Humanities & Social Sciences

The Response of Japanese Wives' Labor Supply to Husbands' Job Loss	Japanese married women's labor supply is well known for its rigidity. Past studies	hours but that nonworking wives also enter the labor market. The added worker effect is evident during the	Mo (Ya
	have shown that they are irresponsive	period of job insecurity in Japan starting in the mid-	in
Kohara, M.	not only to their own wages but also to	1990s.	Cu
(Osaka School of International Public Policy)	the circumstances their families face. This paper reexamines whether or not	Figure. Whose working hours increased?	Te
1 01103)	this is really the case, focusing on their husbands' unemployment. Controlling	When a husband lost his job.	(Gi
	for wives' and husbands' unobserved characteristics and the characteristics of	(working wife) > average paid labor hours are up 0.75 hours / week.	
	the firms they work for, we found that wives' labor supply is stimulated when husbands suffer involuntary job loss.	non working 8.611 hours / week	
<i>Journal of Population Economics</i> , 23(4), 1133-1149 (2010)	A detailed analysis shows that not only do working wives increase their working	wife (33.39% started working, and 4.04% started socking jobs.	Soc

Collusion, Agglomeration, and Heterogeneity of Firms

Matsumura, T.; *Matsushima*, N. (Institute of Social and Economic Research)

Games and Economic Behavior, 72,

306-313 (2011)

The clustering of similar outlets is a truly universal trait. However, d'Aspremont, Gabszewicz, and Thisse (1979) show that the sellers seek to move as far away from each other as possible (the well-known "maximum differentiation" principle). In Jehiel (1992) and Friedman and Thisse (1993) show that spatial agglomeration appears in a standard two-stage location price model if symmetric firms collude in prices. We reconsider their models. We introduce a cost difference between two firms. We show that agglomeration never appears in a collusive equilibrium even when the cost

difference between firms is sufficiently small. That is, collusion in price does not explain the mechanism behind the clustering of similar outlets.



Firm Value in Duopoly

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Marn

0.4

0.6

tude of Financing Con

Case (2-a)

Not Binding

AReprinted from Games and Economic Behavior, 72, Toshihiro Matsumura, Noriaki Matsushima, Collusion, agglomeration and heterogeneity of firms, 306-313, Copyright(2011), with nermission from Elsevie

Interactions between Preemptive Competition and a Financing Constraint <i>Nishihara, M.</i> ; Shibata, T. (Graduate School of Economics) <i>Journal of Economics & Management</i> <i>Stratagy</i> 19 , 1013, 1042 (2010)	We develop an investment and financing model in which two identical firms compete for first-mover advantage in an opportunity to invest. We investigate the interactions between preemptive competition and a financing constraint. We show that a medium-intensity financing constraint can play a positive role in mitigating the preemptive competition and improving firm value in equilibrium. This positive effect is in sharp contrast with the conventional negative effects of the financing constraint. The positive effect is strong, especially for IT venture businesses because of the following characteristics: severe praemptive competition a lock of internal
Strategy, 19, 1013-1042 (2010) Maternal Infant Monitoring in a	preemptive competition, a lack of internal In primates, mothers visually monitor
Free-ranging Group of Japanese	their infants to detect and consequently

Onishi, K.; Nakamichi, M. (Graduate School of Human Sciences)

Macaques (Macaca fuscata)

International Journal of Primatology, 32, 209-222 (2011)

the trade-off by increasing infant monitoring monitor only when their infants face greater potential sequently avoid potential threats. We investigated intragroup threats. the infant monitoring efforts of Japanese monkey mothers. We found that infants were monitored frequently when handled

0.2

0.15

01



A mother is monitoring her infant.

Humanities & Social Sciences

Modern Japanese Role Language Yakuwarigo): Fictionalized Orality n Japanese Literature and Popular Culture Teshigawara, M.; Kinsui, S. Graduate School of Letters) Sociolinguistic Studies, 5(1), (2011) Socially Optimal Liability Rules for Firms with Natural Monopoly in **Contestable Markets** Tsuneki, A. (Institute of Social and Economic Research) International Review of Law and Econom*ics*. 31. 99-102 (2011) A Policy to Promote Influenza financing funds, high uncertainty regarding future Vaccination: A Behavioral Economic project value, and high bankruptcy costs. Approach Tsutsui, Y.; Benzion, U.; Shahrabani, S.; Din.G.Y. Case (2-b-1) (Graduate School of Economics) 0.8 Health Policy, 97, 238-249 (2010) Variation in N-V Compound Verbs in Japanese Yumoto, Y. (Graduate School of Language and Culture) *Lingua*, **120**, 2388-2404(2010)

examines the association between character types portrayed and their spoken language features in fiction, popular culture, and beyond. Spoken language features (vocabulary and grammar) and phonetic characteristics (intonation and accent patterns) psychologically associated with particular character types are termed "role language" (yakuwarigo) in Kinsui (2003). This study seeks to introduce non-Japanese readers to research on role language and gives an overview, drawing on key literature (Kinsui, 2003, 2008b). Characteristics of role language and analyses of some established character types are discussed, followed by a review of cross-linguistic studies.

This article considers the problem of socially efficient liability rules for firms in contestable markets where natural monopoly prevails due to decreasing average cost. If the fixed cost that pushes the entry-limiting price above marginal cost is large relative to the level of external harm of firms, the negligence regime is socially superior to the strict liability regime. In the opposite case, the strict liability rule may be socially superior.

of word formation. Its motivation lies in the foregrounding This paper shows that in Japanese there is a compounding of of a certain participant in the event represented by V, and its a verb with its argument that mechanism of compounding can be explained properly in results in a N-V compound with a [+V] feature, contrary to Sugioka (2002). She claims Japanese N-V compounds with a [-V] feature are formed through incorporation of an argument into V, while those with [+V] involve only adjuncts and are formed at the LCS. This paper claims that the third type is different from these types in its motivation and the mechanism

to be vaccinated against influenza and to determine how to improve the inoculation rate using our original large-scale survey in the USA in 2005. The main results are (a) a model of bounded rationality explains vaccination behavior fairly well, i.e., people evaluate the costs and benefits of vaccination by applying risk aversion and time preference, while the 'status quo bias' of those who received vaccinations in the past affect their decision to be vaccinated in the future, (b) overconfidence affect the decision indirectly through perceived variables, and (c) it is

Emerging research in Japanese linguistics The Japanese language has much to offer towards research in role language.

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	of abhely make and	r laiguage, Women	Appendix and stands
	Elderly main Language	Notes Japane	Standard Paparene Earliers Japarene
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openine Bains	shimora thitters	Aliferra (Alifere Linere	shitery. Millery



The aims of this study were to identify recommended to increase people's knowledge predictors regarding people's willingness regarding flu vaccination, but not regarding influenza illness





the framework of Pustejovsky (1995) as exemplified below.