and public policy makers are re-thinking the way in which governments monitor, measure and influence an economy in an unbounded global environment where output is largely intangible and organisations are becoming increasingly non-national in scope. Through a collection of seminal articles written by prominent business people, academics, and public policy makers, this three anthologies examines the key issues surrounding the economic impact of knowledge-based growth.

[Multinationals in Canada: Theory, Performance and Economic Impact](#) Intl Food Policy Res Inst

"The COVID-19 pandemic has triggered a massive spike in concerns and uncertainties and raised challenges in assessment of the macroeconomic and microeconomic impacts, so this book assesses the economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, covering macroeconomic and microeconomic

impacts of COVID-19"--

The cost of COVID-19 on the Indonesian economy: A Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) multiplier approach University of Chicago Press

This book presents the key concepts of blockchain technology and an overview of the machinations of different blockchain ecosystems. It discusses the socioeconomic impact of this new technology, including its effects on sectors such as energy, data, capital markets, logistics, and gambling.

[Planning and Socioeconomic Applications](#) Cambridge University Press

This exploration of the statistical evidence on Germany's post-war reconstruction sheds new light on the foundations of German economic power.

[Sports, Jobs, and Taxes](#) Cambridge Studies in Economic History: Second Series

The question of the impact of slavery has gained new importance in debates on the history of economic development, capitalism and inequality. This edited volume explores how Atlantic slaved-based economic activities and their spin-offs have contributed to the economic development of Europe. The contributions to this volume each provide new data and methods for assessing the impact of Atlantic slavery, the slave trade and slave-related economic activities on Europe's economic development. It traces this impact across Europe, from maritime and colonizing regions to landlocked regions, of which, the ties to the Atlantic slavery complex might seem less obvious at first glance. Together the studies of this volume indicate that slavery and colonialism played a pivotal role in the rise of Europe and globally diverging economic fortunes. The chapters in this book were originally published as a special issue of the journal *Slavery & Abolition*.

[Dilemmas of Development](#) National Academies Press

A sever economic critique of the 1920 Treaty of Versailles written by the famous economist, who was a member of the British peace delegation until he quit with disgust.

[The Economic Impact of the 2014 Ebola Epidemic](#) United Nations

Many accounts of British development since 1945 have attempted to discover why Britain experienced slower rates of economic growth than other Western European countries. In many cases, the explanation for this phenomenon has been attributed to the high level of defence spending that successive British post-war governments adhered to. Yet is it fair to assume that Britain's relative economic decline could have been prevented if policy makers had not spent so much on defence? Examining aspects of the political economy and economic impact of British defence expenditure in the period of the first cold war (1945-1955), this book challenges these widespread assumptions, looking in detail at the link between defence spending and economic decline. In contrast to earlier studies, Till Geiger not only analyses the British effort within the framework of Anglo-American relations, but also places it within the wider context of European integration. By reconsidering the previously accepted explanation of the economic impact of the British defence effort during the immediate post-war period, this book convincingly suggests that British foreign policy-makers retained a large defence budget to offset a sense of increased national vulnerability, brought about by a reduction in Britain's economic strength due to her war effort. Furthermore, it is shown that although this level of military spending may have slightly hampered post-war recovery, it was not in itself responsible for the decline of the British economy.

[The Economic Consequences of the Peace](#) Penn State University Press

On March 12th 2020, World Health Organization (WHO) declared the spreading of the new virus, 2019-nCoV, a pandemic. In Asia, the virus, more commonly referred to as COVID-19, has been spreading since the end of December. To contain the public health threat, almost all countries enforced a variety of measures, including lockdowns, to minimize face-to-face human interactions between the infected and the susceptible. While these vigilant measures save lives, they also generate a substantial negative economic shock that immediately halts demand and significantly disrupts supply, global production value chain and trade. The consequences are dire — considerable decline in output, massive surge in unemployment, countless bankruptcy cases, and unrelentless

worries over financial stability. The result, a worldwide economic setback, is more severe than that experienced during the Great Financial Crisis of 2008-2009. Asia's experiences with COVID-19 precede that in the West. This fortuitous timing allows Asia to share its learnings drawn from experiences to benefit the world. The Asian Bureau of Finance and Economic Research's (ABFER) community has gathered a collection of insights to inform the public. Besides providing access to research on the pandemic conducted in Asia, these commentaries offer comprehensive information on the effects of the pandemic, the effectiveness of measures employed to contain it and the subsequent economic impacts from such implementation. With granular analyses of government policies and their associated economic rescue packages, these commentaries elucidate the hard trade-offs between public health protection and economic security. Finally, the commentaries address the broader impact of the pandemic on international trade, global value chains and society.

Report on the Economic Impact of Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) on Latin America and the Caribbean Routledge

This unique volume offers a definitive new history of European economies at war from 1914 to 1918. It studies how European economies mobilised for war, how existing economic institutions stood up under the strain, how economic development influenced outcomes and how wartime experience influenced post-war economic growth. Leading international experts provide the first systematic comparison of economies at war between 1914 and 1918 based on the best available data for Britain, Germany, France, Russia, the USA, Italy, Turkey, Austria-Hungary and the Netherlands. The editors' overview draws some stark lessons about the role of economic development, the importance of markets and the damage done by nationalism and protectionism. A companion volume to the acclaimed *The Economics of World War II*, this is a major contribution to our understanding of total war.

A Global Assessment of the Economic Effects of Export Taxes University of Chicago Press

This study was prepared by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), at the request of the Government of Mexico in its capacity as Pro Tempore Chair of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), at the virtual ministerial meeting on health matters for response and follow-up to the COVID-19 pandemic in Latin America and the Caribbean, held on 26 March 2020. The report addresses three topics: the economic and social impacts of the coronavirus pandemic in the region, the actions taken by ECLAC in response to the request by CELAC and, on the basis of these, a set of policy recommendations to address the pandemic and its effects in different areas.

Sleep Disorders and Sleep Deprivation University of Georgia Press

The emergence of severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) in late 2002 and 2003 challenged the global public health community to confront a novel epidemic that spread rapidly from its origins in southern China until it had reached more than 25 other countries within a matter of months. In addition to the number of patients infected with the SARS virus, the disease had profound economic and political repercussions in many of the affected regions. Recent reports of isolated new SARS cases and a fear that the disease could reemerge and spread have put public health officials on high alert for any indications of possible new outbreaks. This report examines the response to SARS by public health systems in individual countries, the biology of the SARS coronavirus and related coronaviruses in animals, the economic and political fallout of the SARS epidemic, quarantine law and other public health measures that apply to combating infectious diseases, and the role of international organizations and scientific cooperation in halting the spread of SARS. The report provides an illuminating survey of findings from the epidemic, along with an assessment of what might be needed in order to contain any future outbreaks of SARS or other emerging infections.

Economic Effects of the War Upon Women and Children in Great Britain 5starcooks

Beyond the terrible toll in human lives and suffering, the Ebola epidemic currently afflicting West Africa is already having a measurable economic impact. This report provides a systematic analysis of the channels of economic impact and the likely magnitude of that impact for Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone, as well as West Africa as a whole.

Springer

The authors of *The Economic Effects of Constitutions* use econometric tools to study what they call the "missing link" between constitutional systems and economic policy; the book is an uncompromisingly empirical sequel to their previous theoretical analysis of economic policy. Taking recent theoretical work as a point of departure, they ask which theoretical findings are supported and which are contradicted by the facts. The results are based on comparisons of political institutions across countries or time, in a large sample of contemporary democracies. They find that presidential/parliamentary and majoritarian/proportional dichotomies influence several economic variables: presidential regimes induce smaller public sectors, and proportional elections lead to greater and less targeted government spending and larger budget deficits. Moreover, the details of the electoral system (such as district magnitude and ballot structure) influence corruption and structural policies toward economic growth. Persson and Tabellini's goal is to draw conclusions about the causal effects of constitutions on policy outcomes. But since constitutions are not randomly assigned to countries, how the constitutional system was selected in the first place must be taken into account. This raises challenging methodological problems, which are addressed in the book. The study is therefore important not only in its findings but also in establishing a methodology for empirical analysis in the field of comparative politics.

The Local Economic Impact of Wal-Mart Edward Elgar Publishing

'For readers looking for a comprehensive rigorously quantitative analysis of foreign direct investment (FDI) in China, there is no better work than Chunlai Chen's *Foreign Direct Investment in China*. In the book he analyzes a wide range of issues ranging from the contribution of FDI to China's growth to why FDI is concentrated in certain Chinese provinces and not others. Readers with an economics or statistical background will get the most out of the book, but it is accessible and informative for many others.' Dwight H. Perkins, Harvard University, *US Foreign Direct Investment in China* is one of the most comprehensive studies of FDI in China and provides a remarkable background of information on the evolution of China's FDI policies over the last 30 years. Chunlai Chen presents a compelling and thorough analysis of the leading theoretical explanations of FDI and a series of rigorous empirical examinations of the location determinants of FDI. He examines a comprehensive analysis of the differences in investment and production behaviour between the major investors as well as an in-depth investigation of the impacts of FDI on China's economy. This book is a highly focused and unique work of theoretical analysis and empirical study of FDI in China. It is a valuable and important reference for scholars and students who are interested in FDI in general and in Chinese economic studies in particular.

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Mobile Telecommunications in a High-Speed World Learning from SARS

This study has been undertaken to understand and evaluate the potential negative consequences of export taxes which are implemented by many countries today and which are not disciplined by any international agreement. This paper uses a new detailed global dataset on export taxes at the HS6 (Harmonized System 6 level) level and the MIRAGE (Modeling International Relationships in Applied General Equilibrium) global computable general equilibrium model to assess the impact of export taxes on the world economy. We find that limitations on export taxes would have worldwide effects: the average export tax on global merchandise trade was 0.48 percent in 2007, with the bulk of these taxes imposed on energy products. The removal of these taxes would increase global welfare by 0.23 percent, which is a larger figure than the expected gains from the World Trade Organization's Doha Development Round. Both developed and emerging economies, such as China and India, would gain from such policies, even if they currently impose export taxes. Medium and small food-importing countries without market power (such as the least-developed countries) would also benefit from the elimination of export restrictions, especially during food crisis situations. Both the energy sector and the export taxes implemented by Commonwealth of Independent States countries appear to play a critical role in the overall economic impact of such a policy change. However, the fact that some countries, such as Argentina, would experience income losses due to such a policy change is a major challenge to overall positive reform in this area.

The Economic Impact of Knowledge Simon Publications

Sustained economic growth and a declining trend in poverty over the years in Indonesia potentially will come to a halt this year. This development cost comes as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak that recently hit the country. Like in many other countries, one of the largest costs of COVID-19 comes from the social distancing policy, which is a proven public health measure to reduce the spread of the virus by limiting people's movements and interactions for a certain period of time. The government of Indonesia adopted this approach by gradually introducing in certain regions the Large-scale Social Restriction (PSBB) policy from early April 2020. PSBB restricts non-essential economic activities and people's movement in order to contain the virus. IFPRI, the National Development Planning Agency of Indonesia (BAPPENAS), and IPB University used a SAM multiplier model to measure the economic impact of PSBB if restrictions were to be in place for four weeks and to explore potential recovery processes after the policy ends. Some of the key findings were: • National GDP is estimated to fall by 24 percent during the four-week PSBB period, • External sector shocks - reduced export demand, lower remittances, and lower foreign investments - contribute around one-third of total GDP losses; • The GDP of Indonesia's agri-food system falls by 13 percent despite agriculture activities being excluded from restrictive measures; • National poverty is expected to jump by 13 percentage points - an additional 36 million people will fall into poverty during the four-week PSBB period; and • By the end of 2020, due to COVID-19 the annual GDP growth is expected to be between 5.3 and 7.3 percent lower than under a baseline scenario without COVID-19.

A Comparative Analysis of the Economic Impact of the Implementation of Local Content Policies in Oil and Gas Producing Countries. Ghana and Norway National Academies Press

Multinational enterprises have become one of the distinctive institutions of our times. Controversy over their economic and political effects, and over appropriate public policy responses, has become common in home and host countries and in international agencies. Much of this debate is reminiscent of the role of large corporations generally, particularly in their interregional and intergroup effects. The multinational setting, however, would have raised distinctive issues even apart from the strong surges of nationalism and anti-imperialism which have marked recent history. Canada has a long and unusual experience with such enterprises. Foreign control of capital in the nonfinancial industries (manufacturing, petroleum and gas, other mining and smelting, utilities, merchandising) was already 20 percent in 1930 and 25 percent in 1948. It rose to 36 percent by the late 1960s, but has since receded to about 30 percent. In 1975, fully 55 percent of the capital in manufacturing was controlled outside Canada, as was 72 per cent of that in petroleum and gas, and 58 percent in other mining. These figures exceed those of other developed countries, although there have been striking increases in recent decades. About 80 percent of the direct investment capital in Canada is from the United States. Recently, Canadians have become aware of a surge of Canadian direct investment abroad, which on a flow basis has exceeded inflows (exclusive of retained earnings) for most of the 1970s.

The Economics of World War I Brookings Institution Press

Evaluation or Assessment plays a crucial role in a policy or programme implementation process. A planned and organized approach to reviewing, analyzing and investigating both the validity and intended or unintended effects of a particular policy or program helps to understand the direction of the programme or policy to achieve the established objectives. Development programs and policies are typically designed to change outcomes such as raising incomes, improving learning, or reducing illness. Impact evaluations seek to answer such cause-and-effect questions precisely. Assessing the impact of a program on a set of outcomes is the equivalent of assessing the causal effect of the program on those outcomes. In this study report some of the important methodologies was discussed in detail. Regression Discontinuity Design (RDD) is not a method in itself but a design. The application of RDD requires presence of a forcing variable on which treatment allocation is made. In this premise, RDD provides a quasi-experimental set up around the cut-off, such that observations near to cut-off on either sides are similar except for the treatment and thus enabling researcher to measure impact with least bias. Graphical representation, an integral component of RDD, is often intuitive and expressive. But, the applicability of the design may be limited by the fact that in most of welfare programs and schemes, use of rating variables for selection of beneficiaries are rare. Difference-in-Difference (DiD): It may be difficult to include unobserved differences in characteristics in the analysis. But Difference-in-Difference method helps to resolve this problem to the extent that many characteristics of units or individuals can reasonably be assumed to be constant over time. By using this method we also cancel out the effect of all the characteristics that are unique to that individual and that do not change over time. Economic Surplus (ES) Model: Among the multiple measure, Economic surplus model is popularly used to estimate returns to research investment in Agriculture. Because, this model requires little data and it also easy to use by the person who had a basic knowledge about economics. It also provides useful and effective outputs in showing the benefits generated by agricultural research. The study has demonstrated that the economic surplus method captures the impact of Bhoochetana programme activities in a holistic manner and assesses the distributional effects of producers and consumers and therefore it would be a fairly good methodology to assess the impact of the programme.